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PREFACE.

IN presenting to the public the first part of "The Imperial Coronation Durbar Illustrated" it seems necessary to say a few words explaining the genesis of such a voluminous, and we may be permitted to say, venturesome undertaking.

¶ 1. The splendid assemblage at the Coronation Durbar of 1903 and its historic significance made us feel the necessity of a publication that should be available previous to the holding of the next Imperial function of the kind, containing up-to-date and accurate information about the Indian Princes, Chiefs, High Dignitaries, Title Holders, Raises, and others taking part in the function. Such an occasion has been presented by the great Assembly which will be held at Delhi in December 1911; and the book now brought out is intended to furnish to the visitors who will gather there from different parts of the world, some idea of the personalities of the Indian Ruling Chiefs and the territories they govern, as well as of other leading figures in the contemporary political life of India.

¶ 2. As the book is expected to be the only volume of the kind published before the holding of the Durbar, no expense or pains have been spared to make it as comprehensive and complete as possible. The welcome extended to our Prospectus from all parts of the country encouraged us to do our best in respect of both matter and manner, and we have left little or nothing to be desired in typography and illustrations within the means available in India. As to the letterpress, the ready response given to our appeal for photographs and biographical notices has enabled us to produce a work, we may flatter ourselves, of no mean national importance and of permanent value. It will, we believe, go down to posterity as a faithful and complete picture of the ruling forces and factors in India in the year of Grace 1911, when for the first time in its annals its British Sovereign and Queen were present in the country in person to celebrate their Coronation. Indeed, we have done our best to make the Book a historical work worthy of the historic occasion.

¶ 3. Such photographs and biographies as have not reached us for insertion in the present volume will be included in Part II of the Book, which is expected to appear in February 1912, and which, in addition to these biographical notices, will give an illustrated account of the complete proceedings of the Durbar of 1911.

¶ 4. We cannot conclude this preface without tendering our respects and thanks to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, High Court Judges and other leading officials (English and Indian), and last but not least to the Indian Princes and Chiefs, for the facilities obtained under their auspices for the issue of this publication. And we beg to call their attention to the fact that "The Imperial Coronation Durbar Illustrated" of 1911 gives a bird's-eye view of the progress made throughout India up to this memorable year, and at the same time shows the anxiety of the Indian Ruling Princes to testify before their Imperial Majesties the upward trend of events under British Rule.

¶ 5. To our patrons at large we offer our sincere and heartful thanks for the kindness and encouragement they have extended to us in the carrying out of our arduous task. That the Coronation Durbar of 1911 may fulfil their highest aspirations and dearest hopes is the earnest desire and prayer of the humble publishers of this history, the ever-loyal and devoted subjects of Their Most Gracious Imperial Majesties The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.....may God preserve them in health, peace and prosperity!

KHOSLA BROS.

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HIS MOST IMPERIAL MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIFTH, EMPEROR OF INDIA.

Photo from W. & D. Downey, London

His Most Imperial Majesty

King George the Fifth,

KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, EMPEROR OF INDIA.

EMPEROR GEORGE V was born at Marlborough House, London, on the 3rd June, 1865. His elder brother, the Duke of Clarence died, in 1892, and Prince George was then created Duke of York. When King Edward succeeded to the Throne in January, 1901, the Duke of York took, as Heir-apparent, the title of Duke of Cornwall; and on the birthday of King Edward, he was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. He succeeded to the Throne on the 6th of May, 1910; and at the Privy Council held that day he delivered the following memorable address:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"My heart is too full for me to address you to-day in more than a few words. It is my sorrowful duty to announce to you the death of my dearly-loved father, the King. In this irreparable loss which has so suddenly fallen upon me and upon the whole Empire, I am comforted by the feeling that I have the sympathy of my future subjects, who will mourn with me for their beloved Sovereign, whose happiness was found in sharing and promoting their's. I have lost not only a father's love, but the affectionate and intimate relations of a dear friend and advisor. No less confident am I in the universal loving sympathy which is assured to my dearest mother in her overwhelming grief.

"Standing here little more than nine years ago, our beloved King declared that as long as there was breath in his body he would work for the good and amelioration of his people. I am sure that the opinion of the whole nation will be that this declaration has been fully carried out.

"To endeavour to follow in his footsteps, and at the same time to uphold the Constitutional Government of these Realms will be the earnest object of my life. I am deeply sensible of the very heavy responsibilities which have fallen upon me. I know that I can rely upon Parliament and upon the people of these Islands and of my Dominions Beyond the Seas for their help in the discharge of these arduous duties and for their prayers that God will grant me strength and guidance. I am encouraged by the knowledge that I have in my dear wife one who will be a constant helpmate in every endeavour for our people's good."

King George was brought up in a very simple way; and was blest from child hood with a strong constitution. He was warmly attached to his elder brother, Prince Albert Victor, and shared with him all studies and amusements. The brothers were privately educated and then received a Naval training. They were for two years on the *Britannia*, at Dartmouth, England, where they received exactly the same treatment as the other Cadets. The years from 1879 to 1882 were spent on the *Bacchante*, and those who read "The Voyage of the *Bacchante*," compiled from the Private Journals, Letters and Note Books of Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, with additions by John N. Dalton" (the tutor of the young Princes), will learn much concerning the early years of the King-Emperor. The first cruise was to the West Indies; the next with the Channel and Reserve Squadrons, taking in the Cape Verde Islands, South America and South Africa. From the Cape of Good Hope the *Bacchante* went to Australia. Afterwards Japan and China were visited; and on the homeward voyage, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Egypt and Palestine. Thus it will be seen that at a very early age the King-Emperor became acquainted with a great part of the civilized world.

On the 5th August, the Princes returned home and were confirmed by Archbishop Tate, in the presence of Queen Victoria and the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the 8th August, and in his address the Archbishop said :—

"A perfectly level plain calls for little engineering, a sunny voyage through a summer sea does not test the mettle of a sailor's seamanship or lay up for him in store of useful experience. You will do well, Sirs, to see that you yield not to the enervating influences that must gather round you. A Christian is a soldier of Christ. His life is a warfare. If our aims are high, God knows we shall find abundant difficulties in every enterprise that is worth undertaking, and in these difficulties lie the discipline of the Christian life. So we come round to the point from which we started. Duty, above all things, Christian Duty—abundant spiritual helps provided for the discharge of Duty in whatever position we are placed. The highest and happiest life of all is the life devoted to Christian Duty."

These remarks fell on fruitful soil, for shortly after the accession of the King-Emperor, a gentleman of the Royal Household, who is well qualified to speak, said :—"I believe King George would sacrifice anyone and anything to Duty."

Prince George continued his Naval training, first at the Naval College at Greenwich and then on the *Excellent* at Portsmouth. He was promoted to Lieutenant in October 1885, and on January 14th, 1886, he was appointed to the *Thunderer*, on the Mediterranean Station. In April 1888, he was removed to the *Alexandra*, where he remained for three years. And in February 1889, he was appointed to the *Northumberland*, flagship of the Channel Squadron, where he was given the command of a Torpedo boat in the Naval Manœuvres. During that time he went to the rescue of a

sister Torpedo boat that was disabled in a gale; and his success on that occasion won for him the command of the *Thrush*, a gun-boat in which he served for a year. In 1891, he was appointed Commander of the *Melampus;* and in 1898, he commanded for three months the first-class cruiser *Crescent.*

For twenty years the King-Emperor was a sailor; and a very good sailor, too. "He never put on any side, never shirked his work" was the testimony of those who knew him on boardship. He was a firm disciplinarian, but kind and considerate, and ever ready to give a man "a second chance." Addressing the boys on a Training ship, in 1899, while he was Duke of York, the King-Emperor said :—"I think I am entitled, from a personal experience of twenty years at sea, to impress upon you three simple qualities, which I am sure, if conscientiously acted up to, will go a long way towards ensuring your success. The qualities to which I would refer are truthfulness, obedience and zeal. Truthfulness will give those placed under you confidence in you. Obedience will give those placed over you confidence in you. And although I have mentioned zeal last, it is by no means the least important, for without zeal no sailor can ever be worth his salt."

In 1892, by the death of his brother, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence Prince George became Heir-presumptive, and he had then to give up a Naval life much to his disappointment. The following year he was married to our beloved Queen-Empress, and entered into domestic life becoming a devoted husband and an affectionate, wise, and thoughtful father. At Sandringham, Norfolk, he turned his attention to farming and he is to-day a model landlord. The King-Emperor loves an out-door life and country recreations. He is one of the best shots in the world. He has shot not only partridges and deer in Scotland, but turkey buzzards in the Argentine, wild duck and teal in Japan, kangaroo in Australia, pheasant and snipe in China, elk, sambur-deer and buffalo in Ceylon, tigers in India and big game in Canada. Speaking of his marksmanship, *The Times* said on November 26, 1909, in an account of a *battue* on the Lymore coverts of the Powis Castle preserves :— "In his marvellous overhead shooting on Wednesday, His Royal Highness achieved the remarkable feat of having four dead birds in the air at once. Employing one barrel he killed a bird sixty yards high. Changing his gun and firing the right and left barrels, he again killed, and before the first bird was ten yards from the ground he had changed his gun, fired and killed. The total bag was 1,150 pheasants."

The King-Emperor is a first-rate angler, and plays polo and golf. He likes billiards and is fond of the theatre: but he does not care for the Turf or for cards. He is a great reader, and reads much aloud to the Queen-Empress, history being a favourite study. With his children he finds his chief relaxation, and his delights in having them with him. The young Princes, who are one and all healthy, manly boys, are his constant companions when affairs of State do not absorb his time and attention, and his only daughter, Princess Mary, may be seen riding with him in the country out while some of his little sons are always with him during a morning ride in London. In 1901 King George went to Australia, to open the first Commonwealth Parliament well. The voyage was made on the *Ophir* and His Majesty, who was then Duke of Cornwall, thoroughly enjoyed the life at sea. He took a great interest in the working of the ship and endeared himself to the sailors and the stokers, for on one occasion he descended into the stoke-hole and handled the shovel. On the 2nd May the *Ophir* reached Melbourne, and Their Royal Highnesses landed at St. Kilda, where a long pier runs out into the sea. The Duke wore his Admiral's uniform, with the Ribbon of the Garter and the Duchess was in deep

"To endeavour to follow in his footsteps, and at the same time to uphold the Constitutional Government of these Realms will be the earnest object of my life. I am deeply sensible of the very heavy responsibilities which have fallen upon me. I know that I can rely upon Parliament and upon the people of these Islands and of my Dominions Beyond the Seas for their help in the discharge of these arduous duties and for their prayers that God will grant me strength and guidance. I am encouraged by the knowledge that I have in my dear wife one who will be a constant helpmate in every endeavour for our people's good."

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Prince George continued his Naval training, first at the Naval College at Greenwich and then on the *Excellent* at Portsmouth. He was promoted to Lieutenant in October 1885, and on January 14th, 1886, he was appointed to the *Thunderer*, on the Mediterranean Station. In April 1888, he was removed to the *Alexandra*, where he remained for three years. And in February 1889, he was appointed to the *Northumberland*, flagship of the Channel Squadron, where he was given the command of a Torpedo boat in the Naval Manœuvres. During that time he went to the rescue of a

sister Torpedo boat that was disabled in a gale; and his success on that occasion won for him the command of the *Thrush*, a gun-boat in which he served for a year. In 1891, he was appointed Commander of the *Melampus;* and in 1898, he commanded for three months the first-class cruiser *Crescent*.

For twenty years the King-Emperor was a sailor; and a very good sailor, too. "He never put on any side, never shirked his work" was the testimony of those who knew him on boardship. He was a firm disciplinarian, but kind and considerate, and ever ready to give a man "a second chance." Addressing the boys on a Training ship, in 1899, while he was Duke of York, the King-Emperor said :—"I think I am entitled, from a personal experience of twenty years at sea, to impress upon you three simple qualities, which I am sure, if conscientiously acted up to, will go a long way towards ensuring your success. The qualities to which I would refer are truthfulness, obedience and zeal. Truthfulness will give those placed under you confidence in you. Obedience will give those placed over you confidence in you. And although I have mentioned zeal last, it is by no means the least important, for without zeal no sailor can ever be worth his salt."

In 1892, by the death of his brother, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence Prince George became Heir-presumptive, and he had then to give up a Naval life much to his disappointment. The following year he was married to our beloved Queen-Empress, and entered into domestic life becoming a devoted husband and an affectionate, wise, and thoughtful father. At Sandringham, Norfolk, he turned his attention to farming and he is to-day a model landlord. The King-Emperor loves an out-door life and country recreations. He is one of the best shots in the world. He has shot not only partridges and deer in Scotland, but turkey buzzards in the Argentine, wild duck and teal in Japan, kangaroo in Australia, pheasant and snipe in China, elk, sambur-deer and buffalo in Ceylon, tigers in India and big game in Canada. Speaking of his marksmanship, *The Times* said on November 26, 1909, in an account of a *battue* on the Lymore coverts of the Powis Castle preserves :— "In his marvellous overhead shooting on Wednesday, His Royal Highness achieved the remarkable feat of having four dead birds in the air at once. Employing one barrel he killed a bird sixty yards high. Changing his gun and firing the right and left barrels, he again killed, and before the first bird was ten yards from the ground he had changed his gun, fired and killed. The total bag was 1,150 pheasants."

The King-Emperor is a first-rate angler, and plays polo and golf. He likes billiards and is fond of the theatre: but he does not care for the Turf or for cards. He is a great reader, and reads much aloud to the Queen-Empress, history being a favourite study. With his children he finds his chief relaxation, and his delights in having them with him. The young Princes, who are one and all healthy, manly boys, are his constant companions when affairs of State do not absorb his time and attention, and his only daughter, Princess Mary, may be seen riding with him in the country out while some of his little sons are always with him during a morning ride in London. In 1901 King George went to Australia, to open the first Commonwealth Parliament well. The voyage was made on the *Ophir* and His Majesty, who was then Duke of Cornwall, thoroughly enjoyed the life at sea. He took a great interest in the working of the ship and endeared himself to the sailors and the stokers, for on one occasion he descended into the stoke-hole and handled the shovel. On the 2nd May the *Ophir* reached Melbourne, and Their Royal Highnesses landed at St. Kilda, where a long pier runs out into the sea. The Duke wore his Admiral's uniform, with the Ribbon of the Garter and the Duchess was in deep

mourning, Her Majesty Queen Victoria having died in January of that year. The *route* to Government House was lined by cheering multitudes, and twenty thousand children sang "God Save the King" and waved the Union Jack. A great dinner was given at Government House in the evening, and the following day the Duke held a levee and received addresses. A week of festivities preceded the opening of the Commonwealth Parliament. On the 9th of May, at noon, the King's Proclamation to the Senate was read; and afterwards the Duke of Cornwall delivered the speech from the Throne. An inspection of the Troops took place while the Duke was in Melbourne, and prizes were presented by His Royal Highness to the boys of the six largest schools. "Be thorough," he said in his speech to the boys, "Do your level best in whatever work you may be called upon to perform. Be loyal, yes, be loyal to your parents, your King and your God." All the Australian States were visited, and afterwards New Zealand, where the Duke was presented by the Maoris (the original inhabitants) with the *Huia* feather, the Maori symbol of Chieftainship. Mr. Seddon, the Premier of New Zealand, prophesied that the Duke would ascend the Throne with a wider knowledge of the Empire than had been possessed by any of his predecessors; and Mr. Seddon's prophecy has since come true. From New Zealand the *Ophir* steamed to the beautiful island of Tasmania, where the royal travellers received a warm welcome. Afterwards the *Ophir* went on to the Mauritius, and thence to Durban, in South Africa. The war with the Boers was still going on, but Their Royal Highnesses were warmly welcomed. Twenty Native Chiefs from Natal and Zululand presented an Address, in which they spoke of "the Great White Queen" and compared Queen Victoria's death with "the setting of the sun which had brought deep darkness over the land" and the Duke assured them that the sun had risen again in the reign of King Edward, who would watch over them and their people with zealous care. Later His Royal Highness received one hundred Chiefs of Basuto, Bechuana, and other places, at Simon's Bay; and at this place an Address was presented signed by forty-two thousand members of the various Colonial Defence Forces. At Cape Town the Duke and Duchess had a splendid reception, and the children of the Colony asked Their Royal Highnesses to accept two Basuto ponies as presents for their own children. On leaving South Africa, the Duke sent a message to say that his earnest hope was to see peace restored throughout the land and a spirit of forbearance and reconciliation infused into the hearts of the peoples.

The *Ophir* next proceeded to Canada, where great preparations had been made for the Royal visit. At Quebec five thousand troops were reviewed on the Plains of Abraham, where Wolfe died when Canada passed from the French to the British. At Ottawa the Duke and Duchess shot the rapids on a lumber raft, and were paddled in a bark canoe, rowed by French boatmen, who sang Canadian songs. At Winnipeg, three thousand children sang the Dominion Hymn, the words of which were written by the Duke's brother-in-law, the Duke of Argyle. Vancouver and Toronto were visited, and Their Royal Highnesses saw the Falls of Niagara, and made a steamer trip on the St. Lawrence River. New Brunswick and Halifax were the last places called at; and on the 21st October the *Ophir* steamed to Newfoundland. The homeward voyage was commenced on the 25th October; and at Portsmouth, England, Their Royal Highnesses were welcomed home by King Edward and Queen Alexandra and the Royal children.

On the 9th November the Duke of York became Prince of Wales; and on the 6th December His Royal Highness delivered his famous speech of the Mansion Home, called "Wake up, England."

The tour of the King-Emperor throughout India in 1905-6 is so recent and so well remembered that only a brief reference will be made to it here. As Prince and Princess of Wales, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress travelled over nine thousand miles of British territory in India and Burma. Their Royal Highnesses also visited some of the Native Princes in their capitals; and everywhere they were most enthusiastically received. At Gwalior the Prince bagged a tiger, a panther and other big game. He visited a Famine Relief Camp, and gave a day's pay to each of the six thousand men who were working there. While the Prince was in Calcutta, the Maharaja of Darbhanga presented him with a lakh of rupees to be devoted to charities; and His Royal Highness gave a large sum to the Calcutta Medical College, which last year opened a new Hospital named after the Prince of Wales. After his return to England, His Royal Highness made another historical speech, on the 17th May, 1906, at the Mansion House. He said and his words should be written in Letters of Gold :—

"I have realized the patience, the simplicity of life, the loyal devotion and the religious spirit which characterize the Indian peoples. I know also the faith in the absolute justice and integrity of our rule. I cannot help thinking, from all that I have heard and seen that the task of governing India will be made easier if we, on our part, infuse into it a wider element of sympathy. I will venture to predict that to such sympathy there will be an ever abundant and genuine response. And may we not also hope for a still further measure of trust and confidence in our earnest desire and efforts to promote the well-being and to further the best interests of every class."

In conclusion, His Royal Highness said:—"I would strongly suggest to those who are interested in the great questions which surround the India of to-day, to go there and learn as much as possible by personal observation on the spot. I cannot but think that every Briton who treads the soil of India is assisting towards a better understanding with the Mother Country, helping to break down prejudice, to dispel misapprehension, and to foster sympathy and brotherhood. Thus he will not only strengthen the old ties, but create new ones, and so, please God, secure a better understanding and a closer union of hearts between the Mother Country and her Indian Empire."

The deep sympathy that the King-Emperor on that occasion evinced for India has strengthened since he was here; and on his accession to the Throne he announced his intention of holding a Durbar at Delhi after his Coronation. Never before has a British Monarch left Europe; but the King-Emperor will set a precedent, and in years to come no doubt other British Sovereigns will follow his example. "India would dearly love to see the face of her Emperor," said Lord Curzon after the Coronation Durbar of King Edward VII; and he spoke the truth. The fact that the Royal Visit is the outcome of the King-Emperor's affection and regard for the many millions here who acknowledge him as their Raj, will never be forgotten in India.

In 1908 the King-Emperor made a trip to Canada, on the occasion of the ter-centenary of the founding of Quebec; and on the plains of Abraham he placed a wreath on the monument of Wolfe. He presented the Major of Quebec with £90,000 that had been subscribed in all parts of the Empire to preserve the battle field on which (so His Royal Highness said, with his never-failing tact) the contending races won equal and imperishable glory. During the return voyage on the *Indomitable*, the Prince not only took a turn at stoking, but assisted with the unpleasant work of picking slag and clinkers from the coal.

On the 8th May, 1910, King George was proclaimed by the Heralds at the customary places in London, Edinburgh and Dublin. King Edward the VII—the most beloved Monarch who has ever sat on the British Throne—had passed away; and according to ancient precedent Garter King of Arms read the Proclamation :—

" That the high and mighty Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert is now, by death of our late Sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege King George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince George the Fifth with long and happy years to reign over us."

On the 22nd May, King George issued, through the Home Secretary, the following letter to his people at Home, his people "Beyond the Seas" and the Princes and peoples of India :—

" The voice of affection and loving devotion to the memory of my dear father which has come from every part of the Empire, the outward public demonstrations, especially those in the Capital during the two stages of his passing to his last resting place, and the pathetic manner in which vast multitude of his loving subjects patiently and reverently awaited opportunity to pay a last tribute to his memory, have profoundly touched me and my whole family.

" A sorrow so sudden and unlooked for might well have been overwhelming, but the sentiments evoked by it have made me realize that it was a loss common to me and my people ; they share it with me. I do not stand alone.

" With such thoughts I take courage, and hopefully look into the future, strong in my faith in God, trusting my people and cherishing the Laws and Constitution of my beloved country.

" GEORGE R. I."

The year following the accession was spent by the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress in becoming more closely acquainted with their subjects in England. The date of the Coronation was ceremonially proclaimed on the 31st July. Afterwards Their Majesties visited the Army, the Navy and the largest Hospital for the poor in London. At the London Hospital, Whitechapel, Their Majesties spent an hour, talking to the patients, including a man who is a leper. The poor people in the streets gave them a hearty welcome, and from that time Their Majesties have been enshrined in the hearts of the London populace. On the 6th February, 1911, King George opened Parliament, accompanied by Queen Mary, and the occasion was memorable, for the House of Commons and the House of Lords were at that time engaged in a great Constitutional struggle. The Lords' rejection of a Budget and the Lords' Veto Bill will be matters of history indissolubly united with the name of King George ; in fact seldom has a British King come to the Throne at a more critical juncture than the present Monarch.

On the 22nd June of this year, King George and Queen Mary were crowned at Westminster Abbey, London, with the utmost splendour and magnificence. The booming of guns announced that Coronation Day had come ; and before daybreak singing multitudes went to take up every available space in the streets and watch the great procession. Lord Kitchener was in command of 45,999 officers and men who guarded the *route*, and every branch of the Army and Navy in every part of the Empire was

represented in this Coronation army. At 6-30 A.M. the doors of the ancient Abbey were thrown open ; and the 2,000 distinguished persons who had been called to witness the ceremony began to arrive. The Peers and Peeresses, in historic attire, proceeded to Westminster and disembarked on the terrace of the House of Commons, whence they moved in procession into the Abbey. Judges, bishops, members of the House of Commons, distinguished soldiers and sailors, artists, authors, dramatists and public men filled the transepts, and between the transepts, on a dais covered with a blue carpet, were the two Chairs of State. On the Altar was a great gold Crown ; and opposite the Altar stood the King's Throne.

At 8-30 A.M. the route to the Abbey was closed, and soon afterwards the Royal procession began to move from Buckingham Palace. Owing to fine rain, the carriages were covered ; but the sun broke through the clouds when Their Majesties' State coach, drawn by eight cream horses, appeared. The coach was so constructed that the vast crowds could have an excellent view of the King and Queen, who smiled and bowed continuously as they passed to the Abbey through a thunder of applause that drowned the guns, the joy bells and the music. Immediately behind the coach rode Lord Kitchener ; and he was loudly cheered, as were also the Colonial and Indian escorts. The Indian Cavalry attracted special attention, the upright carriages and rich uniforms of the Indians exciting rounds of applause. The Queen passed first through the Abbey doors, supported by two Bishops and the Ladies of her household. Then came the Heraldic Officers preceding the King's Regalia, which were carried by Bishops and by Peers. Immediately behind these symbols of State walked King George, in a royal robe of State, wearing the collar of the Garter and the cap of State. As the procession passed, the boys of the Westminster school greeted Their Majesties with their time-honoured acclamation *Vivat Regina ! Vivat Rex !*. Over a carpet of royal blue, embroidered with the rose of England, the thistle of Scotland, the shamrock of Ireland, the lotus of India, and other symbols, the King and Queen moved slowly past their Thrones, and after kneeling in silent prayer, took up their places in the Chairs of State. Then the Archbishop of Canterbury presented King George to the assembled people with the historic words :—

" SIRS,—I here present unto you King George, the undoubted King of this Realm, wherefore all of you have come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same ?"

And the people in the Abbey shouted " God Save King George."

After the religious service, and the Archbishop of York's sermon, the King took the oath and was anointed ; and then the Archbishop of Canterbury placed the Crown on the King's head saying :—

" God crown you with a crown of glory and righteousness, that by the ministry of this our benediction, having right faith and manifold fruit of good works, you may obtain the crown of an everlasting kingdom by the gift of Him whose kingdom endureth for ever." The Abbey rang with shouts of " God Save the King," the trumpets sounded, the great guns of the Tower of London were shot off, and the vast multitudes in the streets sang the National Anthem.

The King having been crowned, was conducted with great pomp and ceremony to his Throne ; and afterwards received the homage of his subjects. The Archbishop of Canterbury made the homage of the Church. The youthful Prince of Wales, taking off his coronet, knelt before his Royal father and said the ancient words :—

" I do become your liege man of life and limb and of earthly worship ; and faith and truth I will bear unto you to live and die against all manner of folks. So help me

God." Then the Prince rose and touched the King's Crown and kissed His Majesty's left cheek, and the King drew his eldest son to him and affectionately embraced the Heir-apparent.

After the Princes of the blood and the nobility had made their homage, the Archbishop of Canterbury proceeded to crown Queen Mary, who knelt on the steps of the Altar under a canopy of gold held by four Duchesses. The Archbishop poured the Holy Oil upon her head, placed a ring on the fourth finger of her right hand and set the crown on her head, and said "Receive the crown of glory, honour, and joy, and God, the crown of the faithful, who by our Episcopal hands (though unworthy) doth this day set a crown of pure gold on your head, enrich your royal heart with His abundant grace, and crown you with all princely virtues in this life and with everlasting gladness in the life that is to come."

Their Majesties then presented at the Altar the historic offerings of a pall and a wedge of gold, and took the Sacrament; and afterwards, while the choir sang the *Te Deum*, they passed into a chapel where the King was divested of his royal robe of State and arrived in a robe of purple velvet. The re-appearance of Their Majesties was greeted with loud cheering, which continued while the King, wearing his Imperial Crown and bearing in the right hand the Sceptre and in the left hand the Orb, and the Queen, wearing her Crown and holding in the right hand the Sceptre with the Cross and in the left the Ivory Rod with the Dove, moved in slow procession out of the Abbey. A continuous roar of cheering accompanied the State coach throughout its return journey to Buckingham Palace; and when Their Majesties appeared there, on the balcony to acknowledge the greetings of their loyal subjects, they received an ovation.

Immediately after his return to Buckingham Palace, His Majesty performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Newfoundland Deep Sea Fishermen's Home, touching a button that was connected with a cable. Thus King George showed his interest in the poor and suffering while surrounded by all the pomp and Majesty of his position as Monarch of the greatest Empire in the world.

The illuminations in London that night were the most extensive and most brilliant on record. After dark, bonfires were lighted on the hill tops throughout the United Kingdom, and each town and village took its share in the rejoicings.

In India Coronation Day was celebrated by Hindus, Christians, Mohammadans, Buddhists, Parsees, and other religionists, services being held in temples, churches and mosques. The poor were fed, school children were feted, Coronation badges and medals were distributed, and from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin prayers and good wishes went up for their Imperial Majesties.

The announcement that the Coronation ceremony will be repeated at Delhi was received in India with gratitude and enthusiasm, for Indians know that the King-Emperor is the golden link that binds together the vast British Empire—an Empire to which they are proud to belong. Since his last visit here His Imperial Majesty has given many proofs of his love for India; and when he and the Queen-Empress arrive here, a great shout will go up from peoples of all creeds and nationalities, and the mountains and valleys will echo the cry:—

"Long live the King-Emperor!"

"Long live the Queen-Empress!"



HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY QUEEN MARY, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Photo from W. & D. Downey, London.

Her Imperial Majesty

Queen Mary,

EMPRESS OF INDIA.

QUEEN MARY, EMPRESS OF INDIA, was born at Kensington Palace, London, on the 27th of May, 1867; and two months later was baptised by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the sponsors being Queen Victoria, King Edward (then Prince of Wales), the Duchess of Cambridge and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, all of whom, with the exception of Queen Victoria, were present at the ceremony. Lady Elizabeth Adeane held the royal baby, and handed her to the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, taking the little Princess from her grandmother's arms, named her "Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes."

Queen Mary's mother—Princess Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth—was daughter of the first Duke of Cambridge, a younger son of George II. Her father—son of Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg—was an Officer in the Austrian Army and a great friend of the Austrian Emperor, who conferred on him the title of Prince, and gave him the Wurtemberg royal surname of Teck. The King of Wurtemberg afterwards bestowed upon him a Dukedom. He was tall and extremely handsome, and after his marriage he settled down in England, where he became very popular. The Duchess of Teck, the mother of the Queen-Empress, was a woman of strong character, very religious, and so charitable that her name is still remembered with deep affection. Princess Mary—so she was known throughout England—was a devoted mother and brought up her children with zealous care. Queen Mary was her first-born child and only daughter. There were three brothers, the Princes Adolphus, Francis and Alexander of Teck; and the death of Prince Francis, soon after the accession of King George, was a very great sorrow to the Queen-Empress.

Of Queen Mary, her mother wrote when she was one year old:—"She really is as sweet and engaging a child as you can wish to see; full of life and fun, and as playful as a kitten, with the deepest blue eyes imaginable, quantities of fair hair, and tiny rosebud of a mouth, and a most perfect figure. In a word, a model of a baby. You must amiably overlook a mother's fond conceit in her child when reading the foregoing passage

which doubtless is overdrawn, though I must say May wins all hearts by her bright face and smile and pretty endearing ways. She is wonderfully forward for her age."

Not long after this the Duke and Duchess of Teck went to live at White Lodge, Richmond, near London; and there the early life of Queen Mary was passed. Her health was the first consideration of her royal parents; and her childhood was kept free from gaieties and excitement. "A child has quite enough to do, said her mother, to learn obedience and attend to her lessons, and to *grow* without parties and late hours, which takes the freshness of childhood away, and the brightness and beauty from girlhood. There are too many grown-up children in the present day." Governesses attended at White Lodge to teach the royal children, and twice a week a Bible lesson was given to them by a Chaplain. In order that they might understand the trials and needs of the poor, they were sometimes sent with the Chaplain to visit destitute families, and such visits made a deep impression on their young minds. Brought up with three high-spirited brothers, Princess May—as the Queen-Empress was then called—loved a romp: but the domestic part of her education received careful attention and she was taught all kinds of needlework, and to this day her hands are never idle, but her fingers are ever busy with some useful gift for hospital or poorhouse. Thus Queen Mary grew up and, writing of her while she was in the schoolroom, an English paper said:—"Princess Mary is distinctly a clever girl, from the intellectual point of view. She plays the harp and the piano and plays them well. Italian, French, German and English are all alike to her. She can converse fluently in either one or the other language." The favourite authors of Princess May, before her marriage, were Tennyson, Carlyle Emerson and George Eliot. The works of Macaulay, Froude, Lamb, John Morley, Moliere, Goethe and Dante, occupied prominent positions on her bookshelves. From sixteen to eighteen, Princess May lived on the Continent, where she acquired a taste for art that she gratifies to-day by visiting all good exhibitions of pictures in London. Dramatic art of all kinds appeals to her. She is particularly fond of dancing. Writing of her while she was Princess of Wales, Sir Clement Kinloch Cooke says:—"The Queen has a very retentive memory. Once she has mastered a subject, it seldom goes out of her mind, and months afterwards she will astonish her friends by a reference to a conversation they themselves had forgotten. When visiting a place for the second time she constantly recalls incidents about the former visit, the people, the houses in the neighbourhood, and specially the poorer folk. In fact, no place, no person, is ever forgotten by the Queen."

In August, 1885, the Princess was confirmed by the Bishop of St. Albans, and in 1886 she made her entry into Society. That spring she went to her first Drawing-room, and was present at State functions, including the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition by Queen Victoria. Although her social duties were many, she mapped out a course of study which she followed up to the time of her marriage. Her plan was to read something every day and then talk it over with the lady who had been her governess and had remained with the family. Each morning she read a chapter in the Bible, and no matter how many things had to be done her religious duties were never neglected or postponed. Order and regularity were two of her guiding principles, and in her boudoir the books were properly classified, while her writing table was always neatly arranged. With her mother she visited the poorest parts of London and the hospitals and charities of that great metropolis; and thus she came to know the masses and understand their lives and difficulties. At these times the poor people would gather in the streets to cheer the Royal visitors and hold up their children to catch a glimpse of "Princess May."

On the 3rd May, 1893, came the welcome news that Princess May was betrothed to the son of the Heir-apparent. Congratulations came from all parts of the Empire, for it was the first time since the reign of James II that the Heir-presumptive to the British Throne had been betrothed to an English Princess. On the 4th July, 1893, Princess May left her happy home at Richmond, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and took up her residence at Buckingham Palace; and two days afterwards she became, Victoria Mary, Duchess of York. The marriage took place in the Chapel Royal, St. James' Palace, at mid-day, in the presence of Queen Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales (afterwards King Edward and Queen Alexandra) and the relatives of the Royal bride and bridegroom; and was witnessed by representatives of the Royal Houses of Europe, Indian Princes, Ambassadors, Peers and Peeresses and members of the chief branches of national life and industry. The wedding gown worn by the Royal bride was of silver and white brocade, the design of roses, shamrock and thistles being in silver on a white ground; and she wore the veil that her mother had worn on her wedding-day. All the bells in London were ringing when the newly-married pair drove back through cheering crowds to Buckingham Palace, where, with Queen Victoria, they stood for twenty minutes on the balcony, bowing to the multitude. Afterwards they went to the wedding breakfast, and sat on either side of Queen Victoria, who proposed their health.

The honeymoon was spent at York Cottage, Sandringham, Norfolk, to which place the Duke and Duchess of York became much attached. There they spent the early years of their married life, and there their six children were born:—The Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, June 23rd, 1894; Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George, December 14th, 1895; Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary, April 25th, 1897; Prince Henry William Frederick Albert, March 31st, 1900; Prince George Edward Alexander Edmund, December 20th, 1902; and Prince John Charles Francis, July 12th, 1905.

Queen Mary has an intense love for home and enjoys a country life, and with her children, books, flowers and charitable works, her private life has been fully occupied. Her children have ever been her constant care. She herself has selected their nurses, governesses, and tutors. She herself has taught them to say their prayers, and has instilled into their young minds the rudiments of moral conduct, the duties of obedience and unselfishness. One hour of the day—five o'clock in the afternoon—she has named "the children's hour," and then she has given herself up entirely to her boys and little girl. The result is a family that has been called "the Empire's greatest asset." After the death of Queen Victoria, in January 1901, it became necessary for the Duke and Duchess of York to take a more active part in public affairs; and that year a tour of Australia and Canada was undertaken. The entire tour, by land and sea, was to cover nearly forty thousand miles and occupy eight months, and although the Duchess was delighted to see so much of the Empire, saying good-bye to her little ones was a sore trial. "Those dreadful farewells nearly killed me," she wrote during the voyage when the *Ophir* was ploughing its way across the high seas; and the royal cabin was filled with photographs of the children whom she had left behind. Nevertheless she took a lively interest in the voyage and astonished people by her knowledge of the places she saw. Gibraltar, Malta, Ceylon, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania were visited, and afterwards Canada and Newfoundland. Fully realizing the importance of the mission, the Duchess rose nobly and unselfishly to the occasion. Never apparently fatigued and never bored, she fell in with all the official arrangements, and was always full of life and energy. Never

impatient, never unpunctual, ever ready to take her part in public functions, ever with a smile, ever with the right word to say to every one, Her Royal Highness proved a perfect helpmate to her royal husband. On boardship she spent her time in reading, and writing letters. Her queenly presence and upright figure were greatly admired everywhere, and her fair beauty charmed the Colonists, while her freedom from pride won their hearts.

On the 9th of November, 1901, King Edward conferred on the Duke of York the title of Prince of Wales; and as Prince and Princess of Wales Their Royal Highnesses passed much of their time at Marlborough House, London. In 1902—Coronation year—they were exceedingly busy; nevertheless the Princess of Wales visited the poor in East London, and spent much time with her children, attending to their education.

In 1905-6 the Prince and Princess of Wales visited India and Burma. King Edward, as Prince of Wales, had made a similar tour, but he had not been accompanied by Queen Alexandra. Thus Queen Mary was the first Princess of Wales to set foot on Indian soil. For a year before the voyage, the Princess studied books about India, visited Museums and conversed with persons who could give her information; and speaking of her knowledge of India, after she had been some weeks in the country, an official who has passed the greater part of his life in India said:—"I consider the Princess has a very good grasp of Indian affairs, quite remarkable for a woman." Saying good-bye to her children, for a second time, was a severe test of Her Royal Highness's devotion to duty and her desire to assist her royal husband as much as possible. The *Renown* reached Bombay by the 9th November, 1905, and took her departure from Karachi on the 19th of March, 1906. Her Royal Highness never lost her interest in the things she saw and the people she met, and her charm of manner and great dignity impressed everyone with whom she came in contact. She visited hospitals for women, and schools for girls, and at Hyderabad she laid the foundation stone of the Victoria Zenana Hospital. At Purdah parties she met the ladies of India, and she was deeply touched by the affectionate welcome given to her on these occasions. After the Purdah entertainment held in her honour, at the Town Hall, Bombay, Her Royal Highness rose and said in a clear, distinct voice:—"I thank you all very warmly for your kind and graceful greetings. I know the feelings which have prompted you to present this Address to me, and you certainly have succeeded in making my first impressions of India bright, happy and hopeful. One of my chief objects in this tour is to see as much as possible of my Indian sisters, for I believe the more I see of the reality of your lives the more I shall admire and esteem the high qualities for which the Indian woman is renowned. If my first impression, so charming and so powerful, becomes fixed as I travel through India, then to use the words of your Address, I shall carry home agreeable memories and a sympathy which will bring us into a closer bond of mutual esteem, regard and goodwill." The Princess greatly enjoyed her stay in Madras, and delighted the people there by remarking that whereas the *Renown* had to lie off at Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon, it entered the Madras Harbour without difficulty. In fact, her tact was always in evidence, also her kind remembrance of the sick and the poor. At Lucknow she visited the Station Hospital and presented each patient with a bunch of flowers. At Mussoorie she bought some sticks from a very poor man and the onlookers said:—"Lo! now is our brother's shop made. And he was of the poorest! How did the Rani know?" At Gwalior the Princess presided over a Christmas tree that greatly delighted the children who had the good fortune to share the beautiful gifts she had brought from England; and of that occasion it is written:—"Her eyes glistened with kindness and her heart was overcharged with a mother's love that made the shyest bold and the most timid brave."

.....India will always remember the unshed tears that glistened in the eyes of the Princess when the *Renown* slipped her moorings at Karachi, for they showed that India had not only stirred her imagination, but touched her heart.

Writing on the eve of her departure, the Princess said:—"We are leaving India where we have spent four-and-a-half months, with intense regret. But now I am looking forward to seeing the dear children. It has indeed been a wonderful tour, and we have learned much from our varied experiences. The religions in India interest me exceedingly."

The death of King Edward VII on the 6th May, 1910, came as a great blow to the Royal family; and six months later Queen Mary was called upon to face a yet greater sorrow, for her second brother, Prince Francis of Teck, passed away after a short illness. "London," wrote Queen Mary at that time, "with all its sadness and business is like a nightmare." Nevertheless during the year that preceded the Coronation, she not only accompanied His Majesty on public occasions, but also superintended the many charities in which she takes a special interest. The Royal children, and more especially the youthful Prince of Wales, came after the accession of King George very much before the public; and then it was found that Her Majesty had prepared them most carefully for the exalted positions that they would fill, and that they were all that the Empire could desire. The Prince of Wales and Princess Mary who have accompanied their Royal parents on most public occasions during the past years, have received the adulation of the public; and on the great and historical occasion of the Investiture of the Prince of Wales at Canarvon Castle, this adulation amounted almost to worship. It is universally felt that the Empire owes to the Queen Empress a great debt for having been the guiding hand in the training of the Heir-apparent, of whom it was written a short time ago:—"The Prince is bright, amiable and affectionate in his disposition, and thoroughly boyish in his ways. He has a particularly gentle nature and dislikes to see any living thing in pain. Like his sister and his younger brothers, he is passionately devoted to his mother."

Never has Queen Mary looked more stately and beautiful than on Coronation Day, when (so said a gentleman who was in Westminster Abbey) "her movements were poetry." While passing to her Throne, after the Crown had been placed on her head by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Queen paused before his enthroned Majesty, and made a sweeping bow, her train-bearers curtesying simultaneously; and this is said to have been the most charming incident in the solemn ceremony. When Her Majesty was enthroned, the Archbishop of Canterbury said:—"O Lord, the giver of perfection, grant unto this Thy servant, Mary our Queen, that by the powerful and mild influence of her piety and virtue she may adorn the high dignity which she hath obtained through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Her Majesty wore a rich robe of deep purple velvet with a train some eighteen yards in length over an exquisite white satin under-dress that showed her regal figure to perfection. The robe and the train were richly ornamented with ermine, and a cape of the same royal fur surmounted the robe. Until the crown was placed on her head, Queen Mary's golden hair had no ornament; but priceless jewels blazed on her neck and arms and adorned her white satin under-dress.

The royal children, all of whom were present with the exception of little Prince John, gave an unique charm to the Coronation. Their youthful beauty and grace caused many a prayer to go up in the Abbey for their Royal mother; and cries of "God bless Queen Mary," "Long live the Royal children" were heard in the streets while Her Majesty drove back with the King-Emperor to Buckingham Palace.



HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
Photo from Johnston and Hoffman, Calcutta.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge of Penshurst,

G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARDINGE OF PENSHURST is, with the exception of Lord Dufferin, the most decorated Viceroy who has ever presided over the destiny of India. He was born in 1858; educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge; and entered the Diplomatic Service in 1880. In 1882 he was made third Secretary, and in 1885 he became second Secretary. In 1896 he was sent to Teheran as Secretary of the Legation; and in 1898 he was removed to St. Petersburg, where he acted as Secretary of the Embassy until 1903. From that time until 1904 he was Assistant Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Afterwards he was for two years British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. From 1906 until 1910 he was permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and last year he became Viceroy and Governor-General of India—a position his distinguished grand-father, Lord Hardinge, had held before him.

Like all really clever men, the present Viceroy carries his honours lightly, and only those who have seen him wearing his blaze of Orders can fully realize how brilliant a career he has had and the high place that he holds among Diplomatists.

In 1895 His Excellency received the C. B. (Order of Companion of the Bath). In 1903, he was made C. V. O. (Commander of the Royal Victorian Order). In 1904 he was created K. C. M. G. (Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George); and in the same year he became K. C. V. O. (Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order). In 1905 he was made G. C. V. O. (Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order) and in 1906 he received the I. S. O. (Imperial Service Order). In 1910 he became G. C. B. (Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Order of the Bath) and was created Baron Hardinge of Penshurst. He is the brother of the third Viscount Hardinge, his grandfather, having been created the first Viscount Hardinge by Queen Victoria on account of his manifold services in India.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge holds the following European distinctions:—Grand Officer Legion of Honour; Grand Cross of the Crown of Italy; Grand Cross of Greek Order of St. Saviour; Grand Cross of Spanish Order of Charles III; Grand Cross of Danish Order Dannetrog; Grand Cross of Norwegian Order of St. Olaf; Grand Cross of Russian Order of Alexander Nevski; and Grand Cross of German Order of the Red Eagle.



HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARDINGE.

Photo from Johnston and Hoffman, Calcutta.

His eldest son and heir, the Hon'ble Edward Hardinge, was born on the 3rd May, 1892.

Last year His Excellency Lord Hardinge was appointed to the highest position under the British Crown and came to India as Viceroy and Governor-General. He has a fine presence and a kind and genial manner, and he is liked and respected in India. It is generally felt that during the past year he has been making himself thoroughly acquainted with the country he has to govern; and that he is a man who forms his own opinions and is not influenced. His recreations are shooting, riding and golf. He possesses an enormous knowledge of men, books and public affairs; and, if occasion calls, under the velvet glove will be found, no doubt, the hand of steel.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARDINGE is a daughter of the first Baron Alington. She was born at Crichel, near Wimborne, in Dorsetshire, England. Lord Alington was a friend of the late King Edward; and from her earliest youth Lady Hardinge has been known to the Royal Family. She is Bedchamber woman to the Queen-Empress. Her Excellency has two sons and one daughter During her residence in India, Lady Hardinge has taken a great interest in hospitals and in the nursing profession. She has organised at Simla various concerts, the proceeds of which have been given to charities. Realizing the importance of her position and the wide extent of Viceregal influence, Lady Hardinge, since she came to India, has done the utmost to set an example for English women to follow; also to become acquainted with her Indian sisters and to help forward all movements for the benefit of Indian girls and women.

Her tastes are simple and domestic. She is a fearless horsewoman and a good shot. Her Excellency plays the violin and is fond of music and of needlework.



THE HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley,

G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.,

Governor of Madras, from 1906 to 1911

THE HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., was born on the 12th November, 1860, and is the fourth son of Second Baron Wenlock. He married a daughter of Sir Edward Cunard, and he has two daughters. Sir Arthur began his career as Captain in the 10th Lancers, and early showed signs of great administrative talent. From 1892—96, he acted as Private Secretary to the Duke of Westminster. In 1898 he was appointed Administrator of Matableland; and from that time onward he has been acting as Governor in various parts of His Majesty's Dominions over the Seas. He is now in the prime of his life; and he will, no doubt, rise to yet higher positions in the service of the Empire.

In 1901 Sir Arthur Lawley was Governor of Western Australia, and entertained at Government House, Perth, the present King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, his eldest brother, Lord Wenlock, being in Their Royal Highness' party. Promotion followed him to Australia; and in 1902 he was sent to the Transvaal, where he acted as Governor until 1906. During those years he lived much in the saddle, and he did a great deal to help on the pacification of South Africa. The highest opinion was entertained of him at home as a tactful, forceful and benevolent ruler; and in 1906 he was made Governor of Madras, as the successor of Lord Ampthill. The loss of his only son, on the hunting field at Ootacamund, was a terrible blow to Sir Arthur Lawley; but he continued his administrative duties, winning thereby the respect and sympathy of all classes of the community.

Sir Arthur Lawley will be remembered in Southern India as a strict, but kind and just disciplinarian, a man of simple habits, a magnificent rider, and splendid sportsman. His young daughters are fearless horsewomen and passionately fond of the hunting field. Lady Lawley has endeared herself to Indian women by sympathy and kindness and has done much to help on Female education, and to improve hospitals and dispensaries, and encourage trained nurses.



HIS EXCELLENCY SIR THOMAS DAVID GIBSON-CARMICHAEL, BART., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., M.A., D.L., GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY

Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Bart.,

G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., M.A., D.L.,

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR THOMAS DAVID GIBSON-CARMICHAEL assumed charge of the office of Governor of Madras on 3rd November, 1911, when all classes of people in the Presidency united in offering their new Governor a hearty welcome and in hoping for peaceful and prosperous times under His Excellency's administration. Sir Thomas was born at Edinburgh on 18th March, 1859. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and took his degree of B.A. in 1881 and M. A. in 1884. He has been Private Secretary to Sir George Trevelyan and Lord Dalhousie, when they were Secretaries of State for Scotland; he was Chairman of the Scottish Board of Lunacy from 1894 to 1897; he contested Peebles and Selkirk in 1892, and had the unique distinction of succeeding in 1895, the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone as Member of Parliament for Midlothian, which seat he retained till 1900.

He was Trustee of the National Gallery from 1906 to 1908 and was made Governor of Victoria, Australia, the same year, which position he held until 1911. On the occasion of his departure for Victoria (Australia) as Governor, Lord Rosebury, a former Prime Minister of England while making a most felicitous speech at the farewell banquet given to Sir Thomas, said: "He was for some time Member for Midlothian, and was one of the most sympathetic and representative Members that Midlothian could possibly have had. But then I would ask you to remember the great services he had rendered to Art in Scotland. He is one of those men who, like poets, are born and not made judges of Art. He has the genius of friendship as he has the genius of Art judgment." In his speech he also read a letter from the Master of Elibank in which the latter said: "We are lending Australia one of our best and able and accomplished Scottish gentleman."

Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael became very popular in Australia and earned the esteem and respect of the people in no time.

In a recent issue *The Hindu* of Madras, says: "In addition to the excellent work done by Sir Thomas as Governor of Victoria during a period of three years, we think the best augury of his success as an Indian Governor lies in the fact of his experience as a Liberal Member of the British House of Commons between 1895 to 1900." While in Parliament Sir Thomas also took an active part in the debates on some important Bills connected with Agriculture and public health, in all of which he took an independent altitude. He supported a Bill brought by the Tory Government, the Agricultural Produce Marks Bill in 1897, as he held it would be beneficial to the community, while another Scottish Agricultural Bill which he supported was one relating to the amendment of the Agricultural Holdings Act with reference to market gardens. During the debate on the Scottish Public Health Bill of 1897, he moved many amendments which the Lord Advocate of Scotland, on behalf of the Government accepted. His liberal culture and varied experience as a practical politician and as an administrator entitle the people of Madras Presidency to hope that His Excellency's *regime* will be characterised by liberality, sympathy and statesmanship. Sir Thomas is also author of several works of importance, amongst them may be mentioned papers on Centipedes, Spiders, &c. He has a son, who is heir to Baronetcy, John Murray Gibson-Carmichael.



HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S.

His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke,

G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S.,

Honorary Colonel, 6th Australian Infantry, Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Governor of Bombay.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., soldier, statesman and author—was born on the 4th July, 1848, and his father, the Rev. W. J. Clarke, resided at Knoyle House, Folkeston. His Excellency was educated at Haileybury, and passed first into, and first out of the Royal Military Academy. In 1868 he entered the Royal Engineers. From 1871 to 1880 he was on the staff of Royal Institute of Engineers at Cooper's Hill. During the Egyptian Expedition of 1882 he was in active service, and afterwards he was decorated. In 1885 he took part in the Soudan Expedition. He acted at Suakin in the Intelligence Department and as Political Officer. He was in action at Hasheen, and he was mentioned in the despatches and received a clasp for the affairs of Tamai and Thakool. From 1885—92 he was Secretary of the Colonial Defence Committee and employed at the War Office. Afterwards he was Secretary to the Royal Commission on the Army and Navy and was sent on special duty to Sweden, Berlin, Paris, Liuz, Belgium, Bucharest, Gibraltar, Malta, the United States of America, Halifax and Magdeburg. From 1894—1901 he acted as Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Factory, and from 1900-01 he was a Member of the Committee on War Office reorganization.

The year 1900 saw a new departure in His Excellency's distinguished career for he was appointed Governor of Victoria, in Australia. Among Australians he became very popular, entering into their growing ideas and encouraging their national aspirations, and when he returned to England in 1904 he carried the good wishes of the Colonists with him. From 1904—06 he was a Member of the War Office Reconstruction Committee, Secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence, and a Member of the Committee on National Insurance of War Risks. In 1907 he was appointed Governor of Bombay; and no English Governor has ever identified himself so closely with the peoples of India and become so popular and so much beloved as Sir George Sydenham Clarke. His only daughter, whose untimely death all deplored, will never be forgotten in the Bombay Presidency. Miss Violet Clarke's posthumous work "Leaves" shows brilliant promise. His Excellency is the author of many books, including "Imperial Defence," "Russia's Sea-power," "Fortification: Past, Present and Future," "The Last Great Naval War," etc. His recreations are painting, literature and music.



HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SIR O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B.



LADY CREAGH.



HIS HONOR THE HON'BLE SIR LOUIS WILLIAM DANE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Photo from Fred. Bremner, Lahore.

HIS EXCELLENCY

General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B.,

Commander-in-Chief in India.

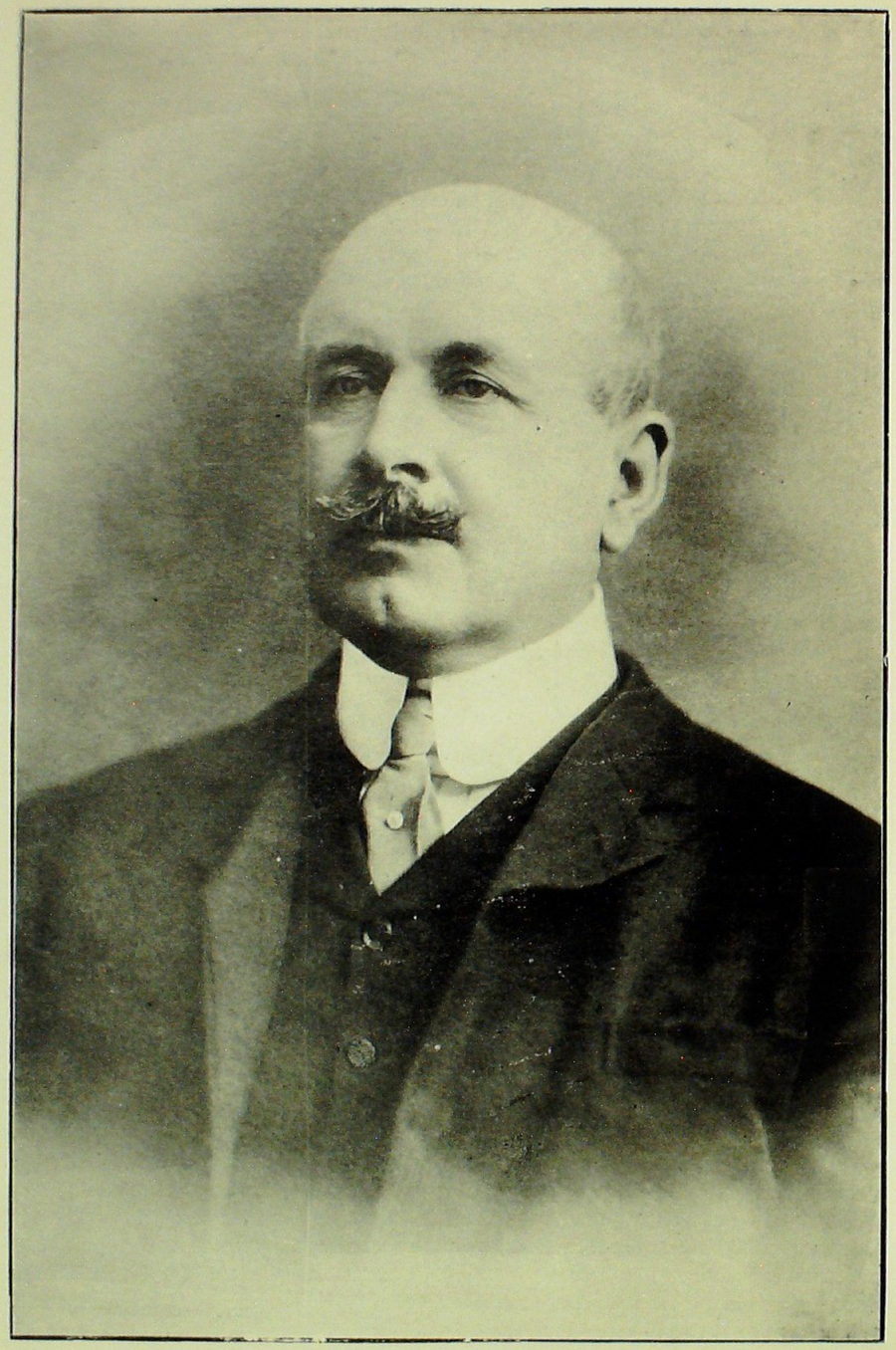
HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SIR O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., is the sixth son of Captain James Creagh (formerly R. N.) of Cahirbane, county Clare; he was born in 1848; educated privately and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He entered the 95th Regiment in 1886, became Captain in the Indian Army in 1878, Brevet-Major in 1879, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1892, Colonel in 1896, Major-General in 1903, Lieutenant-General in 1905, and General in 1908. He served during the Afghan War of 1878—80 as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General. He was present at operations in Bazar Valley and at the actions of Kam Dakka and Ali-Khel (despatches, medal, Brevet-Major, V.C.), with the Zhob Valley Expedition in 1890 (despatches); and in China 1900-01, first in command of the Second Brigade and subsequently in command of the China Field Force (despatches and K. C. B.). He was in command of a Second-class District in India and was Political Resident at Aden in 1898—1900; he commanded the British Forces in North China (Fifth Division) in 1901—03, and the Second Division, North Command, in India, in 1903—07. He was Military Secretary at the India Office from July 1907 to September 1909, Commander-in-Chief in India in September 1909, appointed Colonel of the 44th Merwara Infantry in 1904. He has the Second-class Order of the Rising Sun of Japan. He married first in 1874, his cousin Letitia L., who died in 1875, the daughter of John Brereton; second, in 1891, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. E. Reade. He was created a C. B. (Mil.) 1902, K. C. B. (Mil.) in 1903, G. C. B. in 1909. He belongs to the Naval and Military Club.

HIS HONOR

The Hon'ble Sir Louis William Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

HIS HONOR THE HON'BLE SIR LOUIS WILLIAM DANE K.C.I.E., C.S.I., was born on the 21st March, 1856, and is a son of the late Richard Martin Dane, Esq., M.D., C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals. He was educated at Kingston School, Ireland, and entered the Indian Civil Service in 1876. He was posted to the Punjab and became Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor from 1879—82. From 1887 to 1896 he carried out the Settlements of the Gurdaspore and Peshawar Districts. From 1896 to 1900 he held the post of Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government. Returning to Ireland, he acted for one year as Resident Magistrate at Tralee, county Kerry. In 1901 he was re-called in India as Resident in Kashmir. During 1904-05 he was in charge of the British Mission to Cabul and he concluded the treaty with Amir Habibullah Khan. He served as Secretary to the Government of India until 1908, and was then appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The arrangements for *feting* the masses at Delhi during the Durbar and for arranging for their seeing Their Imperial Majesties in the Fort on the 13th December are specially in his hands, and no part of the Coronation Durbar will call for greater care and circumspection. Sir Louis William Dane married in 1882 a daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir F. B. Norman, K.C.B., and he has two sons and three daughters.



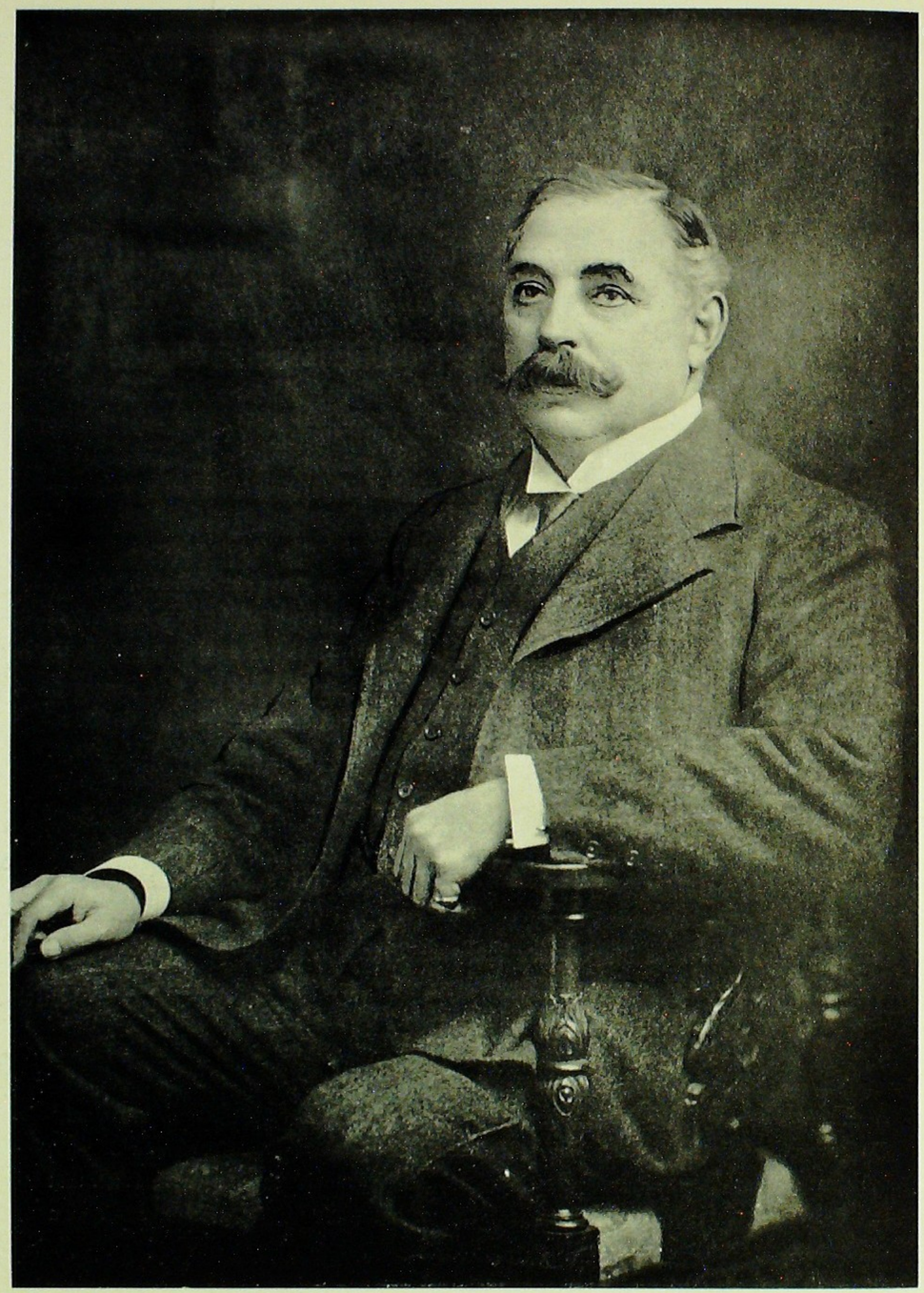
HIS HONOR THE HON'BLE SIR JOHN PRESCOTT HEWETT, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

HIS HONOR

The Hon'ble Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

HIS HONOR THE HON'BLE SIR JOHN PRESCOTT HEWETT was born on the 25th August, 1854, at Barham, Kent, and is the eldest son of the Reverend John Hewett. He received his education at Winchester and at Balliol College, and entered the Indian Civil Service in 1875. He served first in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and afterwards as Assistant Commissioner. In 1883 he was placed in charge of the *Imperial Gazetteer*, and in 1884 he acted as Assistant Accountant-General. He was then appointed Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue. Two years afterwards he officiated as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, and the following year he was confirmed in this appointment. During 1888 and again in 1889 he officiated as Private Secretary to the Viceroy of India. In 1890 he was made Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department; and in the same year he filled the position of Officiating Census Commissioner for India. His distinguished services were rewarded in 1891 with the C.I.E. decoration. The following year he was appointed Deputy Commissioner and also served as Secretary to the Royal Commission on Opium. Two years later he was made Secretary to the Government, Home Department. He received the decoration of C.S.I. in 1898; and the same year he was appointed a member of the Plague Commission. In 1903 he officiated as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and he was afterwards confirmed in this position. In 1904 he was chosen to fill a new post created by Lord Curzon—the direction of the Department of Commerce and Industry. The organizing abilities of Sir John Prescott Hewett were in this way recognized by the Government, and his exceptional qualities as a business man were given full play. In 1907 he received the K. C. S. I., and in the same year he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. During the present year he has been relieved of his duties as Lieutenant-Governor in order that he may devote his time and energies to the Coronation Durbar; the arrangements for which have been left almost entirely in his hands; and it is felt that this unique occasion will be carried out in the best possible way, the best possible man being in charge of the arrangements.



HIS HONOR THE HON'BLE SIR HARVEY ADAMSON, K.C.S.I., M.A., L.L.D.



HIS HONOR SIR EDWARD NORMAN BAKER, K.C.S.I.

Photo from Bourne and Shepperd, Calcutta.

HIS HONOR

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I., M.A., L.L.D.,

Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

HIS HONOUR THE HON'BLE SIR HARVEY ADAMSON, K. C. S. I., M. A., L.L.D., was born on the 7th October, 1854, and is a son of the Reverend Alexander Adamson of Kinnermit. He was educated at the Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen, and at the Aberdeen University, where he had a very brilliant record especially in Mathematics.

In 1875 he passed the Competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Service, and in 1877 he joined the Burma Commission, in which he rose from Assistant Commissioner to Deputy Commissioner and then to Commissioner. From 1900—05 he was Judicial Commissioner for Upper Burma. In 1905 he was made Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India; and the same year he became Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma. Last year he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, and it was generally felt that no one understood the Burmans better and was more likely to fill the high office of Lieutenant-Governor of Burma with greater success and distinction than Sir Harvey Adamson. He married in 1892 a daughter of John Leslie, Esq., of Corsie, Nairn, and he has two sons and one daughter.

HIS HONOR

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Norman Baker, K.C.S.I.,

Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 1908—11.

HIS HONOR THE HON'BLE SIR EDWARD NORMAN BAKER, K.C.S.I., has risen by work and ability to one of the highest posts in India; and for three years has occupied the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. He was born on the 23rd March, 1857, and in 1884 he married a daughter of Colonel Salisbury Trevor, R. E. He has two sons; and the illness of his younger son and his own ill-health caused him to visit England this year. Sir Edward has held many important positions. He has been Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India (Finance and Commerce Department), Magistrate and Collector in Calcutta, Finance Secretary to Government of Bengal, a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council from 1900—02, Financial Secretary to the Government of India from 1902—05, and Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from 1908—11. He was present at the out-going of Lord Minto and in-coming of Lord Hardinge last year, and he was in office during the visit of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany to Calcutta. During his absence in England his place has been ably filled by the Hon'ble Frederick William Duke, C.S.I., who from 1908—11 has acted as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Lady Baker has interested herself in all good works and has always been to the front in movements for the benefit of the poor in Calcutta.



HIS HONOR THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES STUART BAYLEY, K.C.S.I.

HIS HONOR

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, K.C.S.I.,

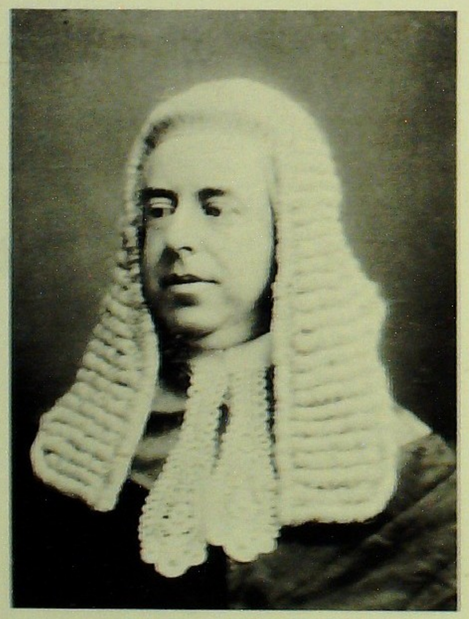
Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

HIS HONOR THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES STUART BAYLEY, K.C.S.I., was born on the 17th March, 1854, and is a son of the late Captain Daniel Bayley who was formerly in the East India Company's East Bengal Cavalry. He was educated at Harrow, and by a private tutor at Heidelberg, and entered the Indian Civil Service in 1887. He has held many important positions, including that of Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Depart nent.

In 1886 he went to Ajmere as Assistant Commissioner and from 1888 to 1894 he was Political Agent to Bikanir. Afterwards he served as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India ; and later he went to Hyderabad (Deccan) as Resident. He was made a K. C. S. I. in 1908. This summer he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. He married in 1880 a daughter of Major-General A. G. Campbell, of the Indian Staff Corps. His career has been varied and brilliant.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E.,

Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta.



SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, K. C. I. E.

Photo from Bourne and Shepperd, Calcutta.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, K. C. I. E., was educated at Chettenham College, and University College, Oxford. The following are notable dates in His Lordship's life and Legal and Judicial career :—

In 1883 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn.

In 1909 he was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

From 1896—99 he was a Judge of the High Court, Calcutta.

From 1899—1908 he was Chief Justice of the High Court, Bombay.

From 1908-09 he was Member of the Council of India.

In 1909 he was created a Chief Justice of the High Court, Calcutta, and a position which he still holds.

In 1899 he was Knighted.

In 1903 the K. C. I. E. was conferred on him.

HIS EXCELLENCY

Francisco Manoel Couceiro da Costa,

Governor-General of Portuguese, India.



HIS EXCELLENCY FRANCISCO MANOEL COUCEIRO DA COSTA,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE, INDIA.

HIS HONOR

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, K.C.S.I.,

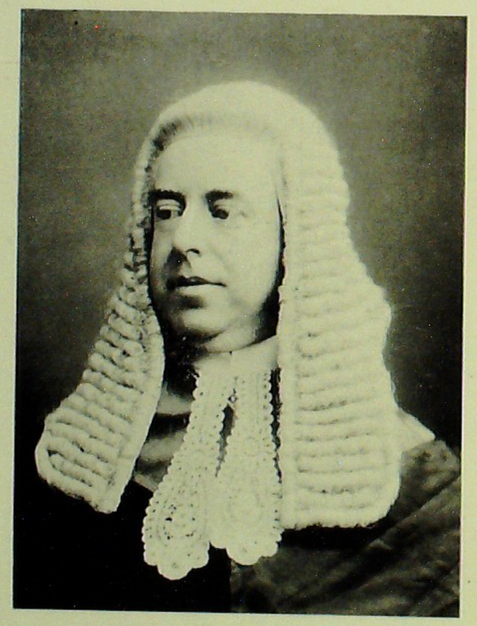
Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

HIS HONOR THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES STUART BAYLEY, K.C.S.I., was born on the 17th March, 1854, and is a son of the late Captain Daniel Bayley who was formerly in the East India Company's East Bengal Cavalry. He was educated at Harrow, and by a private tutor at Heidelberg, and entered the Indian Civil Service in 1887. He has held many important positions, including that of Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Depart nent.

In 1886 he went to Ajmere as Assistant Commissioner and from 1888 to 1894 he was Political Agent to Bikanir. Afterwards he served as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India ; and later he went to Hyderabad (Deccan) as Resident. He was made a K. C. S. I. in 1908. This summer he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. He married in 1880 a daughter of Major-General A. G. Campbell, of the Indian Staff Corps. His career has been varied and brilliant.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E.,

Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta.



SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, K. C. I. E.

Photo from Bourne and Shepperd, Calcutta.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, K. C. I. E., was educated at Chettenham College, and University College, Oxford. The following are notable dates in His Lordship's life and Legal and Judicial career :—

In 1883 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn.

In 1909 he was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

From 1896—99 he was a Judge of the High Court, Calcutta.

From 1899—1908 he was Chief Justice of the High Court, Bombay.

From 1908-09 he was Member of the Council of India.

In 1909 he was created a Chief Justice of the High Court, Calcutta, and a position which he still holds.

In 1899 he was Knighted.

In 1903 the K. C. I. E. was conferred on him.

HIS EXCELLENCY

Francisco Manoel Couceiro da Costa,

Governor-General of Portuguese, India.



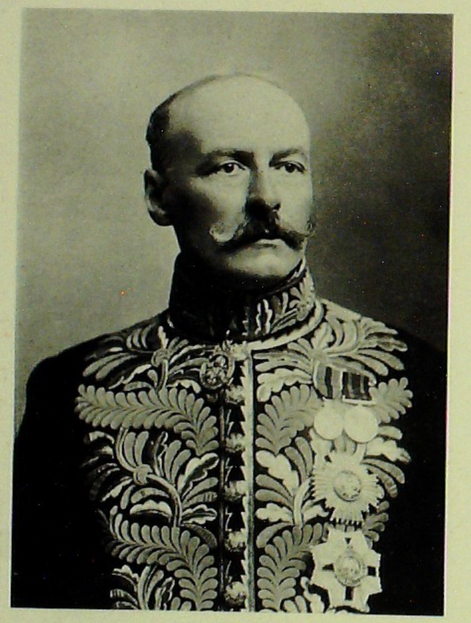
HIS EXCELLENCY FRANCISCO MANOEL COUCEIRO DA COSTA,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE, INDIA.

THE HON'BLE

Sir Guy Douglas Arthur Fleetwood Wilson,

K.C.B., J.P.

THE HON'BLE SIR GUY DOUGLAS ARTHUR FLEETWOOD WILSON, K. C. B., J. P., was born at Florence on the 21st October, 1851, and was educated by private tutors abroad. His father, Captain Fleetwood Wilson of the 8th Hussars, was Lieutenant-Governor of the Barbadoes, and resided when in England at Knowle Hall, Warwickshire.



SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, K.C.B., J.P.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has had a very varied and distinguished career. He entered the Paymaster-General's Office in 1870, and six years later he proceeded to Egypt as Private Secretary to Sir C. Rivers Wilson.

In 1883 he was transferred to the War Office, where he acted as Resident Clerk Secretary to the Special Committee on Army Reorganization, Member of the Pensions Commutation Board, Commissioner of the Duke of York's Military School, Examiner in Italian under the Director-General of Military Education, etc. He was Assistant Secretary to the Marquis of Hartington and the Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith; and Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Stanhope and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. In 1891 he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in recognition of his valuable services.

From 1893 to 1898, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson was Director-General of the Royal Army Clothing Department, and afterwards he acted as Assistant Under-Secretary for War. He was chosen in 1901 for the post of Financial Advisor to Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, and he received a medal. He was Knighted in 1902, and two years later he was appointed Director-General of Army Finance, and was made a Justice of the Peace for London. In 1905 the Order of K. C. B. was bestowed upon him; and since 1908 he has been Finance Member of the Council of India, a position he fills with much zeal and ability.

THE HON'BLE

Robert Warrand Carlyle, C.I.E., C.S.I.

THE HON'BLE ROBERT WARRAND CARLYLE, C.I.E., C.S.I., was born on the 11th July, 1859, and is a son of the late Reverend J. E. Carlyle. He was educated at Glasgow University and at Balliol College, Oxford. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1878 and was appointed two years later an



THE HON'BLE ROBERT WARRAND CARLYLE, C.I.E., C.S.I.

Assistant Magistrate and Collector and then Magistrate and Collector in Bengal. In 1902 he became Officiating Inspector-General and then Inspector-General of Police. During 1904 he was Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and the following year he became Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government. In 1907 he was appointed Chief Secretary to the Government of India, and in 1910 he became Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. Mr. Carlyle married in 1903 a daughter of James Barton, Esq., of Farndreg, County Louth, Ireland.

THE HON'BLE

Harcourt Butler, C.S.I., C.I.E.,

Educational Member, Viceroy's Council.

THE HON'BLE HARCOURT BUTLER, C.S.I., C.I.E., is a member of the Governor-General's Council with the portfolio of Education. He comes of a stock well known in the Educational world. His grandfather, Dr. George Butler, who was Senior Wrangler and Smith's prizeman, and his uncle Dr. Montagu Butler, the present Master of Trinity, who was Senior Classic in his day, between them were Headmasters of Harrow for a period of 50 years. His father, Mr. Spencer Percival Butler, also had a distinguished University career, taking a double First in Classics and Mathematics, and who is a very distinguished Conveyancer.



THE HON'BLE HARCOURT BUTLER, C.S.I., C.I.E.

He was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, and came out to the United Provinces in November, 1890. After a year and a half he was selected for Secretariat work, and since then his career has been extraordinarily varied. For seven years he was Settlement Officer, he was then Secretary to Sir Anthony MacDonell's Famine Commission, the report of which is a Classic, and he officiated at different times as Financial and Judicial Secretary to Government and Director of Land Records and Agriculture. In 1906 he became Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, and in two years he had completely reformed the administration and started a series of local improvements, which has made Lucknow one of the most up-to-date places in India. In 1908 he was appointed Secretary in the Foreign Department which he thoroughly re-organised. He was appointed to his present post in November, 1910, after completing 20 years' service. The Allahabad Conference in February last and the Conference on Oriental Studies held in July, show that his reforming energy is not going to be idle in the Education Department. In 1901, he got the title of C.I.E. and in 1909, the title of C.S.I.

Mirza Abbas Ali Baig,

MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF INDIA, LONDON.

MIRZA ABBAS ALI BAIG, OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, was born in 1859, and was educated at the Wilson College, Bombay, and the University of Bombay, where he graduated in B.A. He is now a Fellow of his old University, and a Justice of the Peace for the city. He belongs to an ancient military family of Chaghtais and traces his descent back to the younger son of Jhangiz Khan. His ancestors came to India with the warriors of Muhammad Zahirud-din Baber in the sixteenth century from Trans-oxiona, and one of them was made Kiladar and placed in charge of the defences of Bijapur during Aurangzeb's reign. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig's father was a Commissioned Officer in the British Army, and, for his services in the Mutiny, as well as in the Sikh and Afghan Wars, held many medals and decorations. His son entered the Public Service as Special Inspector of the Muhammadan Schools of Bombay, and of those of the Central and Southern divisions of the Presidency. From 1884 to 1889 he held the appointment of Minister of Jangira State. He then reverted to the British Service, and held office successively as Assistant Collector; Special Commissioner for settling disputes between Hindus and Muhammadans; Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; Oriental Translator to Government; Reporter on the Native Press; Registrar of Indian Publications; and Secretary to the Civil and Military Examination Boards. From 1906 to 1910 Mirza Abbas Ali Baig worked as Dewan of the State of Junagadh, Kathiawar, and raised the revenue of the State from 19 lakhs to 32 lakhs of rupees, and the volume of trade from 40 lakhs or well over a crore of Rupees. In 1910 he was appointed to the Council of India by Lord Morley. His son and heir, Mirza Asaf Ali Baig, is now being educated at the Aligarh College. He has three sons by his second wife who are with him in England.



MIRZA ABBAS ALI BAIG.

The Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam.

THE HON'BLE MR. SYED ALI IMAM was born at Neora, near Patna, on the 11th February, 1869. He comes of a distinguished Syed family and his ancestors settled in India even before the Moghul Empire was founded. He was educated in the Arrah Zillah School and at the Patna College; he went to England in 1887, and was called to the English Bar in June, 1890.



MR. SYED ALI IMAM.

On his return to India, he joined the legal profession in Behar, where his success as a Lawyer brought him to the forefront in other walks of life also, even outside the province of Behar. The great interest that he showed in public affairs led to his being elected President of the Amritsar Session of the All-India Moslem League in 1908; and his inaugural address on that occasion brought him into the front rank of Indian Public men and attracted the attention of even Lord Morley. The speech was acclaimed by the Anglo-Indian Press as marked by the highest statesmanship, while the Indian Press deservedly characterised it as a highly meritorious performance. In April 1908 Mr. Ali Imam presided over the first session of the Behar Provincial Conference held at Patna and at the second session held at Bhagalpore, in 1909 he met the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale who is reported to have said of him that next to Mr. Justice Krishnaswamy Iyer he regarded Mr. Ali Imam as the most intellectual man amongst the younger generation of Indian public men. Shortly afterwards Mr. Ali Imam visited England and was accorded an interview by Lord Morley. His addresses on "Indian Nationalism" at Cambridge, and on "The work before us," delivered in the Caxton Hall, London, attracted much attention, and the London correspondent of *The Hindu* wrote as follows:—"The Syed is a very clever man, with clear conceptions and a wide vision. He approaches practical political questions from the standpoint of broad and general principles. One finds traces of statesmanship in the utterances of this Mussalman leader."

The appointment of Mr. Syed Ali Imam to the most exalted office yet open to Indians, namely, the Law Membership of the Supreme Executive Council, was regarded by all shades of Indian public opinion as a suitable recognition of his great forensic ability and his leading position of the Bar.

Mr. Syed Ali Imam has a striking personality. He is an accomplished public speaker. His private life is simple and domestic, and he has a host of friends whom he entertains generously.

The Hon'ble Mr. William Henry Clark, C.M.G.

THE HON'BLE MR. WILLIAM HENRY CLARK, C. M. G., was born on the 1st January, 1876, and is a son of J. W. Clark, Esq., of Scroope House, Cambridge. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He commenced his career as Clerk to the Board of Trade in 1899; and soon showed signs of unusual ability. In 1901 he was made Secretary to the Special Mission sent to Shanghai to negotiate a Commercial Treaty with China. During 1902 he acted as second Secretary in the Diplomatic Service. Afterwards for two years he was Secretary to the Royal Commission on the Supply of Food, etc., in time of war.



MR. WILLIAM HENRY CLARK.

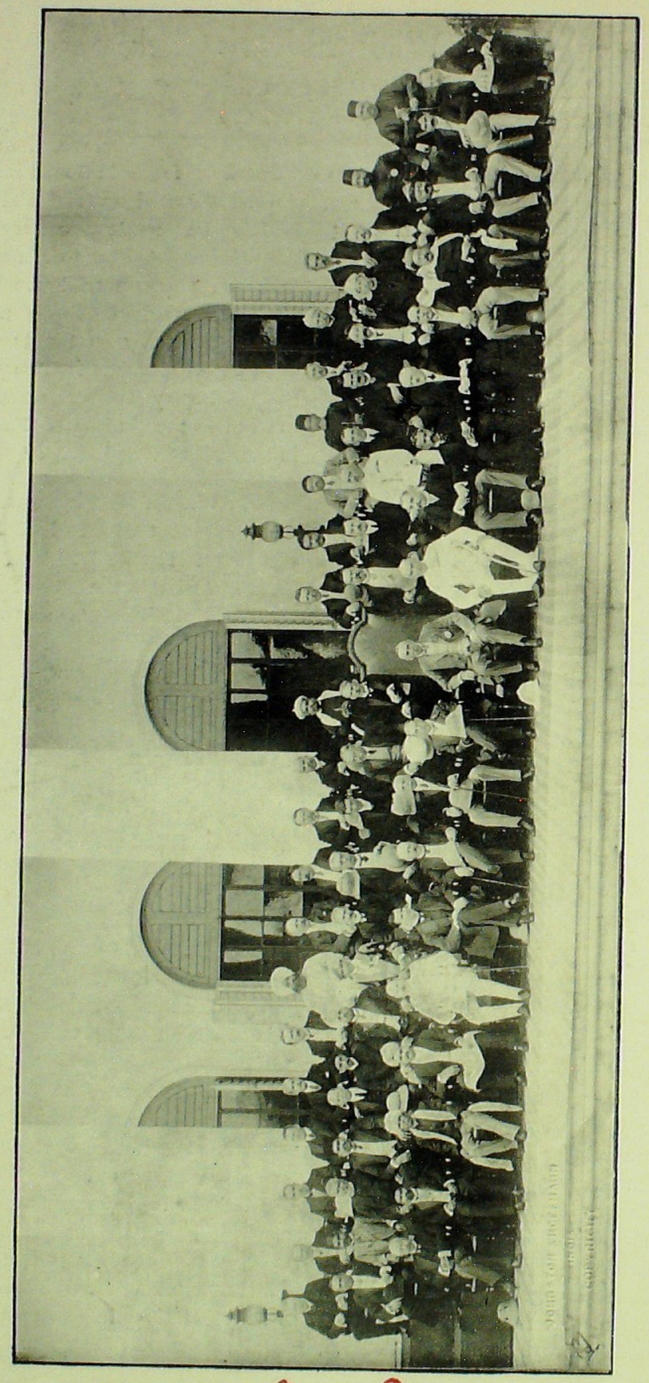
Mr. W. H. Clark was Private Secretary at the Board of Trade to the Right Hon'ble D. Lloyd George, M. P., and to the Right Hon'ble W. S. Churchill, M. P., and then again to the Right Hon'ble D. Lloyd George, M. P., and in 1910 he became Member for Commerce and Industry of the Council of the Viceroy of India. He is a business man and possesses statesman-like qualities, and he will, no doubt, leave his mark on men and affairs.

The Hon'ble Mr. John Lewis Jenkins, C.S.I., I.C.S.

THE HON'BLE MR. JOHN LEWIS JENKINS, C. S. I., I. C. S., is the son of James Jenkins, Esq., of Glansawdde, Carmarthenshire. He was educated at Bristol School and at Wadham College, Oxford. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1877 and served as Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Bombay and Sindh. From 1885—87 he was the Manager of Encumbered Estates at Sindh, and from 1887—89 he acted as Survey and Settlement Commissioner in the Baroda State. Afterwards, for four years, he was Assistant Commissioner in Sindh. In 1903 he was appointed Commissioner of Customs in Bombay—a position he holds at present.

Mr. Jenkins was Additional Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay in 1904, and Ordinary Member from 1908—10. In 1910 he became Ordinary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India.

He married a daughter of Sir Arthur Trevor, K. C. S. I., and has five sons and two daughters. He is a great linguist and has qualified in Hindustani, Gujrathi, Baluchi, Sindhi and Persian. He is a sportsman and plays golf. He is a fluent speaker and his speeches in Council always command attention, being forcible and to the point.



IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Photo from Johnston and Hoffmann, Calcutta.



HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF NEPAL.

Ruling Chiefs of India.

These pages contain the photographs and biographies of the principal Ruling Chiefs of India, arranged according to the order of Salutes allowed to the respective States.



H. H. THE LATE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

Hyderabad (Deccan) State.

HIS HIGHNESS THE LATE MIR MAHBUB ALI KHAN BAHADUR, FATEH JUNG, NIZAM-UD-DOWLA, NIZAM UL-MULK,

HIS HIGHNESS THE LATE MIR MAHBUB ALI KHAN BAHADUR FATEH JUNG, NIZAM-UD-DOWLA, NIZAM-UL-MULK, became Nizam at the early age of two and-a-half years. He was born in 1866, and in 1869 the Resident at Hyderabad took him from the arms of his nurse and led him to the throne of his ancestors. During his long minority His Highness heard from Sir Salar Jung the Great of the terrible days when his grand-father stemmed the tide of the Mutiny; of the Governor of Bombay's famous message to the Resident at Hyderabad: "If the Nizam goes, all is lost"; and of the historical death-bed scene in which his grand-father, in 1857, advised his successor to continue faithful to the English as the English had always been friendly to the rulers of Hyderabad. The importance of his example as Premier Prince of India was impressed upon him by one of the greatest Indian statesmen who has ever breathed; and from the days of his boyhood the Nizam was actuated by the feelings that he so aptly expressed when H. E the Viceroy of India (Lord Ripon) invested him with the personal control of the administration:—"I shall ever endeavour in all matters that concern the prospects and prosperity of this State to consult the wishes of Your Excellency and the Government of which Your Excellency is the honoured head. I am sure that in doing so I shall be consulting the best interests of myself and my subjects. I hope you will take an early opportunity of conveying to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India the sentiments of friendship which I entertain towards the Imperial Throne."

From that onward time the Nizam gave many tangible tokens of his friendship for England and loyalty to the head of the British Empire and to the Indian Government. In 1885 he offered his troops for the Egyptian campaign, and he made a similar offer when an invasion of Afghanistan by Russia was threatened. In 1887 he offered the Government of India sixty lakhs of Rupees towards the defence of the North-Western frontier against a possible Russian invasion, and even offered to take the field in person if a war occurred between England and Russia. His example was followed by other Indian Princes; and there is no doubt that in him the British Empire had a Tower of Strength, for the Princes of India looked to him to take the initiative in Imperial matters. Moreover the loyalty of the Muhammadans in India towards the Imperial throne of England has been largely due to the fact that the late Nizam, who was their leader, was the friend of the British; and if His Highness at any time visited the centre of the British Empire, he would receive a right royal welcome from the people who live in the British Isles.

His Highness the Nizam's dominion extends over nearly 83,000 square miles, exclusive of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; and wherever one goes throughout his beautiful and romantic kingdom, people of many nationalities and many religions testify to his ability, sagacity, and strong sense of justice.

In an eloquent speech His Excellency the Viceroy of India (Lord Ripon) said to him at his Installation on the 5th February, 1884:—"You are the ruler of some ten millions of men. Your territories are extensive, their resources great, their population numerous. Your Highness has before you a great and arduous task. You have noble aims to follow



HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

and greater deeds to do. If you would make for yourself a name among the princes of India you can only win it, in the days in which we live by the justice of your Government and by the acknowledged prosperity of your people. The people's loyalty to your house and to yourself is manifest and unquestioned. It rests with you to preserve it, and, as years go on, deepen it into the most precious possession of a ruler—the unfeigned love of his subjects."

Right nobly did the Nizam follow the excellent advice of one of the most popular of India's Viceroys; and many a lesson may British India learn to-day from Hyderabad—the largest and most important of the Indian Native States.

The eduction of his people His Highness the Nizam considered a matter of supreme importance; and the last but not least of his educational establishments is the very successful High School for girls, founded in commemoration of the visit of Queen Mary to Hyderabad while she was Princess of Wales. His Highness's army is in a high state of efficiency, and he takes a special interest in the Imperial Service troops. All religions he treated alike, giving donations to mosques, temples, and churches. Hyderabad has been called "the city of poets," and although his high position prevented His Highness the Nizam from being acknowledged as a poet, his poems are well-known in Hyderabad. A man of wide culture, a great lover of sport, and a profound politician was His Highness the late Nizam of Hyderabad. It is said that His Highness was looking forward to the Durbar at Delhi as it would have given him an opportunity to meet again Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary, who were his guests when they visited India in 1905, and with whom he came in very close contact; and it is generally known that Their Majesties reciprocate this feeling, and entertained for the premier Prince of India, a sincere regard and respect.

This glorious career of a generous and noble Prince, was brought to an untimely end on the 29th August, 1911. This sad news was received with deep regret by not only the millions of his subjects, who loved their Royal master, but also by the peoples of India; and the death of His Highness the late Nawab Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur was as His Excellency the Viceroy in his telegram of condolence rightly said, a loss not only to the people of Hyderabad, but to the Indian Empire.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR, NIZAM OF HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR, NIZAM OF HYDERABAD, has succeeded to the *Gadi* of Hyderabad. His Highness has received a liberal education and has taken up the reins of Government not only with great confidence, but with a fervent desire to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious father and to shine in the annals of history as a wise, jus and benevolent Ruler, and above all as the faithful ally of the British Empire.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, paid Hyderabad a visit which extended from the 16th to the 18th October, for the purpose of acknowledging His Highness' accession, and offering his congratulations on this auspicious occasion.



HIS HIGHNESS SIR KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Mysore State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS SIR KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G. C. S. I., MAHARAJA OF MYSORE, was born on the 4th June, 1884, and is the eldest son of the late Maharaja Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, "whose amiability and excellence of disposition endeared him to all." The late Maharaja died a premature death at the end of December 1894, in Calcutta, while on a cold weather tour through India.

The present Maharaja was enthroned on the *Gadi* on the 1st February, 1895. Colonel P. D. Henderson, then British Resident, performing the ceremony. At the same time His Highness' mother (the present Dowager Maharani) was declared Regent during the minority of the young Maharaja. The manner in which the administration of the State was conducted during the Regency, evoked general praise, and was generously acknowledged by Lord Curzon at the time of the formal installation of His Highness the present Maharaja. This took place on the 8th August, 1902, His Highness having attained the age of 18. In the course of his speech on that occasion His Excellency said :—

"As the head of the Government of India I have pleasure in stating that the smooth progress of events during the minority has been largely due to the unfailing tact and direction of Her Highness. If I may be allowed to say so, she has set an example of public and domestic virtue which has been of equal value to her people and to her family, and which has earned for her the admiration and respect of all. It gives me pleasure to announce that in recognition of these services I had submitted to His Majesty the King-Emperor the request that he would allow Her Highness the salute of 19 guns to be continued to her for life, and that His Majesty has gladly consented to bestow upon Her Highness this exceptional mark of favour. It is our hope, now that she is retiring from the responsible position which she has so long and successfully filled, that she may observe the fruits of her sagacious example and may meet with the rewards of her motherly devotion in the conduct and career of her son."

Since the young Maharaja assumed direct control of the Government of Mysore he has displayed a sound sense and business ability remarkable for his years and full of promise for the future. His Highness is a busy man, and in addition to the hours devoted daily to affairs of State, a substantial amount of his time is taken up with the administration of Palace and personal business. He takes legitimate pride in his State, which has grown into perhaps the most prosperous Native State in India. Its gold fields are a source of considerable wealth. The famous Kolar Gold Fields are worked by electric power, which is conveyed over a distance of 92 miles from the Cauvery Falls. This is the first electric power scheme of magnitude in India.

His Highness was married in June 1900 to Pratapa Kumari Bayi Lukshmi Vilas, elder daughter of Rana of Vana.

Mysore is often described as the "Model State." This title was won in the first place mainly by the labours of the British Commission which administered the State for a period of 50 years, during which time it enjoyed the full benefits of the discipline and method and experience that are associated with the British system. At the end of that period the State was given back to its Native rulers, and it is generally acknowledged that under their enlightened and progressive administration, prosperity and good government have been uninterrupted.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO, GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Baroda State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAR.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SAYAJI (III), GAEKWAR OF BARODA, was born on March, 17th. 1863, and installed on the *Gadi* on May 27th. 1875. His Highness married in 1880 a Princess of the house of Tanjore, who became the mother of the heir to the *Gadi*, Prince Fatehsinh Rao; and after the death of his first wife he married a Princess of the Ruling Maratha house of Dewas, who has given him four children, three sons and one daughter. He was most carefully trained for his high office, and was invested by distinguished administrators employed in his State, among whom may be mentioned: Dewan Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, K. C. S. I.; Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, I. C. S.; Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabuddin, C. I. E., and others. After his trip to Europe in 1900 began a new period of His Highness' busy life and eventful reign, which promise to be the most remarkable. It is a period in which he has entered into public relations with the wider life of India as a whole, and is initiating a service of bold and far-reaching social and educational measures in the success or failure of which, not merely Baroda, but all India is deeply interested. The speeches and writings of His Highness during this period form a literature worthy of record.

His inaugural addresses at the Social Conference and the Industrial Conference connected with the Indian National Congress show his varied information and his firm and comprehensive grasp of the current topics of social and industrial reform. In the matter of internal administration, the services have been systematically organised and graded and a perfect constitution is uniformly maintained. Examination tests are prescribed in all departments and even graduates and Barristers-at-Law are not exempted from going through them, as it is considered essential to have technical knowledge of the Departmental rules and regulations. Altitude for any special work is appreciated and transfers are ordered accordingly. In addition to this, His Highness takes care to import officers for special purposes from outside Baroda and to have full advantage of their talents and experience. No distinction of race and creed is made in the selection. It is enough to mention in this connection the names of Messrs. Elliot, Jenkins and Maconachie of the Indian Civil Service, who organised the Survey and Settlement Department, of Mr. R. N. Ray, Deputy Comptroller-General at Calcutta, who re-organised the Accounts Department, of Raja T. Madhava Rao (Mahratta Brahmin), of Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabuddin, of Dewan Bahadur Srinivasa Raghava Iyengar (Madrasi Brahmin), of Mr. Kirshaspji Rustomji Dadachanji (Parsi), and lastly of Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt of Bengal, and of Dewan Tek Chand, I. C. S., of the Punjab.

In short His Highness has his mind and the doors of his Palace open to receive all truth and sympathy wherever and whencesoever obtained. He has a hospitable home and received many distinguished visitors of all castes and creeds and is ever ready to co-operate with their aims and ambitions for the service of the country.

His Highness has made Elementary Education compulsory in his State. The Baroda College, opened in 1882, has under his fostering care, made great progress. Technical Education has been brought up to the high pitch of perfection. A Female Training College has been established and students have been sent to Europe and



HIS HIGHNESS SIR BALA RAMA VARMA MAHARAJA G.C.I.E.

Photo from Venkiah Bros., Madras

America to study all sort of subjects. His Highness is a great believer in Female education. Among his progressive laws the following may be mentioned:—

The Hindu Widow Marriage Act; The Freedom of Conscience Act; The Primary Education Act; The Infant Marriage Prevention Act; The Compulsory Education Act; and The Civil Marriage Bill.

During his trips to Europe and America in 1905-06 and 1910-11, His Highness took active interest in the social and public life of the West and won high popularity wherever he went. Some of his speeches on these occasions have earned a deserved reputation.

Travancore State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS SIR BALA RAMA VARMA MAHARAJA, G.C.I.E.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR BALA RAMA VARMA, G.C.I.E., was born in 1857 and succeeded to the *Gadi* on the 4th August, 1885. His full titles are His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanji Sir Bala, Rama Varma Kulashekhara Kiritipati Mani Sultan Manaraja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamaher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the "Star of India." His Highness belongs to a Kshatriya (Hindu) family and traces his descent from the Chief vassal of the Malabar Emperor Charaman Perumal, who received the southern part of that potentate's dominions when he retired from the world about A.D. 352. The Rulers of Travancore extended their dominions and became powerful in Southern India. They were the allies of the English in the wars with Tippoo Sultan of Mysore; and in 1785 Raja Bala Rama Varma entered into a subsidiary alliance with the British Government, and his successor formed a yet closer alliance with the Paramount Power. His Highness was created Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of Indian Empire.

The Royal family of Travancore follows the Marumakkatayam law of inheritance general in the Malabar country, by which the succession is with the offspring of its female members, amongst whom the next eldest male is always the heir-apparent, and a special sanad from the Governor-General, dated 1862, authorizes the adoption of nieces to perpetuate the dynasty.

The present Ruler of Travancore was, in 1892, weighed against gold, in accordance with the national custom that is still kept up in Travancore; and the money was afterwards distributed among Brahmins. He is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. He maintains a military force of 61 cavalry, 1,442 infantry, and 6 guns. The family cognizance is a conch or chank shell.

Travancore means "the abode of the goddess of prosperity" and the State contains some of the most fertile and beautiful land in Southern India. It is situated in the extreme south-west of the Indian Peninsula and is triangular in shape, having Cape Comorin at the apex. The area is 7,091 square miles and the population in 1901 was 2,952,157, chiefly Hindus. Excellent Schools and Colleges are in Travancore, and 12·4 per cent. of the population can read and write a high proportion compared with other places. There are no less than 19 vernacular papers and magazines and 3 English newspapers in Travancore. The present Ruler takes a very great interest in the prosperity of his subjects, and is ever ready to encourage and help progressive measures. His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on the 1st June, 1888; and he ranks fourth among the Ruling Princes of India.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MAJOR-GENERAL SIR PRATAP SINGH BAHADUR, G. C. S. I.

Jammu and Kashmir State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MAJOR-GENERAL SIR PRATAP SINGH BAHADUR, G. C. S. I.,

HIS HIGHNESS MAJOR-GENERAL MAHARAJA SIR PRATAP SINGH BAHADUR, G. C. S. I., the great grandson of Maharaja Gulab Singh and eldest son of Maharaja Ranvir Singh, was born in 1850. He was educated in Sanskrit and besides acquiring a general knowledge of Law, Science and Medicine, gained an acquaintance with English Literature. After having completed his course of education he was given practical training in Revenue and the Judicial and Military Departments in all their details.

Swimming, wrestling and horsemanship have been his chief recreations. In his youth and even now in his advanced age he not only takes very keen interest in cricket but even plays it himself.

Like his father and grandfather, His Highness is an orthodox Hindu and spends his mornings and evenings in religious prayers. He has a scrupulous regard for the customs of his people and strictly observes the ceremonies enjoined by the Hindu religion and the traditions of his house. His Highness dresses simply and is a man of abstenious habits.

The area over which the sovereignty of the present Maharaja extends covers about 88,000 square miles, with a population of more than three millions of souls. The subjects of His Highness throughout the State territories speak in the different parts of the same, the Dogri, the Cashmiri, the Pahari, the Punjabi, the Balti, the Pashtoo, the Persian and the Ladhaki languages, which are comprised of about thirteen dialects in all. The people who ordinarily carry on business within the limits of the Jammu and Kashmir State may according to the religions professed by them be classed as Hindus, Jains, Sikhs, Mohammadans, Buddhists, Christians and Parsis.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh succeeded to the *Gadi* on the death of his illustrious father, in September 1885, having attained the age of 35 years. Among the reforms which have been carried out since his accession, the following are the most important:—Payment of monthly salaries to State officials; abolition of a system of revenue-forming; abolition of oppressive duties; abolition of buying certain things for the Government at a nominal price; remission of oppressive cesses; removal of monopolies formerly enjoyed by the State; remission of Mahommadan marriage tax; abolition of engagement of workmen for the State at a very low rate; establishment of Municipalities at Srinagar and Jammu; introduction of Imperial Service troops; re-organisation of the Military Department; abolition of the system of Begar, both as regards provisions and labour; suppression of kidnapping; opening of canals; introduction of settlement on the British Indian system; establishment of a Public Works Department after the British system of Administration; re-organisation of the account system; extension of the North-Eastern Railway from Sialkot to Jammu; conservancy of forests after the system obtaining in British India. discovery of coals and other mines, etc.



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Of the most important steps taken latterly towards the amelioration of the condition of the people and improvement of the resources of the country, mention may be made of the following :—The formation of a scheme for the application of the water power, so largely available in Kashmir, to industrial purposes and its consequent adoption in the J. P. station ; the making out of a project for Railway lines to be laid between Jammu and Srinagar ; the carrying of Sericulture operations on an extended scale and the preservation of Mulberry plantation ; the leasing out of forests to be worked by private individuals paying royalty to the State, and the adoption of a similar policy in connection with mines and minerals ; the opening of model agricultural farms ; the preservation of ancient monuments, historical buildings and gardens and researches in ancient literature and history ; the opening of First Grade Arts Colleges at Jammu and Srinagar ; seven High Schools, 25 Middle Schools, 145 Primary, 9 Girl's Schools and one Normal school ; the reclamation of more lands by means of the dredging operations ; extension and improvement of medical aid by the establishment of hospitals ; military reforms, specially the raising of the pay of the rank and file and improvement of the means of communication in order to stimulate trade.

The insignia of the order of G. C. S. I. was conferred upon the Maharaja in the year 1892, and subsequently in the year 1896, he was given the honorary rank of Major-General by the British Government. Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh sent his army to fight shoulder to shoulder with the British troops on the occasion of the Black Mountain, the Tirah and the Agror Valley Expeditions. On each of these occasions the services rendered by the troops of His Highness were greatly appreciated. In the Tirah campaign the Maharaja's battery gained special name and fame for their remarkable activity, vigilance and valour.

In 1910 His Highness completed the 60th year of his life and 25th year of his rule ; and the happy occasion was celebrated with great *eclat* and rejoicings by his numerous subjects.

Gwalior State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH MADHAV RAO SCINDIA.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH MADHAV RAO SCINDIA, the present enlightened and energetic Ruler of Gwalior, was born in October, 1876, and was installed on the *Gadi* of his ancestors on the death of his father, the famous Maharajah Jivaji Rao Scindia, in July 1886. During his minority the administration was placed in the hands of a Council of Regency, and the mother of His Highness was appointed Regent in 1889. The training given to the youthful Maharajah was well calculated to bring out his talents and character and fit him for the high duties he was to fulfil. Under the supervision of Colonel Crofts, his Medical Officer, and Mr. Johnstone, Principal of the Daly College at Indore, he made very rapid progress in his studies, while adopting pursuits and amusements which developed active habits. Before he was 18 he could speak and write English, Marathi and Urdu fluently and had acquired a fair knowledge of Elementary Science, besides becoming an enthusiastic sportsman, and reliable horseman and an excellent marksman. A practical knowledge of military drill was added to his other accomplishments.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH MADHAV RAO, SCINDIA,
Photo from R. L. Desai, Gwalior.

After serving a period of apprenticeship in the work of Administration as the head of the Palace Department, which office he filled at the suggestion of Lord Elgin His Highness was invested with full powers in 1896, and his first task thereupon was to acquaint himself with the geography of his State and the details of the governing machinery. He then proceeded to revise the rules and regulations under which the officers worked, and his labors resulted in the issue of a "Guide Book," a work which may well serve as a model for the guidance of the Civil Service in any Native State in India, and of which any Indian Ruler may be proud. Since then, working steadily and hard, His Highness has done all that was possible to overhaul and construct the administrative machinery. His Guide Book and Administration Annual Reports bear testimony to the amount of hard work he has done since his investiture. During the famine of 1889-1900 His Highness spent about sixty lakhs of rupees on relief works and granted remission to the amount of fifty lakhs, besides taking upon himself the arduous duties of the Famine Commissioner of the Gwalior State.

But while devoting much time and attention to the Civil branches of the Administration, he does not neglect the army. He seems to have inherited the military instincts of his father. The service rendered by the Gwalior Transport Corps in the Chitral and Tirah Campaigns bore evidence as to how keenly their Prince had interested himself in every detail of their equipment and discipline. On the occasion of the late War in China, His Highness offered twenty lakhs of rupees for a hospital ship which was accepted by the Imperial Government. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer *Gwalior* was chartered for the purpose, and His Highness embarked on board to join the staff of Sir Alfred Gasilee, who held the Chief Command of the China Expeditionary Force. The ship made three voyages between Calcutta and Taku and carried over 700 sick and wounded officers and men for whose comfort and treatment every requirement was provided. In the Boer War, His Highness furnished 300 artillery horses.

His Highness' character and abilities have not failed to attract the notice of the Imperial Government. He was made a G. C. S. I. soon after his investiture, and the British Government conferred on him the title of Honorary Colonel of the British Army in May, 1898. On the conclusion of the campaign in China in 1901, His Highness was appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the late King in appreciation of his services there. He was honoured with invitations to attend the Coronation ceremonies of both King Edward VII and King George V in London and on the occasion he distinguished himself by his highly cultivated manners and heroic bearing. On the latter occasion the University of Cambridge conferred upon him the title of LL. D. (*honoris causa*), while an act of gallantry, in which he saved a number of lives by a splendid feat of horsemanship, became the topic of the day. The latest incident of his life which has been much talked about is his betrothal to the Princess Indira, the highly educated daughter of His Highness Maharaja Sir Sayaja Rao Caekwar of Baroda, whom he is going to take as his second wife in the present year.



HER HIGHNESS KUNWAR SHRIMANT INDIRA RAJE GAEKWAR

Bhopal State.

RULER—HER HIGHNESS NAWAB SULTAN JEHAN BEGUM SAHIBA, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

THE State of Bhopal, the ruler of which is HER HIGHNESS NAWAB SULTAN JEHAN BEGUM is situated in Central India. Its area is six thousand nine hundred and two square miles and the population according to Census of 1911 is 728,338. The Imperial Post Office and Telegraphic Systems are in operation in the State and the British coinage is in circulation.

Her Highness was born on 9th July, 1858, in Bhopal. She belongs to the family of Firoz Khel which came into India from Tirah. Her Highness was brought up by her maternal grandmother, Sikandar Begum, till she was of the age of ten years. In 1868 Nawab Sikandar Begum died when Her Highness' mother, Shah Jehan Begum, became the ruler and Her Highness Sultan Jehan Begum was accepted as the heiress to the throne.

She was married to Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur in 1875 who belonged to a very respectable family in the district of Mozuffarnagar. Five children were the issue of this marriage, *viz.*, three sons who are still alive and two daughters who have passed away. Her Highness ascended the *Masnad* in 1901, on the death of her mother. On that occasion her worthy consort was created "Nawab Ihtisham ul Mulk Ali Jah" by the Government of India. But in the very same year the Nawab Consort departed this life, causing a very serious shock to Her Highness.

Her Highness is entitled to a salute of 21 guns in her own dominions and to one of 19 guns outside. She was a prominent guest at the Delhi Durbar of 1903. After the Durbar Her Highness, in company with her second and third sons and with several officials, went to Mecca and Medina to perform the *Haj* ceremony.

In Arabia a conflict arose between the Bedwin tribe and Her Highness' escort. The Bedwins were worsted and Her Highness came to Bhopal in 1904. Her Highness was created a G. C. I. E. in 1904 by His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII., and in 1905 was decked with the medal by His Imperial Majesty King George V. when His Majesty came to India as Prince of Wales.

His Excellency Lord Kitchener, late Commander-in-Chief of India, visited Bhopal in 1908, and His Excellency Lord Minto, a late Governor-General of India, paid a visit to the State in 1909. Her Highness was created G. C. S. I. and was awarded the medal by His Excellency the Viceroy in the same year.

Her Highness is a very kind-hearted and gracious ruler. She visited England in 1911 as a guest in the Coronation ceremony of His Imperial Majesty King George V., at Westminster and had an interview with His Majesty King George V., Her Majesty Queen Mary and the ex-Queen Alexandra. She took occasion of the trip to travel through Europe. The newspapers of England and France expressed great joy at the trip to Europe and wrote many excellent articles on the subject. In the course of Her Highness' tour she visited Paris, London, Bednaheim, Geneva, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt.

At Constantinople, Her Highness, in company with the British Ambassador, visited His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, who received Her Highness with honour and gave many valuable presents.

Her Highness came back to her country after seven months, *via* Egypt, visiting all the important cities and the various rulers under strict Pardah system.

Her Highness talks fluently in Arabic, Persian and English and understands Pushto also. She is an authoress of two books "Safar Nama-i-Hedjaz" and "Gauhar Iqbal." The latter book has also been published in English. During the rule of Her Highness, reforms have been introduced in nearly all the departments of the State, specially in the Education, Army, Revenue and Police departments. Her Highness takes special interest in Female education and herself looks over the management of this department. Mohammadan Schools and Colleges outside Bhopal are financially helped by Her Highness.

Her Highness is a staunch follower of Mohammadanism and is friendly towards the followers of other religions. Peace and prosperity reign in the State during her auspicious rule.

NAWAB MOHAMAD NASARULLAH KHAN, HEIR-APPARENT.



NAWAB MOHAMAD NASARULLAH KHAN.

NAWAB MOHAMAD NASARULLAH KHAN was born in December 1876. He has been well educated under the personal supervision of his august mother Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal. He was recognised as Heir-apparent in 1902, and he has proved himself an able statesman. In 1904, when Her Highness went on pilgrimage to Arabia, the Nawab guided the destinies of the State with great ability and tact, and then again, in 1911, during Her Highness' absence in Europe, he acted in her place.

The Nawab has further been performing the various duties entrusted to him in the presence of Her Highness exquisitely well.

He is a good sportsman and rider, is simple in habits and is pure-minded and kind-hearted.



COL. MOHOMAD UBAIDULLAH KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR.



HAJI MD. HAMIDULLAH KHAN SAHIB.

SAHIBZADA HAFIZ HAJI COLONEL MOHAMAD UBAID-ULLAH KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR.

COLONEL MOHAMAD UBAIDULLAH KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR, the second son of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, was born in 1879, was educated under the supervision of his mother. He is an A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Viceroy, Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the State, a Colonel of the Imperial Service Troops of Bhopal and an Honorary Captain of the British Forces. He is a born soldier. The troops have made wonderful progress in Military tactics under his charge. He himself is a first-class rider. He showed considerable skill and bravery in the skirmish with the Bedouins of Arabia when on a pilgrimage with his mother. In 1908, the Commander-in-Chief of India praised the forces of Bhopal very highly. The Colonel also takes great interest in matters concerning education and is one of the Trustees of the M. A. O. College of Aligarh. He joined in the Coronation ceremony of King George in London in company with Her Highness the Begum Sahiba.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHAHU CHHATRAPATI MAHARAJ.

SAHIBZADA HAJI MOHAMAD HAMIDULLAH KHAN
SAHIB BAHADUR OF BHOPAL.

HAJI MOHAMAD HAMIDULLAH KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR is the third son of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal. He was born in 1894 and educated under the supervision of Her Highness till he was eight years old. After that he joined the Bhopal High School and was educated under Mr. C. H. Payne, M. A. He was appointed a Page-of-Honour to His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar, Delhi, in 1903. He accompanied Her Highness the Begum Sahiba to Arabia and Europe and was in attendance upon Her Highness when she attended the Coronation ceremony and visited King George V. He is fond of study and passed the Matriculation Examination from the M. A. O. College of Aligarh, in 1911. He helped a large number of poor and needy students and is a good rider and sportsman. All the sons of Her Highness are especially fond of tiger hunting.

Kolhapur State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHAHU CHHATRAPATI MAHARAJ.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHAHU CHHATRAPATI MAHARAJ, the present Ruler of Kolhapur, was installed on the *Gadi* on the 2nd April, 1894, and since that time honours have been heaped upon him. In 1895 the title of G. C. S. I. was conferred upon him by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and in 1900 the title of "Maharaja" was made an hereditary distinction in his family. In 1902 he was invited to be present in England on the occasion of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, and the following year he received the high distinction of G. C. V. O., being invested with the *insignia* of the office at the hands of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at the Imperial Durbar held at Delhi in 1903. During His Highness' sojourn in England, the University of Cambridge conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. and the Royal Agricultural Society of England marked their appreciation of His Highness' keen interest in agriculture by making him an honorary member of their Society. The Maharajas of Kolhapur were entitled to a salute of 19 guns when the present ruler of the State ascended the *Gadi*; and on the 1st January, 1909, as a personal honour to mark His Highness' loyalty to the British Throne, the salute was raised to 21 guns. His Highness is a capable and sympathetic administrator, and takes a keen interest in the prosperity of his State. He is endowed with a fine physique and is a renowned sportsman. In riding, driving, and all manly amusements he takes a keen delight. His sweet genial disposition has endeared him to all his subjects. The founder of the Kolhapur dynasty was Shivaji the Great; and the Ruler of Kolhapur bears the distinctive and honorific title of "Chhatrapati Maharaj." The area of the State is 3165·3 square miles, and the population is about 833,440 souls. Kolhapur is noted for its celebrated shrine of the goddess Mahaluxmi, whose temple, built of stone in Jain Indo-Saracenic style, is about 1,800 years old.



Photo from Fonnie and Shepherd, Calcutta.

RULING CHIEF OF KALAT.

Kalat State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS BEGLAR BEGI MIR SIR MAHMAD, G.C.I.E.

HIS HIGHNESS BEGLAR BEGI MIR SIR MAHMAD, G.C.I.E., Wali and Ruling Chief of Kalat, rules over a State of the immense area of 91,000 square miles; but this area is sparsely populated, and the total number of inhabitants does not exceed 175,000, chiefly Mohammadans. His Highness' title of "Beglar Begi" was conferred on one of his ancestors, Nasir Khan, by the great Persian invader, Nadir Shah, in A. D. 1739. Nasir Shah died in A. D. 1795 in extreme old age, but, he had previously been embroiled with the king of Kabul, and had also fought against Ahmad Shah Abdali, one of whose most trusted Generals he afterwards became. He was succeeded by his son Mahmud Khan. In 1838-39 at the time of the first British Expedition into Afghanistan, Mehrat Khan was the Wali of Kalat and Ruling Chief of Baluchistan. He was accused by his Wazir of treachery to the British, and in consequence, his town and fort of Ka'at were stormed by General Willshire. The Wazir defended his stronghold to the last and was unfortunately slain at the final assault. The treachery of the dead Chief's minister then came to light, and, in 1841, all the reparation that it was possible to make was made by the British to his son and heir, Nasir Khan. The latter was placed on the *Gadi* of his ancestors, and all British Forces evacuated his territory. In 1854 the British, under the terms of a treaty, undertook the protection of the State, and, two years later, Nasir Khan died, and was succeeded by his brother the late Wali Sir Muhammad Khodadad Khan. This Chief had an audience of His Excellency the late Lord Lytton, then Viceroy of India, at Jacobabad, in 1876, at which the terms of the treaty of 1854 were renewed and extended. In the following year His Highness the Wali attended the great Durbar at Delhi of which Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India. He travelled in State attended by his own ministers and troops and was accompanied by all his great vassals and chiefs, each of whom was attended in turn by his own troops and followers; and, the appearance of this great train at Delhi caused universal admiration and comment. During the proceedings, His Highness was invested with the Knight Grand Commandership of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. When the Afghan War of 1879-80 broke out, His Highness rendered the most willing aid to the British Forces, placed the whole of his resources at their disposal, and sent his only son and heir to accompany the General in command of the British Army traversing his territory. At the death of Sir Mahommad Khodadad Khan, he was succeeded by His Highness the present Wali Sahib, who was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India in 1894. His Highness rules over a country that is peopled mostly by namads and pastaralists, who are, by nature of a wild and turbulent disposition as Besuits, those who live in a frontier country. He has, however, established his Government on a firm and solid basis, and the improvements and reforms necessitated by the advance of science and knowledge, are being introduced as occasion serves.



HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARANADHIRAJ SIR FATEH SINGH BAHADUR, G. C. S. I.

Photo from Bourne and Shepperd, Calcutta.

Udaipur State (Mewar).

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANADHIRAJ SIR FATEH SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANADHIRAJ SIR FATEH SINGH BAHADUR, G. C. S. I., Maharana and the Ruling Chief of Udaipur or Mewar, was born in 1848, and succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1884. His Highness is the chief of the Sesodia clan of Rajputs, and is called "the Sun of the Hindus," as he is the head of the elder branch of the *Surajbansi* or Solar race and the direct lineal heir of the semi-divine Rama, the first in blood of all Hindu Princes. He also claims direct descent from the Persian Monarchs and the Roman Emperors. His Highness is also recognized as the Chief of "the thirty-six Royal races" of Rajputs, and his house is the only reigning dynasty that still holds sway over the same territories as those over which his ancestors ruled before the Muslim invaders from Ghazni crossed the Indus. The roots of the family go back, and are traceable by legendary case and by tradition handed down by the Cards, to two thousand five hundred years before the dawn of the Christian Era; but, written and authentic history gives the honour of having been the founder of the family to Kanak Sen, who migrated from the extreme north of India to the peninsula of Shaura Shatra in A. D. 145. His descendants were most determined opponents of the Moghuls, and a proud boast of the family even to this day is that they "never gave a daughter in marriage to any of the Muhammadan emperors." In the early ages the history of the State is one long record of warfare and bloodshed; invasions from outside the States and corresponding raids in retaliation on the surrounding territories. In these rough doings took place the incidents which have been immortalised in the poetical works of the bardic historian of the State; and the exploits of the great heroes of the Rajput race. These legends and stories are comparable to those related of the seige of Tray, and of the heroes of the Iliad Iliad and Odyssey Goha, Bappa and Samarsi were the great names of these early, semi-legendary days of the Mewar dynasty; but, with the occasion of Rahup in 1193, we enter upon the period of reliable history. Even from that year down to 1817, when the British Government took the Rajput States in hand and put a final stop to warfare and bloodshed, the history of Udaipur is one long story of turmoil and trouble: Fighting with neighbours, resisting the encroachments of the Moghul emperors, and fierce combats with the Mahrattas till the date of Udaipur for more than seven centuries; yet through it all, the State has retained her independence, and, in these later days, has risen Phoenix-like from her disasters to a position of great power and prosperity in amity with the Paramount Power. The area of the State, 12,670 square miles, is longer than of many European kingdoms, and the population 1,500,000, is on a corresponding ratio. Hindus preponderate in point of numbers, but of Muhammadans there are some 50,000, and of Jains some 75,000. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people, and it has been brought to a high state of perfection under the able guidance of His Highness the Maharana Saheb, and in every way the State is in a prosperous condition and the people contented and happy.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ TUKOJI RAO (III) HOLKAR BAHADUR.
Photo from Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

Indore State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ TUKOJI RAO (III) HOLKAR.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ TUKOJI RAO III, the present Chief of Indore, was born on the 26th November, 1890, and succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1903, his father having abdicated in his favour. His guardian, Captain L. Forbes, has carefully prepared him for his high office and he promises to be a good ruler. He has been educated at the Mayo College at Ajmeer, where he was very popular. He is fond of all manly games and is a good sportsman. His full titles are "Maharaj Dhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur." The father of the present ruler of Indore visited London at the time of the Jubilee of Her late Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and received from the Royal hands the insignia of the G. C. S. I.; and he made a gift of one lakh of rupees to the Imperial Institute. He introduced various reforms into his State, and suppressed depredations that had become a serious menace to that part of India. The ex-Maharaj lives in the palace at Barwaha and receives an allowance of four lakhs a year.

Holkar is a dynastic name of this great Mahratta family, and in days gone by the rulers of Indore and the British were honourable foes. Tulsi Bai, the Queen Regent fought against the British in 1817; but the following year permanent peace was made and the rulers of Indore became feudatories of the British Empire. During the Mutiny of 1857 the Maharaj remained faithful to the British.

Indore has an area of 8,400 square miles and a population of about 1,995,000 souls, chiefly Hindus. The ruler maintains a force of 3,231 cavalry, 6,128 infantry, and 65 guns. He is entitled to a salute of 21 guns within Indore; and 19 guns elsewhere.



HIS HIGHNESS SREE MAHARAJ ADHIRAJ SAWAI SIR MADHO SINGH BAHADUR.

Photo from Johnstonn and Hoffmann, Calcutta.

Jaipur State (Rajputana).

RULER—COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS SARAMAD-I-RAJA-I-HINDUSTHAN RAJ RAJENDRA SREE MAHARAJ ADHIRAJ SAWAI SIR MADHO SINGH BAHADUR, K.G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D. (EDINBURGH).

COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS SARAMAD-I-RAJA-I-HINDUSTHAN RAJ RAJENDRA SREE MAHARAJ ADHIRAJ SAWAI SIR MADHO SINGH BAHADUR, K.G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D. (EDINBURGH), is of very ancient lineage, and is the head of the Kuchhwaha clan of Rajputs which is one of the thirty-six Royal races tracing descent from Kush, one of the sons of Rama, the celebrated king of Ayodhya which corresponds with the modern Oudh. His ancestors left Ayodhya and established themselves first in Narwar and Gwalior, where they held sway for eight and-a-half centuries, and afterwards in Amber, a stronghold of the Minas, which they made their capital in the year A.D. 1150. Amber remained the capital of Dhundor, the ancient name of Jaipur State, until the year A.D. 1728, when the Maharaja Jai Singh, built the present capital and named it Jaipur after himself. The ancient Maharajas of Jaipur were statesmen as well as warriors, and, according to the times in which they lived, enlightened and progressive rulers. The Maharaja Jai Singh, for example, was a learned astronomer, and his instruments and the records of his celestial observations, are still carefully preserved in the capital which he founded. His Highness the present Maharaja is a son of the Thakur of Isarda, a Jaipur nobleman of the Rajawat Sept of the Kuchhwaha clan from which Sept the kings of Jaipur are chosen, and was adopted by the late Maharaja on his death-bed, when he was only 19 years old. He succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1880. His State is one of the nineteen States forming the province of Rajputana, and comprises an area of some 15,579 square miles with a population of about 3,000,000 souls. Its surface is generally plain country diversified with ranges of hills, and the rainfall averages in ordinary seasons about 25 inches, but irrigation is necessary as a famine precaution almost all over the State. The Maharaja exercises supreme powers, civil and criminal, including the power of life and death, over his subjects; and in the administration of his State he is assisted by a Council of ten members. During his thirty-one years of rule he has proved himself to be a wise, capable and most enlightened administrator, and the State has prospered wonderfully under his control, in fact competent authorities have declared that Jaipur is one of the best governed States in India. The appreciation of His Highness' work by the Government of India is borne evidence to by the list of distinctions conferred on him at various times. His Highness' interest in the British Empire does not end with his work in his own State. When the Transvaal War broke out, he offered substantial aid to the British Government, and contributed a

lakh of rupees to the War Fund; and, to still further show his interest in Imperial affairs, he has established an Imperial Transport Corps, nearly 1,000 strong, for service anywhere where it may be required. This Corps has already seen service in the Chitral and the Tirah Expeditions, and acquitted itself in the manner common to well trained and disciplined troops. In 1899-1900 Jaipur suffered terribly from famine, and His Highness though being brought face to face with the sufferings of his people, realized how potent was the value of money instantly available in cases of such calamity. He accordingly founded a permanent Famine Fund, the capital of which is now some twenty-three crores of rupees, and the interest of which is available for Famine Relief, not only in Jaipur State, but also in any part of India where famine may be raging at the time. His Highness has also contributed munificently to other objects of Imperial interest. To the All-India Victoria Memorial, he contributed Rs. 2,50,000; to the Imperial Institute, London, Rs. 3,00,000; to King Edward's Hospital Fund, London, Rs. 75,000; to the Ajmer Mayo College Endowment Fund, Rs. 30,000; and to the All-India King Edward Memorial Fund, Rs. 5,000. The senior Maharani, Her Highness the late Maharani of Jadongi also contributed Rs. 2,00,000 to the Famine Relief Fund; to Queen Alexandra's Fund, London, Rs. 1,00,000; to the Mayo College Fund, Rs 20,000; to the Lady Minto Nursing Association, Rs. 10,000. Of the public works of the State it is only possible to say, that many crores of rupees have been spent by His Highness on roads, railways, irrigation works, and public buildings, and gas and water works, during the 31 years of his reign. But a special reference must be made to His Highness' interest in education. The chief institutions are the Maharaja's College, the Sanskrit College, and the school for females at Jaipur. In the capital 1,116 students are receiving an English education, and throughout the State 14,894 students, of whom 676 are females, are receiving an Oriental and Vernacular education.

The motto of the State is:—"Yato Dharma, Stato Jaya"—where virtue is, there is victory—and the Maharaja and his councillors live up to their motto.

His Highness the Maharaja was created a K. G. C. S. I. in 1898; G. C. I. E. in 1901; G. C. V. O. in 1903. He is entitled to a salute of 21 guns, the highest number allowed to a Prince in India, and is Honorary Colonel of the 13th Rajput Regiment. In 1908 he was presented with the degree of LL. D. (Edin.) *in absentia*.

His Highness is beloved by his people for his generosity and interest he takes in their welfare.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA BHUPENDRA SINGH (PATIALA).

Patiala State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA BHUPENDRA SINGH.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA BHUPENDRA SINGH the present Chief was born in October, 1891, and succeeded to the *Gadi* on the death of his father Maharaja Rajendra Singh in November, 1900. The young Maharaja was educated at the Aitchison Chief's College, Lahore, and during his minority the Administration was conducted by a Council of Regency, composed of three members, under the presidentship of the late Sardar Bahadur Gurmukh Singh, C.S.I. He was formally installed on attaining his majority, in 1909, and invested with full powers by Lord Minto in the following year. The young Chief married in 1908 the daughter of Sardar Bahadur Gurnam Singh of Sangrur, Commander-in-Chief of the Jhind State Forces. His short rule since assuming the reins of power has been signalised by the famous Arya Samaj Sedition Case, in which the youthful Maharaja showed a good deal of discretionary power; and the final disposal of the case by the restoration of the Mandir to the Samajists, in the face of many complications has earned him deserved popularity. He has given further promise of administrative talents by making Primary Education free and compulsory in his State, and by introducing a number of social reform measures, one of which is directed against the drinking and smoking evil.

Patiala ranks first in the list of Native States of the Punjab in the order of precedence and enjoys a salute of 17 guns. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (Now His Majesty King-Emperor George) in November, 1905, at Lahore.

The State contributed a contingent of 1,100 men of all arms for service beyond the Frontier in the Kabul War of 1879. The men proved themselves excellent soldiers, and in recognition of their services, the Maharaja of Patiala was exempted from the presentation of Nazar in Durbar. Towards the end of 1887 during the minority of the present Chief's father Maharaja Rajendra Singh, the Council of Regency offered to place the whole resources of the State at the disposal of the Imperial Government in the event of the outbreak of War on the North-Western Frontier. Recently, with its characteristic loyalty, Patiala has contributed the largest subscription to the King Edward Memorial Fund, *viz.*, two lakhs of rupees.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA COL. NARENDRA SRI SIR GANGA SINGH BAHADUR.

Photo from Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

Bikanir State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH COLONEL RAJ RASHESHSWAR NARENDRA SRI SIR GANGA SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., A.-D.-C. TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH COLONEL RAJ RASHESHSWAR NARENDRA SRI SIR GANGA SINGH BAHADUR, the present ruler of Bikanir, was born on the 3rd October, 1880; he succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1887, was invested with full ruling powers in 1898. In 1900 he was granted the honorary commission of Major in the British Army, and attached to the 2nd Bengal Lancers. He served the British Army in China in 1900,in command of the Bikanir Camel Corps, was mentioned in the Despatches and afterwards received the medal and the Order of K. C. I. E.

In recognition of Public services in India during the great Famine of 1898-1900 he was awarded the gold medal of Kaiser-i-Hind. He attended the Coronation of King Edward VII in 1902, in London; and also the Coronation of King George V in 1911. Last year he was appointed Aide-de-camp to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

His Highness is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. He is the 21st Chief of Bikanir, and he pays no tribute. The Ganga Risala Camel Corps, which has served in China and Somaliland, was raised by him and bears his name, and this Corps is now world-famous. His Highness maintains a military force of 400 cavalry and 564 infantry, and 91 guns. His recreations are big game shooting, polo, racquet, tennis and motoring.

Bikanir State is the second largest State in Rajputana and has an area of 23,311 square miles The State was founded by Bika, the sixth son of Rao Jodha, Chief of Marwar, who is said to have been born in 1439 and to have died in 1504. Main Fort of Bikanir was built during his reign. Raja Anup Singh took prominent part in the capture of Golconda and was made a Maharajah.

A treaty was concluded by the British in 1818.

In 1842 the Maharajah of Bikanir supplied 200 camels for the Afghan Expedition and he assisted the British in both the Sikh Campaigns. Maharajah Sardar Singh of Bikanir, did good service to the English during the Mutiny. In fact the rulers of Bikanir have always been good friends of the British in India.

Bikanir has prospered under the present ruler, who is very progressive and moves with the times. The discovery of the Coal Mines and the State Railway have opened up the country. Bikanir is well known for its woollen fabrics and its carpets while it is rich in minerals that promise to make it one day very wealthy.

His Highness takes a keen interest in education, and in recognition of the same, Oxford University honoured him with the degree of L.L. D., during the time when His Highness was in England on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation.



HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR SRI RAMA VARMA, K.C.S.I.

Photo from Venkiah Brothers, Madras.

Cochin State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR SRI RAMA VARMA, K.C.S.I.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR SRI RAMA VARMA, K.C.S.I., was born in 1852 and succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1895. He traces his descent from Cheraman Perumal, one of the three legendary kings of Southern India, who left his dominions to be divided between his principal vassals. In the time of Haider Ali, the Raja of Cochin was tributary to that potentate, but in 1793 a treaty was signed in which the Rajas of Cochin acknowledged themselves tributary to the British Power.

The present Raja was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on the 2nd June, 1897, on the auspicious occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress. He is a very enlightened ruler and conducts his Administration with energy and on up-to-date principles.

The area of Cochin is 1,361 square miles, and the State contains some of the most fertile tracts in the whole of India. Its population of 600,000 souls consists chiefly of Hindus, with about 33,000 Muhammadans and 136,000 Christians.

The heir-apparent bears the courtesy title of Elaya Raja and the family armoria bearings are a palanquin with umbrella, lamp, and a conch shell. His Highness maintains a military force of 16 cavalry, 327 infantry and 4 guns, and he is entitled to a salute (hereditary) of 17 guns.

Bhartpur State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ BIRJINDAR SAWAI SIR KISHEN SINGH BAHADUR, BAHADUR JANG (MINOR).

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ BIRJINDAR SAWAI SIR KISHEN SINGH BAHADUR, BAHADUR JANG (MINOR), succeeded to the *Gadi* as a minor in 1910. His Highness comes of a Jat (Hindu) family, and is descended from Balchana, who founded the State of Bhartpur about the close of the seventeenth century. The Jats form one of the "thirty-six Royal races" of Rajputs, and, from the time of Cyrus down to the fourteenth century A. D, they weilded immense power. Herodatus states that they were Theists and believed in the doctrine of immortality; and, on Chinese authority, we are informed that they later embraced the religion of Fo, or Buddhism; about the fourteenth century, however, they accepted the doctrines of the Prophet and converted to Muhammadanism. The Jats were amongst the earliest of the scythic invaders of India and settled in Rajputana about the sixth century, but there is no reliable history of the race until A. D. 1026, when they attacked Mahmood of Ghazni as he was returning from his expedition against Guzerat. In 1397 Tamerlane killed hordes of them during his march on Delhi; and during the time of the Moghul Empire, they gave a great deal of trouble. After the death of Aurangzeb they began to abandon their nomadic and marauding habits, and to settle in villages and to cultivate the land. About this period Badan Singh was installed as Raja at Dig; he was followed by Suraj Mal, who extended the boundaries of the State and built forts at Dig and Khambar, and in 1760 joined the Mahrattas with a force of 30,000 men in their attack on Ahmad Shah Daroni. He, however, quarelled with the Mahratta leader and by stratagey took Agra, where he died in 1763, leaving five sons. Of these sons, the fourth, Ranjit Singh, seized Bhartpur and became feudatory to Scindia. Ranjit Singh was almost the first Chieftain to enter into an alliance with the



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ BIRJINDAR SAWAI SIR KISHEN SINGH.

Photo from Herzog and Higgins, Mhow,

British; and he also rendered great aid to Lord Lake in the Mahratta War of 1803, for which services five districts were added to his dominions by the British Government. Later, Ranjit Singh made war, in alliance with Holkar, against the English, and in consequence, lost the aforesaid five districts, and was further compelled to pay an indemnity of £200,000. He was succeeded by his eldest son Randhir Singh, who reigned 18 years' and was followed by his brother, Baldu Singh, who reigned only 18 months. Balwant Singh was the next heir, but, before he could be installed, his cousin, Dugan Sal, seized Bhartpore. The city, after standing a seige, fell to Lord Cambermere, and the usurper imprisoned, and the rightful heir put in possession of the State, where he was invested with full powers in 1835. He died in 1853, leaving an only son, the late Maharaj Jaswant Singh Saheb, who, during his long reign, had shown himself an able administrator, and a wise and a capable ruler. He governed in complete accord with the Paramount Power, and his State is left a worthy tribute to his abilities.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR VYANKATESH RAMAN SINGH BAHADUR.

Photo from Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

Rewah State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR VYANKATESH RAMAN SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR VYANKATESH RAMAN SINGH BAHADUR. G. C. S. I., was born in July 1876, and succeeded to the *Gadi* when only four years of age. He traces his descent back for more than fourteen centuries to the days when Vyaghra Deva, a cadet of the great Salanki, or "Sons of Fire," clan of Kshatriyas invaded Guzerat and conquered the territory between Kalpi and Kalanjar in the west, the districts of Allahabadl Banda, and Rai Bareli in the north, and the country beyond Amarkantok, including the modern districts of Bilaspur and Gharmandal, in the Central Provinces. The fort of Bandhogarh was made the capital of this new Baghel territory, and it is traditional that it was at one time besieged by the Emperor Humayun, but so gallantly held, by Maharaja Bir Singh Deva, that the siege was raised and the Maharaja taken into imperial avour. During the days of the Moghul Emperors the Maharajas of Rewah took a leading part in the stirring events of the periods and, at one time gave sanctuary to Humayun and also to Shah Alum, when those monarchs were fugitives from Delhi. In A. D. 1796 a force of Peshwas under Jaswant Naik, with 10,000 cavalry, a strong force of infantry and many guns, invaded Rewah, but were defeated and dispersed by the feudal forces of the State under Maharaja Ajit Singh. A grandson of Ajit Singh, Maharaja Viswanath Singh, was one of the most brilliant and accomplished men of his age in India or in any other country, and, under his rule, the State was famous for its excellent administration and for the encouragement given to the Fine Arts and to Sanskrit learning. Learned and distinguished men flocked to the Court from all parts of Asia, and Rewah quickly became the greatest centre in the East for the study of Literature and the Arts and Sciences. The Maharaja himself wrote voluminously in Hindi and Sanskrit, on Literature, Philosophy, Science and Religion, and over 50 of his works have come down to present times. His Highness also established Courts for the administration of justice on the lines of the Hindu Dharmasastra, and himself sat as presiding judge of the Court of Appeal. In 1854 this enlightened Prince died, and was succeeded by his son, Maharaja Raghu Raj Singh. The new ruler had been most carefully educated and trained in English as well as in Sanskrit, Hindi, etc., and his reign proved of great benefit to the people. In 1857 His Highness took the field in person against the mutineers, and drove them in confusion from his State, and, at the close of the trouble, was rewarded by the Government with the addition of the Parganas of Sahapur and Amarkantok to his dominions. The present Maharaja was educatad privately with the sons of several of his Sardars under European and Indian tutors, controlled by an English officer. He is a Prince of considerable learning and enlightenment, and has done much good work for his State and his people since he was invested with full administrative powers in 1895.



H. H. MAHARAO RAJA SIR RAGHUBIR SINGH BAHADUR.

Photo from Herzog and Higgins, Mhow

Bundi State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO RAJA SIR RAGHUBIR SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO RAJA SIR RAGHUBIR SINGH BAHADUR, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., was born about 1868, and succeeded to the *Gadi* in March, 1889. He is a Chauhan (Hara) Rajput (Hindu) and is descended from Rao Deo Singh, son of Rao Bakht Singh Deoji, who founded the State of Bundi about the year A. D. 1242. Rao Bakht Singh Deoji was one of the great soldiers of fortune and military hero who made history at a rapid gait in Central India and Rajputana during the Middle Ages. These scions, and younger members, of the great families of the period left their fathers' houses, and, with their armed followers, carved out estates and dominions for themselves in what was then wild waste country, inhabited by the aborigines of India who shared their occupation with tigers, lions, leopards and other beasts of prey. These new states, won by the power of the sword, were held by the same power, and for many generations were in the transition stage between savagery and civilization. Might was for the most part right, but there was a certain rude sense of justice, and above all the wonderful sense of personal honour which has always been the chief characteristic of the Rajput race. But the influence of Sanskrit learning, and of the wave of magnificence that flowed into India from Central Asia in the wake of the Muslim conquerors and their armies, had their effect in improving the social standard of the people ; and we find that, long prior to the advent of the earliest European travellers to India, a high state of culture and civilization had been reached, comparable to anything that then existed in any part of the known world. Many of the rulers of these states were men of culture, patrons of Literature, the Fine Arts and the Sciences, and lived in a State of magnificence and luxury to which India is now a stranger. With the advent of Europeans all that was best in Western thought and learning was gradually grafted on to the Eastern stock, and the result is seen to-day in the condition of the prosperous and contented peoples who inhabit the States of Central India and Rajputana. The State of Bundi, situated in that part of Rajputana, known as the Haraoti and Tonk Agency, is a typical State of the class which we have described. It has an area of 2,300 square miles, and a population of some 300,000, chiefly Hindus , but including 10,000 Mahommadans and 3,000 Jains. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. His Highness the Maharao Raja takes a very close interest in the welfare of his State and of his people, and during his reign many reforms of vast importance to the public welfare have been carried out. His motto is " Sri Rangesh Bhagt Bundesh Ram Singhe " (Raja Ram Singh, ruler of Bundi, is a believer in Raghunathji).

His Highness was created a K. C. I. E. in January 1894, and a K. C. S. I. in January 1897, in recognition of his good services to the State and to the Government of India.

Karauli State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR BHANWAR PAL DEO, BAHADUR YAKUDUL CHANDRA BHAL, G.C.I.E.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR BHANWAR PAL DEO, BAHADUR YAKUDUL CHANDRA BHAL, G.C.I.E., was born in 1862, and succeeded to the *Gadi* in August 1886. His Highness is the head of the great Judan clan of Rajputs, which claims descent from Krishna ; the members of the clan are known as " Chandra-vansi " or " Children of the Moon." The title of Maharaja has been hereditary in the family from the most remote antiquity, and the history of His Highness' House is lost in the dim mists of traditional mythology. In A.D. 995 an early ancestor, Bijai Pal, built the fort of Biana ; and in A. D. 1348 Arlan Deo established the State on its present basis, and founded the capital Karauli. In A. D. 1644 the Maharaja Dharm Pal occupied the *Gadi*, and the present Maharaja is ninth in lineal descent from that Prince. During the mutiny the Maharaja Madan Pal sent a body of his troops against the mutineers at Kotak, and severely punished them, and, at the close of the troubles, was rewarded with a Knight Commander-



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA OF KARAULI (RAJPUTANA).
Photo from R.L. Desai, Gwalior.

ship of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and an addition of two guns to his salute as a personal distinction. The area of the State is 1,208 square miles, and its population about 175,000, chiefly Hindus, with, perhaps, a sprinkling of Mohammadans. The chief industry of the people is Agriculture, but the means of intercommunication between the various districts of the State leave much to be desired, and the want of good roads and railways greatly impedes trade and industry. This is one of the directions in which the Public Works Department of the State has expended much

of its energies during the last few years, and vast improvements have been effected since His Highness was invested with ruling powers. In all other respects the State is on a good footing, and in a flourishing condition, and the people contented and happy. Justice is impartially administered, and there is an efficient Police Force to preserve law and order. The State revenues also are on a sound basis. His Highness the Maharaja is a well educated gentleman, and quite capable of coping with any situation or problem of State craft that may arise within his State. His Highness was created a K. C. I. E. in January 1894, and promoted to be a Knight Grand Commander of the same Most Eminent Order on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, in June 1907. His Highness maintains a small State army or force, and is very greatly interested in Imperial affairs, especially in the question of Imperial defence. He is also a great supporter of education for his people, especially in the way of primary education for the village children, and it is his ambition to be able to say that free Primary Schools exist in every village in his State. He is also a friend and a supporter of secondary and higher education. His Highness is popular with his people and a *persona grata* with the Government.

Jodhpur State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS RAJ RAJESHWAR MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SARAMAD RAJHAI HIND MAHARAJA SRI SUMER SINGH SAHEB BAHADUR.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJ RAJESHWAR MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SARAMAD RAJHAI HIND MAHARAJA SRI SUMER SINGH SAHEB BAHADUR, the head of the Rathor clan and Chief of Jodhpur State, is at present in England completing his education, the Government of his State being carried on meanwhile by His Highness Major-General Maharaja Dhiraj Sir Pratap Singh Saheb Bahadur, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., LL. D., D. C. L., A.-D.-C., assisted by a Council of six members with Maharaj Sri Zalim Singhji Saheb as Vice-President. Jodhpur State covers an area of 35,016 square miles, and has a population of 2,042,967 persons, and a revenue of Rs. 77,81,488. It pays Rs. 1,08,000 as tribute to the Indian Government, and Rs. 1,15,000 towards the upkeep of 1,500 horses, and, in addition, spent last year nearly five lakhs in maintaining its contingent of Imperial Service Cavalry. The Chief's fam ly is of ancient Rajput descent, and was founded in the thirteenth century by Rao Siaji, grandson of the last king of Kanauj, who established himself in Marwar. His son, Aisthan, consolidated and extended the conquests of his father by seizing the land of Kher from the Goel Rajput; and, a generation or two latter, the family took their chief town of Mandore from the Parihars, who were at the time a powerful tribe of Marwar. This town remained the capital of the new territory, until the days of Rao Jodha, who founded Jodhpur in 1459, and constituted it his capital and chief stronghold.

During the Moghul period the Chiefs of Jodhpur were brought into close contact with the Moslim power, and began to play a leading part in the history of India. When Humayun was driven from the throne by Sher Shah in 1531, he sought sanctuary with

Rao Maldeo, but was forced to continue his flight, leaving his queen on the Jodhpur border, where she gave birth to Akbar. In 1584 Rao Oodey Singh received the title of Raja from Akbar; and in 1594 Rao Sur Singh conquered Guzerat and the Deccan for Akbar. Raja Gaj Singh also fought with distinction in the Wars of the Empire. In the strife for supremacy between Aurangzeb and his brothers, Maharaja Jaswant Sinha (A. D. 1635), the first Maharaja, espoused the cause of Dara, but eventually was reconciled to Aurangzeb, and served that Prince faithfully in his Afghan wars and finally died at Peshawar. Maharaja Ajit Singh (A. D. 1678) was the posthumous son of Jaswant Singh, and was born at Delhi. Aurangzeb tried to get the child into his possession, but the Rathore nobles spirited him away to the hills of Western Rajputana, and the thirty years war for the possession of Marwar was then entered on by Aurangzeb. Under Durga Das, one of the great heroes of the Rajputs, all Aurangzeb's inroads were successfully repelled; and, at the Emperor's death, Ajit Singh not only entered into the peaceful possession of his State, but carried the war into the Moghul camp and drove the Muslims out of Ajmere. This Prince was murdered by his sons, one of whom, Maharaja Abhai Singh succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1724. He suppressed a rebellion in Guzerat, and captured Ahmedabad. His successor, Ram Singh, was expelled by his uncle Bakhat Singh, and called in Mahratta aid, a procedure that was the cause of much evil to Rajputana. Marwar was invaded, the Rathores met with reverses, and, finally, the Mahrattas abandoned Ram Singh and made terms with Bakhat Singh on the basis of the cession to them of Ajmere. Bakhat Singh was the last of the great Rathore fighting Chiefs, and his character and his exploits live still amongst the brightest traditions of his tribe. "Bakhat Singh Niao," or Bukhat Singh's justice, is a proverb till to-day amongst Rajputs. Maharaja Bijey Singh succeeded in 1752, and drove the Mahrattas temporarily out of Ajmere.

In 1817 Marwar appears to have come into relations with the British for the first time. During the Mutiny Maharaja Takhat Singh saved the lives of many Europeans by giving them sanctuary at Jodhpur. In the reign of Jaswant Singh (1873) the State attained great prosperity; Courts of Justice were established, a body of Police organized, and crime put down with a strong hand; Railways and Telegraphs were constructed, roads built, and the supply of pure water secured, the customs tariff was remodelled and the revenue system established on a firm basis. In fact Marwar put her house thoroughly in order, and entered on the new career which has given her an era of almost unbounded prosperity even to the present day. Jaswant Singh was an able man, and an enlightened and just ruler. He was succeeded by Maharaja Sardar Singh in 1895. The new ruler had almost at once to face the great famine of 1899-1900. This disaster caused untold misery and impoverishment, and the State did not recover from its evil effects for several years. As an insurance against similar disasters, His Highness caused Famine and Reserve Funds to be established, and at the present time a sum of 90 lakhs of Rupees is invested for these purposes. The Famine caused also the depreciation of the State rupee to such an alarming extent that over a crore of them were called in at a paltry cost of only Rs. 44,000, and the Indian rupee made legal tender. His Highness left behind him at his death a full treasury, and a contented people. What better epitaph could be written of a great ruler?

His Highness Maharaja Sumer Singh gives promise of becoming a worthy successor to his illustrious predecessors, and the day of his inauguration to the *Gadi* is eagerly anticipated by his people.

Tonk State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS AMIN-UD-DAULA WARIR-UL-MULK NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ALI KHAN BAHADUR SAULAT JANG, G.C.I.E.

HIS HIGHNESS AMIN-UD-DAULA WARIR-UL-MULK NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ALI KHAN BAHADUR SAULAT JANG, G.C.I.E., was born in 1848, and succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1867. His Highness belongs to a Mohammadan Pathan family of the Biner clan, and is descended from Amir Khan, the famous Pindari leader of the early days of the nineteenth century.



HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB OF TONK.
Photo from Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

His grandfather, Tala Khan, came to India from the Buner country on the borders of Afghanistan, and accepted military service with the Rohillas in Rohilkhand, during the reign of the Emperor Muhammud Shah Ghazi. Tala Khan's son Haiat Khan acquired a large estate in Moradabad, and was the father of Amir Khan. The latter was the commander of a large independent force of mercendaries with which he did good service for Jaswant Rao Holkar, who rewarded him in 1806 with the grant of the State of Tonk. He was a military adventurer, and true type of the soldier of fortune, and in the year just mentioned, he transferred his sword to the service of the Raja of Jaipur, who was then at war with the Raja of Jodhpur. Having conquered the latter, Amir Khan turned on the Raja of Jaipur and conquered him in turn and plundered both these Rajput States and acquired immense booty. In 1809 he turned his warlike attentions to the Raja of Nagpur, but here the British authorities stepped in and played "checkmate" to his game. In 1817 the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General, determined to put an end to these Pindari excursions and raids, and, by so doing, to restore peace to Rajputana and Central



H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SHRI KHENGARJI SAWAI BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.
Photo from Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

Tonk State.

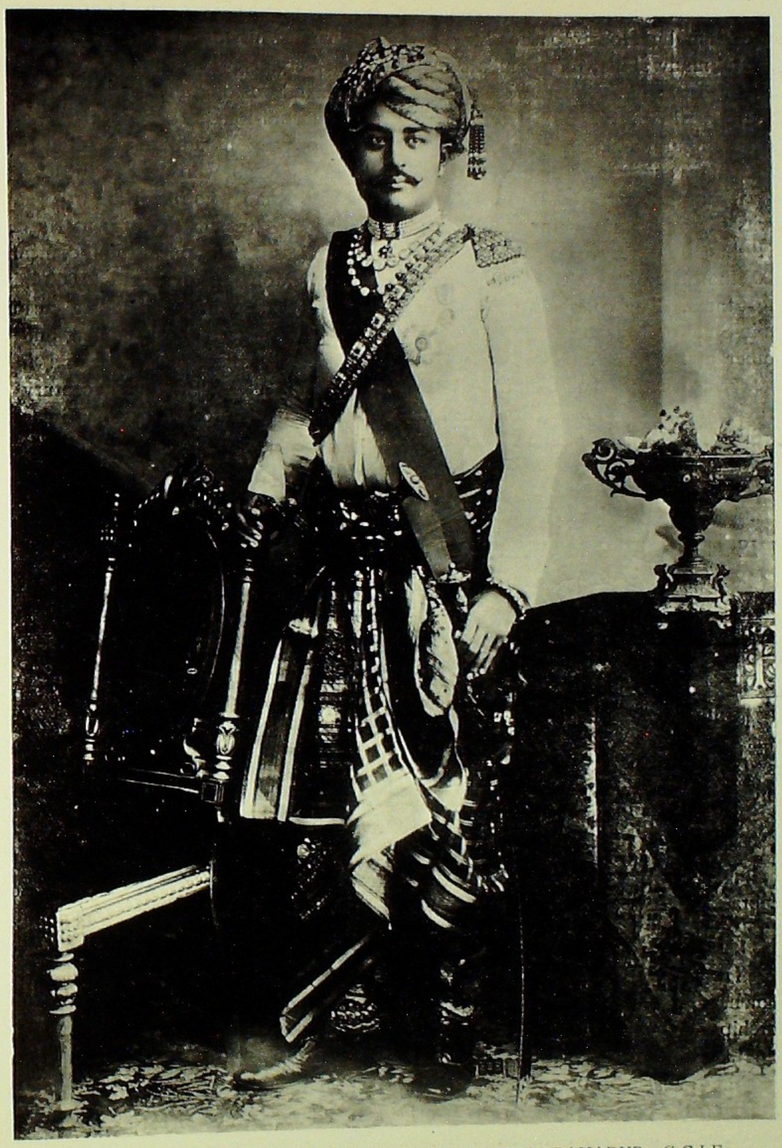
RULER—HIS HIGHNESS AMIN-UD-DAULA WARIR-UL-MULK NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ALI KHAN BAHADUR SAULAT JANG, G.C.I.E.

HIS HIGHNESS AMIN-UD-DAULA WARIR-UL-MULK NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ALI KHAN BAHADUR SAULAT JANG, G.C.I.E., was born in 1848, and succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1867. His Highness belongs to a Mohammadan Pathan family of the Biner clan, and is descended from Amir Khan, the famous Pindari leader of the early days of the nineteenth century.



HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB OF TONK.
Photo from Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

His grandfather, Tala Khan, came to India from the Buner country on the borders of Afghanistan, and accepted military service with the Rohillas in Rohilkhand, during the reign of the Emperor Muhammud Shah Ghazi. Tala Khan's son Haiat Khan acquired a large estate in Moradabad, and was the father of Amir Khan. The latter was the commander of a large independent force of mercendaries with which he did good service for Jaswant Rao Holkar, who rewarded him in 1806 with the grant of the State of Tonk. He was a military adventurer, and true type of the soldier of fortune, and in the year just mentioned, he transferred his sword to the service of the Raja of Jaipur, who was then at war with the Raja of Jodhpur. Having conquered the latter, Amir Khan turned on the Raja of Jaipur and conquered him in turn and plundered both these Rajput States and acquired immense booty. In 1809 he turned his warlike attentions to the Raja of Nagpur, but here the British authorities stepped in and played "checkmate" to his game. In 1817 the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General, determined to put an end to these Pindari excursions and raids, and, by so doing, to restore peace to Rajputana and Central



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Photo from Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

India. Amir Khan was offered the confirmation of his title to Tonk, and to other grants made to him by Holkar on condition that he disbanded his forces. He accepted the terms, and many of his troops enlisted in the British Service, where they were liberally treated; whilst he himself became the Nawab of Tonk and was officially accepted as such by the Imperial Government. He was also given the fort of Rampura, and the district of Aligarh Rampura, and reigned peacefully over these possessions until his death in 1834. Amir Khan was succeeded by his son Wazir Muhommed Khan, who died in 1864. The latter was, in turn, succeeded by Nawab Muhommad Ali Khan, who ruled for three years, and was then deposed in 1867, his place being taken by his son, the present Nawab. His Highness rules over an area of 2,509 square miles, with a population of nearly 400,000, the bulk of them Hindus, but with some 50,000 Mohammadans and 80,000 Jains amongst them. The chief occupation of the people is Agriculture, and it is a curious lesson in State craft to see these people living the lives of peaceful husbandmen, and to remember that their grandfathers were little better than soldiers of fortune and free-booters. Such is the change that has been wrought in them by less than a century of settled Government. His Highness maintains a small State force of cavalry, infantry and artillery, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Cutch State.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MIRZAN MAHARAO SHRI KHENGARJI SAWAI BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MIRZAN MAHARAO SHRI KHENGARJI SAWAI BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., was born on the 16th August, 1867, and succeeded to the *Gadi* December 19th, 1875. He was described by the British Political Agent of that time as "a promising boy of ten"; and his education was in the hands of M. Cnhotalal Tewakram and Captain J. W. Wray of the Staff Corps. He was admitted into the Council of Administration in 1882, and in 1884 he was invested with full powers of State. In 1885, a Durbar was held at the Bhuj Palace for the investiture of His Highness with the hereditary distinction of "Sawai Bahadur" conferred on the rulers of Kutch by the British Government. Two years later he proceeded to England to represent the Princes of the Bombay Presidency on the occasion of celebration of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria; and he was then created a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.

His Highness takes great interest in Education, and especially in the education of women. He has founded schools in Kutch for both sexes, and has given many scholarships in Bombay and elsewhere for boys and girls. He encourages clever young men in his State to visit England and America and pursue their studies there. He married the daughters of the Thakur Saheb of Sayla and of the Rana Jalamsinghji in 1884, and on the occasion of his marriage he held a Durbar, at which the *nazars* paid were touched by him and remitted to be used to further the cause of Female education. His Highness is an ardent sportsman and fond of all manly amusements. He is a firm, but just ruler, and he is greatly beloved by his subjects. He maintains a military force of 354 cavalry, 1,413 infantry and 16 guns, and he is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Kutch has an area of 6,500 square miles, exclusive of the Runn of Kutch, which is about 9,000 square miles. Its population consists of 512·084 souls—chiefly Hindus. Its rainfall is very precarious, and the present ruler has done much to help his subjects by introducing an improved system of irrigation. Since he came to the *Gadi* 83·890 acres of waste land have been brought under the plough and 15 new villages have been established.

The ruler of Kutch is chief of the Jareja Rajputs. His ancestors conquered Kutch in 1320; and the rulers of Kutch have ever since held it their own. During later years they have proved the staunch allies of the British Government.

Kotah State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO UMED SINGH BAHADUR.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO UMED SINGH BAHADUR, was born in 1873, and succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1889. In common with His Highness the Maharao Rajah of Bundi, His Highness the Maharao Saheb of Kotah is one of the Chiefs of the Hara Sept of the great Chauhan clan of Rajputs which has made history in Rajputana and Central India for many centuries past. Kotah and Bundi together were known for hundreds of years at Haraoti, or the land of the Haras. His Highness is descended from Madho Singh who was the second son of the Rao Ratan of Bundi. In, or about, the year A.D. 1625 Madho Singh was granted the Feudatory Chieftainship of Kotah and its dependencies, as a reward for military services rendered to the Emperor Jehangir against the latter's rebellious son who afterwards became the Emperor Shahjehan. In later years Madho Singh's son and successor Mokand Singh, fought for Shahjehan against his, the Emperor's son, who had in turn taken up arms against his father. This rebel against the paternal and the Imperial authority became afterwards the



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO UMED SINGH BAHADUR, KOTAH.
Photo from R. L. Desai, Gwalior.



MAJOR-GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIR PERTAB SINGHJI BAHADUR, IDAR.

Photo from Johnston and Hoffmann, Calcutta.

Emperor Aurangzeb, and, in fighting against him Mokand Singh and three of his brothers were slain at the battle of Ujjain. The history, of the State during the closing years of the eighteenth century is one of internecine warfare and bloodshed. These intestine troubles greatly weakened the State, and did much to destroy her standing in the comit of the Rajput kingdoms; and, in the early part of the nineteenth century she was invaded by Jaipur and the Mahrattas, to whom she became tributary. The sovereignty of the State was only saved from being merged with those of the victors by the extraordinary abilities in statecraft displayed by its great chief Minister, Zalim Singh. Into his hands the Maharao resigned the chief power, and, for forty-five years, Zalim Singh carried on the Government, retrieved the position from which the State had fallen, and established a period of unprecedented prosperity in Kotah. In 1838 a division of the State territory took place, and a portion of the country was made over to Zalim Singh and his descendants, and became a separate principality under the name of Jhalawar. The late Maharao, Chhatra Sal Singh, succeeded his father in 1866, and reigned until 1889, when he died and was followed by his adopted son, the present Maharao, who was then a minor and a student at the Mayo College, Ajmere. The area of the State of Kotah is 3,797 square miles; and the population about 600,000. As in all the Rajput States the Hindus are in the large majority; but Kotah has also a leavening of some 35,000 Muhammadans, and about 5,000 Jains—the latter the remnant of the once numerous aboriginal tribes of the country. The main occupation of the people is Agriculture, and this is in a very flourishing condition, and the State, in consequence, is highly prosperous. His Highness, the Maharao Saheb, is a ruler of advanced ideas, and he has introduced many reforms and improvements into his territories since he ascended the *Gadi*.

Idar State.

MAJOR-GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIR PERTAB SINGHJI BAHADUR, G.C.S.I, K.C.B., A.-D.-C., LL.D., D.C.L., AT PRESENT REGENT OF JODHPUR STATE.

MAJOR-GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIR PERTAB SINGHJI BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., A.-D.-C., is taken by Europeans to be the finest figure of Rajput chivalry that exists in India to-day. He has the reputation of being one of the keenest sportsman and best riders that ever Rajputana has produced. Besides this he has all the qualities of a soldier and a statesman. In 1902 he was created a ruling chief, before that he was the Prime Minister successively of his brother and nephew at Jodhpur, of which State he has recently been made the Regent on the death of the latter.

Major-General Sir Pertab Singh was born in 1845, and is a Rajput of the Rathor clan. His father died in 1873, and was succeeded by Maharaja Sir Jasvant Singh, Sir Pertab Singh's elder brother. The latter found the administration of the State in anything but a satisfactory condition, and being a brave and able ruler, he initiated reforms; but the task being a difficult one, he preferred to divide the responsibilities, and young Pertab was universally recommended for the post of Prime Minister to the Jodhpur State. Previous to this, however, Pertab Singh had preferred to spend his time in the neighbouring State of Jaipur, where his brother-in-law, the late Maharaja Sir Ram Singh, G.C.S.I., had earned an enviable reputation as a wise and able ruler. Under him Pertab Singh learnt the art of administration, and learnt it so well that he became eminently fitted for the post of Prime Minister of Jodhpur under his brother. This was in 1878, and soon

after, the Government of India appreciated his worth and appointed him on the Mission to Kabul under the leadership of the late General Sir Neville Chamberlain. His valuable services to the Mission brought him the Order of the Star of India, while for his firm-handed and liberal administration of his State he received the Knighthood in 1885. Two years later he attended the Jubilee of Her late Majesty the Queen Victoria as the representative of his brother, Sir Jasvant Singh, who conferred on him the title of Maharaja Dhiraj, the highest title that could be bestowed on him. In England, Sir Pertab's gallant and noble bearing excited universal admiration and elicited warm praise from Her Gracious Majesty the late Queen herself, and the heir-apparent, late His Majesty the King Edward VII, who had vivid recollection of the sporting spirit of young Pertab Singh during His Royal Highness' visit to India in 1875-76, was pleased to appoint him as an Honorary A.-D.-C. Sir Pertab was on the same occasion appointed an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army.

After his return to India he continued to carry on the reforms in his State, and on the death of Maharaja Jasvant Singh in 1895, the Government of India appointed him Regent during the minority of his nephew the succeeding Chief. In 1897, on the occasion of Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty, Sir Pertab again visited England, and deeply impressed the officials and the nobility there with his remarkable powers both as an administrator and as a warrior. He was soon decorated with the insignia of the G.C.S.I. by Her late Majesty in person. This was a unique honour, as Sir Pertab was no ruling Chief himself, and the distinction was regarded by the Indian communities as being the privilege of only the Ruling Chiefs of India. The Senate of the University of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa* in recognition of his services to the cause of education in the Jodhpur State. Soon after his return to India, Sir Pertab obtained the wish of his heart, when Government attached him to General Ellis's Staff in the Mohand Expedition of 1897, and the very next year, when his Expedition was over, he offered to take part in the Tirah Campaign under General Sir William Lockhart. Sir Pertab was wounded during the progress of the campaign, but characteristically concealed the fact until the General discovered it by accident some days after. This Campaign brought him the Order of C. B., and the commission of the full Colonel. The Chinese trouble gave him another opportunity for active service, and he left for China with the brave body of his Jodhpur Lancers; and his gallant co-operation with the general body of the British Indian troop has been universally commended. In 1901 he was decorated with the K.C.B. and in the following year he attended the Coronation of His Majesty the late King Emperor Edward VII and was appointed Aide-de-camp to His late Majesty and was also appointed Honorary Commandant of the Indian Imperial Cadet Corps and Officer Commanding the Indian Imperial Service Corps Contingent.

Sir Pertab has had lately also the unique honour of being chosen as Aide-de-camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, now King George, and accompanied His Majesty Highness in his tour through India and Burma.

The history of his succession on the *Gadi* of Idar may be stated in a few words.

Idar is a Rajput State in the Mahi Kantha Agency of the Bombay Presidency. Its area is about 2,000 square miles, but owing to the late famine and the years of scarcity which preceded it, its population has sunk from 250,00 to 170,000. The gross revenue of the State is Rs. 50,00,000. A salute of 15 guns attaches to the Chiefship. Sir Pertab's father, Takht Singh, came from the Ahmednagar branch of the Idar family, and there has always been a chance that the succession might revert to this branch. The

Maharaja of Idar died in 1902, and his principal wife afterwards gave birth to a son who would have succeeded in the natural course. But the boy died soon after, and thus the throne became vacant. The Government of India selected Sir Pertab to fill the vacancy—the most popular choice they could have made.

Alwar State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH SWAI SIR JAI SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH SWAI SIR JAI SINGH BAHADUR, K. C. S. I., the present ruler, was born in 1882, and is the son of His Highness the late Maharajah Swai Sir Mangal Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., who died in 1892. He was invested in 1903 and he carried on the Administration assisted by a Council of three and the Heads of the departments, and the highest Courts of Justice, when he presided over it can pass the death sentence. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. His favourite recreations are shooting, motoring and polo; and his Polo Team won the Open Cup at the Delhi Durbar of 1903.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH SWAI SIR JAI SINGH BAHADUR.
Photo from Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

Alwar has an Imperial Service Regiment of Cavalry, 600 strong, and another Infantry of 850 strong, and the latter served with credit in China in 1900-01.

The State lies to the east of Rajputana, and is 80 miles from the north to south and 60 miles from east to west. Alwar City is extremely picturesque, having five gates and being protected by a rampart and a moat on all sides, except where the rocky range crowns the fort and secures it from attack.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAT RAGHUNATH SINGH BAHADUR, PARTABGARH.

The ruler of Alwar is a Rajput (Hindu) of the Naraka clan, and is descended from Partab Singh, Rao of Macheri. The latter, on becoming the Raja of Rajgarh, took the title of Rao Raja of Macheri and subsequently on bringing the whole of Alwar into subjection he assumed the title of Maharao Raja and proclaimed his independence in A. D. 1770. The family was an offshoot from the ruling family of Jaipur.

Partabgarh State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAT RAGHUNATH SINGH BAHADUR.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAT RAGHUNATH SINGH BAHADUR was born in the year 1859. His Highness belongs to a junior branch of the family known as "The Sun of the Hindus," and is consequently one of the chief of the illustrious Sesodia clan of Rajputs. His Highness has been married thrice, first to the daughter of the Raja of Pisangan, by whom he had two children, one a daughter, who is married to the Maharaja of Bikanir, and one son, Maharaj Kumar Mansinghji, the heir presumptive; second to the daughter of Maharaj of Sewlia, in Sailana; third to the younger daughter of the Raja of Pisangan in Ajmer. By this Rani too, His Highness had two children, one daughter who was married to the Maharaj Kumar of Sailana, but died in January, 1911, and a son Maharaj Kumar Gordhan Singh, who is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere.

Immediately on coming to the *Gadi*, His Highness began to devise means to advance the welfare of his people. He introduced the Telegraph and the Telephone to his State; instructed his subjects in the art of making, and the use of metalled roads; and established schools. When Famine scourged his people, in 1899, His Highness showed peculiar aptitude in fighting the grim enemy; and thereafter, as his State coinage had depreciated in value owing to the famine, he took the somewhat heroic course of making the Indian rupee legal tender in his State, and thus saved traders and others much loss. Following the famine, His Highness was faced with three separate invasions of his State by Bubonic Plague; but these he fought with his accustomed energy, and, when the virulence of the disease abated, he toured the State in person, finding out for himself the condition of the people and their wants, and providing appropriate remedies. His Highness enjoys full powers including the right of adoption, and has a personal salute of 15 guns.

Datia State (Bundelkhand Agency).

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA LAKENDRA GOVIND SINH BAHADUR JU DEO.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA LAKENDRA GOVIND SINH.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA LAKENDRA GOVIND SINH BAHADUR succeeded to the *Gadi* on the death of his father in 1907. Maharajah's father was a K.C.I.E. (1898), and he had the honour to be invited by Lord Lawrence at a Durbar held at Agra in 1866. The hereditary title of Lakendra Bahadur was received in 1877. The Maharaja Sahib is well educated in Sanskrit and Persian, and has also a fair knowledge of English. He has carried out many improvements in his State, notably in the introduction of Kaldar coin, and the compulsory payment of wages in cash instead of in kind, which was previously the custom. He has also remodelled his Public service, increased salaries in accordance with the present scale of prices, and granted large remissions of revenue. His Highness enjoys full ruling powers, has a salute of 15 guns, and was specially commended by the Government of India for his work in connection with Famine Relief in 1907-08. His Highness is a keen sportsman, an excellent shot and is in his twenty-sixth year.

HIS HIGHNESS TUKOJI RAO BAHADUR POWAR, RAJA OF DEWAS (SENIOR BRANCH).

HIS HIGHNESS TUKOJI RAO BAHADUR was born on the 1st January, 1888, and installed on the *Gadi* on the 1st of April, 1900. He belongs, with the Raja of Dewas (Junior Branch), to a Paur Rajput family descended from a common ancestor with the Raja of Dhar.



HIS HIGHNESS TUKOJI RAO BAHADUR POWAR, RAJA OF DEWAS (SENIOR BRANCH).

Photo from Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

The Raja Kaluji had two sons, Tukaji and Jiwaji, and these sons received from Baji Rao Peshwa the grant of the Dewas State in common—the descendants of Raja Tukaji being known as the Senior Branch.

In 1888 a joint treaty was concluded between the British Government and Tukoji Rao II (Senior Branch) and Anand Rao II (Junior Branch), and the relationships between the Dewas States and the Paramount Power have since that time been to the happiest nature. The two Rajas of Dewas. Senior and Junior Branch, reside in different palaces in the same town of Dewas; but the rule of each Chief is distinct with in his own limits.

Both Chiefs rendered good services to the British during the Mutiny.

The area of the territories under the rule of His Highness Raja Tukoji Rao is 155 square miles and the population numbers 75,940 souls, chiefly Hindus.

His Highness the Raja of Dewas (Senior Branch) maintains a military force of 70 cavalry, 594 infantry and 14 guns, and he is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA MALHAR RAO, POWAR RAJA OF DEWAS (JUNIOR BRANCH).

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA MALHAR RAO was born on the 18th August, 1877, and was adopted by his uncle, the late Chief, in January, 1892, and installed on the *Gadi* the same year. His Highness was carefully educated by his father Jivaji Rao Powar, who was a very learned man, and he studied for five years at the Daly College under the tuition of the late Mr. R. H. Gunion, then Principal of the College.



HIS HIGHNESS RAJA MALHAR RAO, POWAR RAJA OF DEWAS (JUNIOR BRANCH).

Photo From Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

His Highness was formally invested with powers by the Hon'ble Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C. S. I., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, on the 3rd November, 1897. Since his assumption of ruling powers, His Highness has governed his State wisely and well and has done much to improve the conditions of his subjects.

The Powar family have always been patrons of the arts and sciences and have always done all that was possible for the education of their people. They claim to be descended from the great and glorious King Vikramaditya and their record is noble, brave and generous.

The area of the territories belonging to the Raja of Dewas (Junior Branch) is 417 square miles and the population is about 68,222, chiefly Hindus.

His Highness maintains a military force of 79 cavalry, 166 infantry and 9 guns, and he is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.



HIS HIGHNESS RAJA UDAJI RAO PUAR SAHEB BAHADUR, DHAR STATE.

Dhar State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS RAJA UDAJI RAO PUAR SAHEB BAHADUR.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA UDAJI RAO PUAR SAHEB BAHADUR was born on the 30th September, 1886, and educated at the Daly College and afterwards by an English tutor and an Indian guardian, and he received practical training in Administration under the direction of the Political Agent. He was invested with ruling powers on the 6th December, 1907, and was married a few weeks afterwards to the eldest Rajkumari of the Savantwadi State. Since His Highness assumed the reins of Government, the State has made marked and steady progress in every branch of the Administration. The finances have improved, the education of the people has been attended to, the condition of the ryats has been ameliorated, and an Advisory Council has been formed composed of Feudatories, Sirdars and Officers of State.

His Highness attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar in 1903, and was awarded the gold Coronation medal. He also attended the Durbar held by the King-Emperor at Indore, when His Imperial Majesty visited India as Prince of Wales in 1903. He has three children. He is of amiable and generous disposition, and contributes liberally to all works of improvement and charity. He is an able administrator, an enthusiatic sportsman, an excellent rider and a great lover of horses—in fact he is a worthy scion of the ancient Dhar family which has always been remarkable for its fearlessness and steadfastness of purpose.

The present Ruling family of Dhar are Puar Mahratas and descended from the famous Parmars who ruled in Malwa from the fifth to the thirteenth century, having their capitals at Ujjain and Dhar, and in almost pre-historic times Dhar was renowned as a seat of learning and culture. In 1819 the State came under British protection, and much of the territory lost during the Mohamadan era was then regained. The name Dhar is supposed to be derived from Dhara Nagari, or "the city of sword blades." Dhar is thirty-three miles from the nearest railway station. Its gross revenue is 11 lakhs of rupees It pays no tribute to the British Government, but receives tribute from its twenty-two feudatories. It has an area of 1,775 square miles, and a population of about 154,070 souls. It is one of the eleven States of the Central India Agency, in direct treaty relation with the British Government, lying in the Bhopawar Political charge, and it stands sixth in Central India in order of precedence. His Highness the Chief of Dhar is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.



HIS HIGHNESS MIR IMAMBUKSH KHAN TALPUR, KHAIRPUR STATE.

Khairpur State (Sind).

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS MIR IMAMBUKSH KHAN TALPUR.

THE STATE OF KHAIRPUR is bounded on the east by Jodhpur and Jesulmere territories, and on the north, west and south by the British Districts of Sind. The relations of this State are those of subordinate alliance with the British Government. This State pays no tribute to Government. The total area of the State is 6,050 square miles, or 3,872,000 acres, out of which 800,000 are cultivable, and 3,072,000 comprising of waste land, sand hills, etc. Out of the cultivable area, the waste area is estimated at 200,000 acres, or 25% which is mostly under forests and hunting or shooting preserves (*Muharies*). The number of villages held as Jagirs is 41 ; the population according to Census of 1911 is 223,822 souls, and the total average revenue amounts to Rs. 17,13,000. The Chief's full name is His Highness Mir Imambuksh Khan Talpur, and that of his Prime Minister is Khan Bahadur Shaikh Sadikali Sherali, whose services have been lent by Government, and who is Senior Deputy Collector in Sind. He assumed charge of his office in the State on the 11th May, 1907. The Collector of Sukkur is also the Political Agent of this State. His Highness is a First-class Chief, and possesses full powers of life and death. His Civil Jurisdiction is unlimited, and the State of Khairpur has a salute of 15 guns attached to it. His Highness is now 51 years of age. He is a Talpur Baluch Mahomedan. He succeeded to the *Gadi* temporarily on the 6th March, 1909, on the demise of his father His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhamed Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E. He was installed formally on the 1st of July, 1909, by Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., Political Agent, Khairpur State, at Khairpur, on receipt of sanction of the Government of India. His Highness takes a keen personal interest in the administration of the State. His Highness has three sons living, *viz.*, Mir Alinawaz Khan, the eldest, aged 27 years ; Mir Ali Muhamed Khan, aged 24 years ; and Mir Ghulam Ali Khan, aged 21 years. The three of them were educated at Aitchison Chief's College, Lahore, and are able to correspond and converse in the English language.

The bulk of the Land Revenue is derived in kind, and the Revenue administration of the State is practically governed by the Kutcherry Sessions and Monthly Consultative Committees ; the former are held by the Mukhtiardars on the 15th of every month, and the latter are held by the Wazir, who invites high officials, whose opinions are taken before any new measures are introduced. The principal crops raised in the State are juari, bajri, rice, indigo, til-seed, wheat, pulses, tobacco and sugar-cane. But juari is the staple food grain. Carbonate of Soda, called Kharo Chaniho, is produced in the salt dessert of the Nara taluka. The principal exports are grains, cotton, wool, hides, tobacco, indigo and hand-made coarse cloth.

The number of Criminal Courts is 15, His Highness exercising the powers of the Chief Justice of a High Court, and his Prime Minister, those of a Sessions Judge, District Magistrate and District Judge. The number of Civil Courts is 16 ; the District Police Force 255, out of whom 74 are able to read and write. There are besides 225



MIR ALI NAWAZ KHAN TALPUR, HEIR APPARENT.

men in the State Foot Battalion, 4 Artillerymen, and 176 Cavalrymen. The State also maintains an Imperial Service Camel and Baggage Corps, whose fixed strength is 40 mounted escort, 40 riding camels, 90 transport establishment and 240 transport camels. The number of schools in the State is 98, where education is imparted to 3,506 pupils.

There are seven Medical institutions, besides one Female Hospital at Khairpur, and two Veterinary Hospitals, where medicine and advice are given gratis. The number of Post Offices in the State is 12, and the Khairpur-Mirs Post Office is also a combined



KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH SADIKALI SHERALI.

Telegraph Office. They are controlled by the Imperial Postal and Telegraph Departments. The number of railway stations passing through the State on the Kotri-Rohri section of the North-Western Railway is 10.

His Highness pays annual grants of Rs. 12,000 and 6,000 to the Sind Madressah, and the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, respectively. He has also recently paid donations of Rs. 1,05,000 to the King Edward Memorial Fund, and Rs. 1,00,000 to the Muhamadan University Fund. Ever since His Highness succeeded to the Gadi, he has paid many minor donations from Rs. 500 to Rs. 10,000 to various educational institutions outside the State, which amount in the aggregate to Rs. 72,860.

Out of the total population of the State, 85 per cent. are agriculturists, and the rest traders, artisans and labourers. The general condition of the State continues to show signs of unmistakable improvement. There has been a development of industrial enterprises, increased demand for labour ; the poorer classes generally find work at higher wages than before ; cultivation and irrigation are extending year by year, and the artisan classes are sharing in the general prosperity of the State. Gauged by the growth of trade, the position of the State is no less enviable ; and although this State is and always must be an agricultural Province, its industrial resources are likewise expanding. This has had its natural effect upon wages, and labour can now command as much as annas eight a day. In the case of skilled artisans, the wages have even risen to Re. 1 per diem. The resources of the State have developed from time to time. Many minor imports have been swept away, and valuable public works have either been completed or launched. A good deal of activity is being shown in introducing improved varieties of seed and agricultural implements. But still more valuable in their permanent influence upon the agricultural economy of the State are the efforts made to stimulate well-irrigation. The State makes liberal advances for sinking new wells and for seeds and agricultural implements, and these opportunities are utilized by the cultivators in an increasing degree. The success that has attained the administration of the State is mainly due to the high-minded generosity and ever-vigilant care of His Highness. The population, revenues, number of Schools and Hospitals have steadily increased. New canals, roads, bridges, wells, musafirkhanas, tanks, bathing ghats, etc., have been constructed which have conduced to the comfort, peace and prosperity of the subjects of the State. Regular Courts of Justice have been established, where no delay occurs in the disposal of cases, and justice is meted out impartially. The subjects also enjoy the comforts of the Railway, Telegraph and Post Offices, and last, but not the least, the cultivation of the lands has been largely extended by the construction of new canals on scientific principles and improvement of the old ones; while in the *regime* of the late Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, the State was mostly a vast mass of jungle, there is smiling cultivation all over now ; a chain work of well-designed canals constructed at a very large out-lay traverse over all parts of it, and the irrigational interests of the State and of its settled population are transformed, and the tone of efficiency in the working of all the various departments has been maintained at a high level during the *regime* of His present Highness.

Dholpur State.

HIS HIGHNESS RAIS-UD-DOULA SIPAHDUR-UL-MULK, MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SRI SAWAI, MAHARAJ RANA UDAIBHAN SINGH, LOKINDAR BAHADUR, DILER JANG, JAI DEO, is the present Maharaj Rana of Dholpur and is about 19 years old. His Highness has succeeded to the *Gadi* in March 1911. His Highness belongs to a Jat (Hindu) family which traces its pedigree back to the twelth century, when it held lands under the Tonwar kings of Delhi. Some centuries later it became possessed of territory on the banks of the Chambal, and, in the 18th century, the then head of the family, the Rana of Gohad, fought against the Mahrattas in alliance with the British in the great Mahratta war of 1779. This chieftain's title of Rana had been previously recognized by the Emperor Sikandar Lodi of Delhi; but, after his assistance in the Mahratta war the British bestowed on him the title of Maharaj Rana. In 1806 there was a re-arrangement of territory, and Lord Cornwallis, then Governor-General, granted Gohad to Scindia, and gave to Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh, in exchange the territories of Dholpur, Bari and Rajakhera. Kirat Singh was the direct ancestor of the present Maharaj Rana and was succeeded by Bhagwant Singh who reigned many years and displayed conspicuous gallantry and loyalty during the Mutiny. For this he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His son married a daughter of the ruling Raja of Patiala, but died in early life leaving a son, who was His Highness Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh. His Highness Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh had a singularly captivating personality and was an Honorary Major in the Central India Horse and received the C. B. and Frontier Medal in the Tirah campaign. He died at Mashobara in 1901 after a rule of about 28 years.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ RANA UDAIBHAN SINGH.
Photo from Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

He was succeeded by his elder son Maharaj Rana Ram Singh who was granted the Honorary title of Captain in His Majesty's Army and was a K. C. I. E. His Highness Maharaj Rana Ram Singh died in March 1911 without leaving a son and his younger brother, the present Maharaj Rana succeeded to his *gadi*. His Highness is receiving his training at the Cadet Corps at present and the administration of the State is carried on by a British Officer designated Superintendent of the State, aided by a Council of two members.

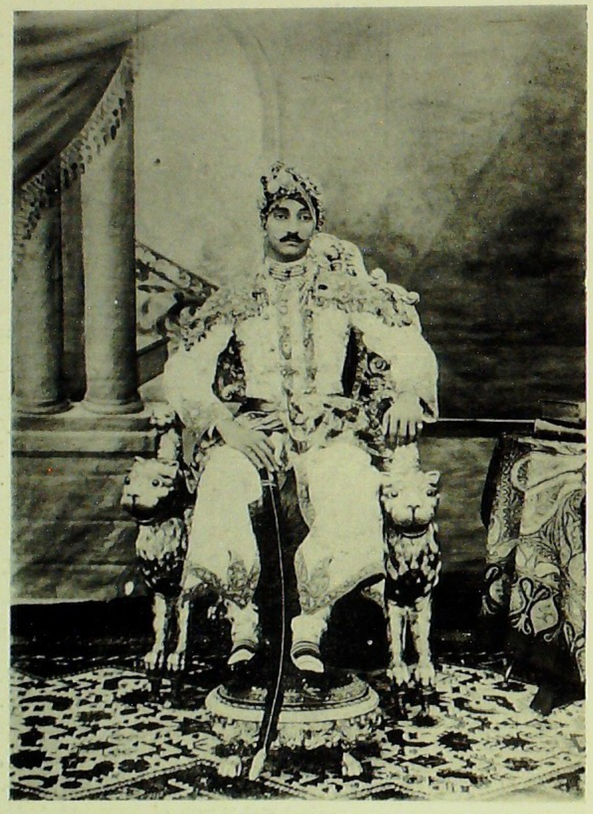
The family has had a connection of well over 150 years with the British, and, during the whole of that long period, have been faithful allies, and loyal supporters of the British Raj. Their assistance during the long Mahratta wars, and the other disturbances which took place at the dawn of British Empire in India, was freely rendered on many a hard fought field, and the family cognizance now borne by the Maharaj Rana bears evidence to their gallantry on the field of battle. The ancient colour of the family has been azure blue, but, in an encounter with the Thakur of Bamroali towards the close of the eighteenth century, a golden yellow flag with the device of Hanuman (the monkey god) in the centre, was captured from the enemy under circumstances of great personal gallantry; and this was adopted as the family flag, and has ever since been borne by the Maharaj Rana. The area of the State of Dholpur is about 1,200 square miles, and its population in 1901 was 270,973. The main industry of the people is Agriculture. Of recent years great advances have been made in the direction of improving the means of inter-communication, and this forward policy has given a decided fillip to trade and commerce. Much attention has also been paid to education, but, it may be added, very much yet remains to be done in this direction. His Highness maintains a State force of 171 cavalry, 824 infantry and 37 artillery. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The gross revenue of the State based on last five years' average is Rs. 1,08,000 a year.

Kishengarh State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA-ADHIRAJ SARDUL SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA-ADHIRAJ SARDUL SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., was born in December 1857, and ascended the *Gadi* in December 1879. His Highness is one of the Chiefs of the great Rathor clan of Rajputs, and belongs to the Kishensinghat Sept or sub-clan, named after Kishen Singh, who was the founder of the State of Kishengarh, and of the city of the same name. Kishen Singh was the second of the twelve sons of Raja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, colloquially named *Mota Raja* (the fat Raja) by Akbar the Emperor. His Highness is a Hindu of the Bullabhkul Vaishnava sect, and was the son of the late Maharaja Prithi Singh, whom he succeeded. His Highness' blood relationships with other Chiefs and Chieftains of the Rajput States is a very fine example of the close ties that exist between these various princely and noble houses, and, on that account, deserves brief mention here. He is most closely related to the Rajwin, or royal, groups of Fategarh and Ralaota; but, as the descendant of "Mota Raja," Udai Singh of Jodhpur, His Highness has also sub-clan relationships with the Chiefs of Bikanir and Jodhpur, in Rajputana with those of Rutlam, Jhabua, Sailana, Sitamau and other Raother Chiefs in Central India, and with the Chief of Idar in Gujerat. By marriage His Highness is also connected with the princely houses of Sesodia of Udaipur and Partabgarh; with the Kachwahas of Jaipur

and Alwar; with the Hara families of Bundi and Kotah, with the Bhatis of Jaisalmir, and with the Jhala and Shekhawats. It may also be added that His Highness' mother was a Princess of the "Ranawat" (Sesodia) clan, and a daughter of the late Raja Dhiraj Madho Singhi of Shapara; and that several of his sisters have contracted matrimonial alliances with scions of the most noble houses in Rajputana and Central India. The area of the State of Kishengarh is 724 square miles, and its population, mainly Hindus, some 120,000, including 10,000 Muhammadans and 7,500 Jains. His Highness maintains a State army of 499 cavalry, 200 infantry, and 51 guns, and he is entitled to a personal salute of 15 guns. The main occupation of the inhabitants is Agriculture, but there is also a fair volume of trade done in native manufactures peculiar to the State and district. The Government of the State is on a firm footing; law and order are well maintained; and justice is impartially administered. Taxation does not press heavily on the people, and the revenue is on a satisfactory basis. During the long reign of His Highness large sums of money have been spent in the Public Works Department on roads, bridges and irrigation works, and on other works of public utility; whilst long strides forward have also been made with the question of Education of which His Highness is, personally, a great supporter. In addition to the titles recognized by Government and quoted at the head of this biography, His Highness, the Maharaja, also bears the titles of *Umdai Rajhai* and *Buland Mokan*, relics of the standing of his ancestors in long gone-by days. His Highness has one son who is the heir-apparent.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA-ADHIRAJ SARDUL SINGH, KISHENGARH.

Photo from K. L. Desia, Gwalior.



HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SIR PRABHU NARAYAN SINGH, BENARES.

Photo from Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SIR PRABHU NARAYAN SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E, OF BENARES.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SIR PRABHU NARAYAN SINGH BAHADUR was born on the 26th November, 1855, and succeeded Maharaja Ishri Parshad Narayan Singh Bahadur on the 13th June, 1889. His family are Brahmans of the Bhuinhar clan, and their traditions go back to the year A. D. 1000. The head of the family rose during the early part of the 18th century to great favour with the Government of Benares; and his son, Balwant Singh, sent an offering to Delhi and was then confirmed in the Government of Benares with the title of "Raja Bahadur" which has been held by the family ever since.

During the wars between the Mughal Emperors and the English, the rajas of Benares threw in their lot with the East India Company, but owing to differences that arose between Raja Chait Singh and Warren Hastings, the Benares Raj lost much of its power and independence.

In recognition of services rendered during the Mutiny, Raja Ishri Parshad Narayan Singh received in 1859 the title of "Maharaja Bahadur," as a personal distinction; in 1877, on the occasion of proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria as Empress of India, he was created a Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and in 1899 he was granted the privilege of being addressed as "His Highness," as a personal distinction also a hereditary salute of 13 guns. The honours bestowed upon his predecessor were again granted to the present Maharaja. He was exempted from personal appearance in the Civil Courts, and was assured by *Sanad* that, in the case of failure of natural heirs, the Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor made by himself or any future Raja that may in accordance with Hindu Law and the customs of his family.

His Highness Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh has taken an active part in the affairs of Benares, has promoted the welfare of the people, encouraged education, given liberally to charities and progressive works, and proved a worthy descendant of his illustrious ancestors; and one of the last acts of Lord Minto's administration was to restore him to the position enjoyed by his forefathers before the days of Warren Hastings, *viz.*, the full powers of a Ruling Chief.



HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF BEHAR (LATE).



HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB OF RAMPUR.

Rampur State.

COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH, FARZAN-I-DILPIZIR-I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, MUKHLIS-UD-DAULA, NASIR-UL-MULK, AMIR-UL-UMARA, NAWAB SIR MOHAMAD HAMID ALI KHAN BAHADUR MUSTAID JANG, G.C.I.E., NAWAB OF RAMPUR, A.-D.-C. TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR, was born on 31st August, 1875. He succeeded his father in February, 1889. He is the sole representative of the once great Rohilla power. He has travelled round the world and is an enlightened Prince. The Rampur house is second to none in its loyalty to the paramount power. His Highness has introduced many reforms in his State, and is a great champion of Education, which is evinced from the interest he takes in all matters concerning education. For the defence of the Empire His Highness maintains as Imperial Service Troops two squadrons of Cavalry and one battalion of Infantry. The area of the State is 892 square miles, and the income is 43 lakhs of rupees. Population 533,212.

Jaora State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN SAHEB SAULAT JUNG.

HIS HIGHNESS IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN SAHEB SAULAT JUNG was born on the 17th January, 1883, and succeeded his father, the late Major His Highness Ihtisham-ud-Danea Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan Bahadur Firoz Jung, in 1895. His Highness belongs to a Pathan (Mohamadan) family descended from Nawab Ghafur Khan, an Afghan of the Swati tribe and brother-in-law of the famous Amir Khan of Tonk whose ambassador he was to the Court of Holkar. After the battle of Mehidpur, Nawab Ghafur Khan, being in the possession of the territory of Jaora as a grant from Holkar, was confirmed in his rights by the British Government. The State is feudatory to Indore, and has an area of 581 square miles, and a mixed population of Hindus, Mohammadans and Jains, the first named largely preponderating. The evils of the Mutiny of 1857 were severely felt in Jaora, but the Nawab Saheb of the period at once took up a bold stand against the mutineers and assisted the Imperial Government very materially in the restoration of law and order. His Highness also extended his hospitality and his protection to many individual Europeans, and by so doing preserved many lives that would otherwise have been sacrificed to the mutineers. For these services, and also in recognition of his unswerving loyalty to the British Government in the face of vast difficulties and personal dangers, he received many honours and favours from the Government, and his personal salute was increased to 13 guns. In 1857 Jaora, like many of the States of Rajputana and Central India of that day, was immersed in the sleep of the mediæval ages. Trade and commerce as we know them to-day barely

existed ; and inter-communication not only with outside States, but even between its own various district was a matter of extreme difficulty owing to the non-existence of roads, or even of practicable bridle-paths, and to the gangs of organized robbers who infested the country. But, after the assumption of the supreme power in India by the Imperial Government, this state of affairs began to be gradually abated. Roads and other public works were put in hand, and the laws brought into line with modern requirements and strictly enforced. The building of the Malwa-Rajputana Railway by means of which the capital of the estate was brought into communication with the outside world completed the revolution, and started the State on that career of general prosperity that it has since enjoyed up to the present day. The present ruler of the State was educated at the Daley College, Indore, and privately at home under the guidance of a British officer. At Indore, he mixed freely with the cultivated European society of the station, and this helped considerably in moulding his character. He also imbibed the love of field sports and manly exercises which is as traditional to his people as it is to Europeans.



HIS HIGHNESS IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN SAHEB SAULAT JUNG, NAWAB OF JAORA.
Photo from Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

He is a superb horseman, and an excellent polo player. But it is as a ruler that his chief talents have found scope for their display. He is a far-seeing and an enlightened Prince and his thoughts and his energies are ever turned in the direction of the welfare of his people.

Bhavnagar State.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RAOL SHRI BHAVSINHJI II, the present ruler of Bhavnagar, was installed on the *Gadi* of the Bhavnagar State on the 10th February, 1896, immediately on the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Takhtsinhji, G.C.S.I.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RAOL SHRI BHAVSINHJI II.
Photo from Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

Thanks to the wise foresight of his guardian the young Maharaja's education had been most carefully ordered to prepare him for the very responsible duties he was destined to undertake. By travel, by study, by exercise and special training in the routine of the various offices of the Government, his mind had been accustomed in advance to the duties of his position, so that on receiving the seal of the State he was able, in his dress to the high functionaries assembled, to give very clear assurances of good government. How faithful he has been to his engagements is evident to all who know the history of the late famine and of the untiring efforts made by His Highness on behalf of his people. To find employment for starving population, he made roads, deepened tanks and wells, distributed grain, threw open the State grazing grounds, and established poor houses He also advanced loans, remitted taxes to the amount of Rs. 14,62,159, or 57 per cent. of the balance due, while the outlay under various heads in consequence of the famine amounted to Rs. 20,46,736. What the state of the people might have been without assistance may be guessed from the fact that in the worst district the rainfall for a year was only 3·2 inches. Schools and Hospitals receive full attention in the Bhavnagar State. There are 146 educational institutions, including Girls' Schools; they range from an Arts College to Primary Schools, and scholars are sent State-aided from Bhavnagar to various technical Colleges elsewhere.

The history of the ruling family of Bhavnagar has been traced back to the year A. D. 812, but their territory, although in the same locality, did not correspond with that

of to-day. Estates varied in area according to the astuteness or the military prowess of their owners, and these were constantly changing quantities. The consolidation of the State of Bhavnagar seems to date from the accession of the twentieth representative of the family Bhavsinhji, who, after successfully repulsing (but with serious loss) an attack of the Mahrattas on his capital of Lihor, removed his seat of Government to Bhavnagar, the present capital, on a favourable site within the Gulf of Cambay. Bhavnagar soon grew in importance and became a mart for such distant places as Rajputana and Malwa. Bhavsinhji died in 1764, after a successful reign of sixty years, during which he dealt a death-blow to the piracy which ravaged the neighbouring coasts and at the same time encouraged the sea-borne trade which he shrewdly foresaw would be of great value.

Intimate relations were established with the British Government which have continued until the present time, and have been strengthened by friendly visits of the Duke of Clarence, the Governors of Bombay, and other high officials. Bhavnagar is now one of the most prosperous and best governed States in India. It has an area of 2,860 square miles, a population of 4,160,000, and an annual gross revenue of Rs. 35,00,000.

Bijawar State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SANWANT SINGH BAHADUR



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SANWANT SINGH BAHADUR.

BIJAWAR is a State under the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, the present Ruler was adopted as heir to the *gadi* in 1898 to which he succeeded in the following year. He is the second son of the Maharaja of Orcha. His adoption by the late Maharaja met with considerable opposition in the State, and the Thakurs of Lakhangaon, Kepia, Gharwar and Jasgawan, and Diwan Dhiraj Singh of Bhagwan refused to attend the installation of the new Prince,eventually they apologised for their misconduct, and have now loyally accepted the present *regime*. The Prince bears the titles of His Highness and Maharaja Sawai, and enjoys

a personal salute of eleven guns. The history of the State as an independent entity presents little matter of interest to the general reader, but, it is believed that there is a wide field for the researches of the antiquarian within its borders. The State itself was formed of territory taken from the Gonds in the beginning of the eighteenth century by Chhatarsal of Panna, who became the first Maharaja. Agriculture is the occupation of 90 per cent. of the people, and there are practically speaking no manufactures or arts or crafts in the State, and there is very little done in the way of export trade owing mainly to the want of means of communication with adjoining territories. Bijawar lies, however, in the most metalliferous region of Central India, and its deposits of iron ore and diamonds have long been known. The former is hardly worked at all now-a-days; whilst the diamond fields are treated in the most crude and laborious manner. All stones over six ratties in weight are taken by the Durbar, ando ne-sixth of their value given to the finder as a reward.

Under the present Ruler the State has improved in every respect.

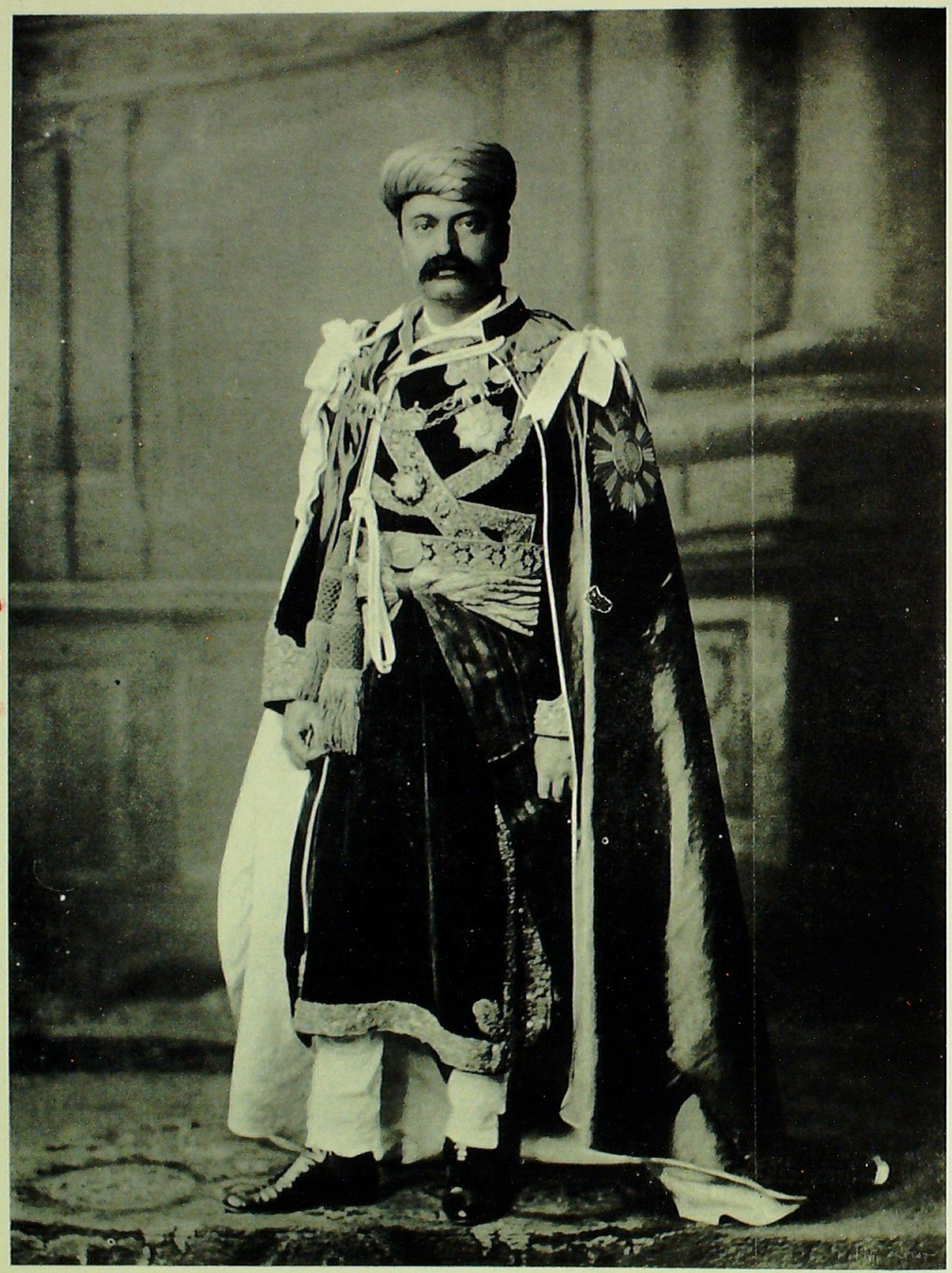
Chhatarpur State

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA VISHWANATH SINGH BAHADUR.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH VISHWANATH SINGH BAHADUR was born on the 29th August, 1866, and succeeded his father on the *Gadi* in 1867. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, at Nowgong, and subsequent y under the tutorship of Sir Theodore Morrison. The State was under British supervision during his long minority; but in 1887 he was given full powers. In 1897 the title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as a personal distinction. His Highness is greatly interested in conserving and restoring the ancient monuments in the State, some of which were formerly the finest temples in Northern India. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, and he bears the hereditary titles of "His Highness" and "Raja Bahadur" and the personal title of "Maharaja." The insignia of royalty—an umbrella, *Chouri* and the flag decorated with the State Coat-of-Arms—are borne before him and the herald calls out his titles. The State of Chhatarpur was founded in the latter part of the eighteenth century by Kunwar Sone Shah Panwar, and was recognised by the British Government in 1806. It is one of the principal Sanad States in the Bundelkhand Political charge of the Central India Agency. It has an area of 1,118 square miles and a population of about 166,985 souls. The nett revenue amounts to about Rs. 4,15,000 per annum. The State has an excellent High School which teaches up to the Allahabad University Matriculation Standard, and about forty-five primary Schools in the Parganas where Hindi is generally taught. And it has a regular force of 80 officers and about 150 men,.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA VISHWANATH SINGH BAHADUR.



HIS HIGHNESS THAKORE SAHEB SHRI BHAGAVAT SINHJI, OF GONDAL.

Gondal State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS THAKORE SAHEB SHRI BHAGAVAT SINHJI, G.C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., D.C.L., L.L.D., F.R.S.E., F.B.U.

HIS HIGHNESS SHRI BHAGAVAT SINHJI was born on the 24th October, 1865, and was only four years old when he succeeded to the *Gadi*, and the State was under management by the British Government until the 25th August, 1884, when he assumed sole charge. He was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot and afterwards travelled to Europe. In 1884 he was nominated a Fellow of the Bombay University, and in 1886 he resided for some time at the Edinburgh University, where the honorary degree of L.L.D. was conferred upon him, a distinction never before bestowed on a native of the Bombay Presidency. He was present in England during the Jubilee of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, and in 1887 the Government of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was pleased to raise Gondal " on account of its importance and advanced administration " to the rank of a first-class State and to announce that for the future the Rulers of Gondal would be entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

In 1890 His Highness, who is of a very studious nature, again joined the Edinburgh University, and passd his M. B. C. M. examinations and took his M. D. degree in due course ; and the University of Oxford then conferred on him the honorary degree of D. C. L. These academic distinctions so delighted his subjects that on his return to Gondal they voted him a colossal bronze statue by public subscription. In 1893 he visited America, Japan, China and Australia, accompanied by the dauntless Rajput Princess, who is the Rani Saheba of Gondal ; and in 1896 he brought out his medical work " A Short History of Aryan Medical Science."

His Highness is an enlightened, cultured and beneficent Ruler, and during the twenty-nine years of his administration Gondal has attained the rank of one of the best managed and model States of India. He takes a keen and intelligent interest in his administration and nothing is done without his knowledge. He regularly attends office and carefully looks to the wants of his people. His accessibillty is well known, every person, high or low, from the highest officer to the meanest subject being able to get an audience with him at any time at the palace or the Secretariat. He exercises full civil and criminal jurisdiction over 161,036 souls, and the Courts of Justice are similar to those in British territories. Gondal is situated very nearly in the centre of the historic province of Sourashtra in Western India and its ruler is a Jadeja Rajput by descent, and as such belongs to the lunar dynasty which traces its origin to the renowned Shri Krishna.

Janjira State.

HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SAHIB SIR SIDI AHMED KHAN SIDI IBRAHIM KHAN, G.C.I.E.

HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SAHIB SIR SIDI AHMED KHAN SIDI IBRAHIM KHAN, G.C.I.E., the present ruler of Janjira, was born in the Janjira Fort on the 31st August, 1862. He was educated at the Rajkumar College in Rajkote where he obtained a good knowledge of English, Marathi, Gujarati, Persian and Urdu. Afterwards he studied Civil and Criminal law in Poona, and worked in conjunction with the Assistant Political Agent at Janjira. He was invested with full powers of administration on the 11th October, 1883. Since that time the State has made great progress, for the Chief is a wise and careful administrator and devotes much time and attention to the needs of his people. Regular Courts of Justice have been established, pure water has been supplied by the Victoria Jubilee Water Works, and roads have been constructed throughout the country. Marathi, English and Urdu Schools have been opened at considerable expense, dispensaries with free medicines have been started, special care has been taken for the protection of forests and each department of State has received careful attention. In consequence, the revenue of the State has now come to more than five lakhs of rupees. His Highness is a splendid marksman and a fearless rider. His broad and catholic principles, his love of justice and his sympathy with all classes of his subjects have made him much beloved throughout the State.



H. H. SIR SIDI AHMED KHAN SIDI IBRAHIM KHAN, JANJIRA.

The British Government has been so pleased with the manner in which he discharges the duties of his high office that his salute has been raised from 9 to 11 guns. In 1895 he received the title of Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and in 1906 His late Majesty King Edward VII conferred upon him the position of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. In 1908 His Highness made a tour in Europe, accompanied by his accomplished, learned and amiable wife, who is a daughter of Mr. Haji Hassan Ali Fyzee, of the well-known Tyabji Badruddin family of Bombay.

Janjira originally formed a part of the dominions of the Nizamshai kings of Ahmednagar. Until 1918 Hijri the Governors of Janjira were Moghul officers, but later on they became independent and the title of Nawab was conferred upon them by the Emperor Aurangzeb. The Marathas and the Peshwas were constantly at war with the Sidi Chiefs of Janjira, but the latter were able to hold their own, although they lost through treachery some of their possessions. A treaty was concluded in 1733 between Janjira and the East India Company, and ever since the relations between the State and the British Government have been of the most cordial nature. The area of the State is 324 square miles, and according to the last Census its population is 88,534. The Fort Janjira surrounded by water and a mile distant from the main land—is one of the most beautiful and romantic spots to be found in India.

Jhalawar State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJ RANA SIR BHAWANI SINGH BAHADUR, K. C. S I.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJ RANA SIR BHAWANI SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., the present ruler of Jhalawar, is of the Jhala clan of Rajputs, which has given its name to the State. His famous ancestor, Raj Rana Zalim Singh, was a great statesman and the services that he rendered to the British are matters of history. In recognition of these services the British Government made a provision for his descendants and assigned to his grandson Madan Singh and his heirs and descendants seventeen districts taken from Kotah, yielding a revenue of twelve lakhs of rupees. This was the origin of the State of Jhalawar, which by the treaty of 1834 was taken under British protection.

The present Raj Rana was born in 1874, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere. His Highness was selected by the Government to succeed the ex-Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh and was placed on the *Gadi* in 1899, by the Agent of the Governor-General for Rajputana. No sooner had he been invested then he had to cope with the terrible famine of 1899-1900. He at once opened relief works and poor houses and saved the lives of many thousands of his subjects. He caused grain to be imported from the United Provinces, and granted a wide remission of rents to the ryats. These acts made him beloved throughout the State, and ever since his popularity has increased for his constant endeavour is to improve the condition of his people. In 1904, he visited England and was received in audience by the late King-Emperor; and at Marienbad

where he went for the benefit of his health, His Imperial Majesty often met him and always showed him the kindest consideration and the news of King Edward's death moved the Maharaja greatly.



HIS HIGHNESS RAJ RANA SIR BHAWANI SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I.

His Highness is a lover of books and possesses a library that is unrivalled in Rajputana. He is a Member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and is known in London as a man of refinement and intellect. His hobby is gardening; and to improve gardening and agriculture in his State he has started a yearly Agri-Horticultural

Exhibition. In education he takes a profound interest, and the School for both boys and girls in Jhalawar are quite up-to-date. He has introduced many useful reforms into his State, raised the salaries of officials, and remitted a number of petty taxes that were a burden to the ryats. He was created a Knight Commander of the Exalted Order of the Star of India, and received the Insignia at the investiture held in Calcutta in February 1909; and none wears the order with greater merit and distinction.

Jind State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA RAJA-I-RAJGAN RAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA-I-RAJGAN RAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH BAHADUR, was born in 1879. He succeeded his grandfather in 1887 and was given full powers in November 1899, and he rules over a State with an area of 1,259 square miles and a population of 271,722 souls.



HIS HIGHNESS LATE RAJA SRUP SINGH BAHADUR, GREAT-GRANDFATHER OF THE PRESENT RULER.

His grandfather and predecessor Raja Raghbir Singh, G.C.S.I., was a man of excellent judgment and great honesty. He was a keen sportsman and a brave soldier. In 1878-79, he sent his contingent to assist the Government in the Afghan war. His Highness received the honour of G.C.S.I. in 1876, and was made a Councillor of the Indian Empire in 1877. He died in 1887.

Mindful of the historic past, the present ruler of Jind pays special attention to his Imperial Service Infantry, which did active service in the Tirah Campaign on the North-west Frontier in 1897-98. The mobilization of kit of these troops is such that they



HIS HIGHNESS LATE RAJA SIR RAGHBIR SINGH, GRANDFATHER OF THE PRESENT RULER.

could take the field at five minutes notice. Various concessions have been given to the men by the present ruler, and he has built for them, at a cost of two lakhs, magnificent and comfortable lines. He keeps also a registered Sub-division of 243 camels for the assistance of the Imperial Government in time of war; and like his illustrious forefathers he would no doubt take the field himself if the needs of the Empire required it.

His Highness is very keen in all that is for the advancement of his State. In his reign the Ludhiana Dhuri Jakhal Railway has been constructed, and another line—the Jind way—will soon be taken in hand. The Police Service has been reorganised l[illegible]m, and he has made arrangements for all police officers to be trained in the Police Training School at Phillour. He has constructed grain marts and has sunk wells, and he has relie[illegible] the Zemindars from the encumbrances of debts to money lenders, who took interest at high rate, by starting Co-operative Credit Societies throughout the State. British laws for the administration of criminal justice have been introduced by him, and reforms in almost every department of the State have been brought about since he assumed the reigns of Government. One of his first acts was to raise the scale of pay for State servants, and he has provided a fund for the maintenance of widows and orphans of State servants that is a great boon for those concerned.

Into education His Highness has infused new spirit. Almost all the teachers in the State schools are now trained and certificated and his High School for boys, which has a large attendance, is one of the best in India. An excellent school for girls has been

erected by him in the capital, and the Kindergarten system for the training of infants has been introduced into this school with marked success.

A great deal has been done by him for the relief of suffering, and his up-to-date Hospitals include Veterinay Hospital for animals, in which place ancient pensioners testify to his kindly spirit.

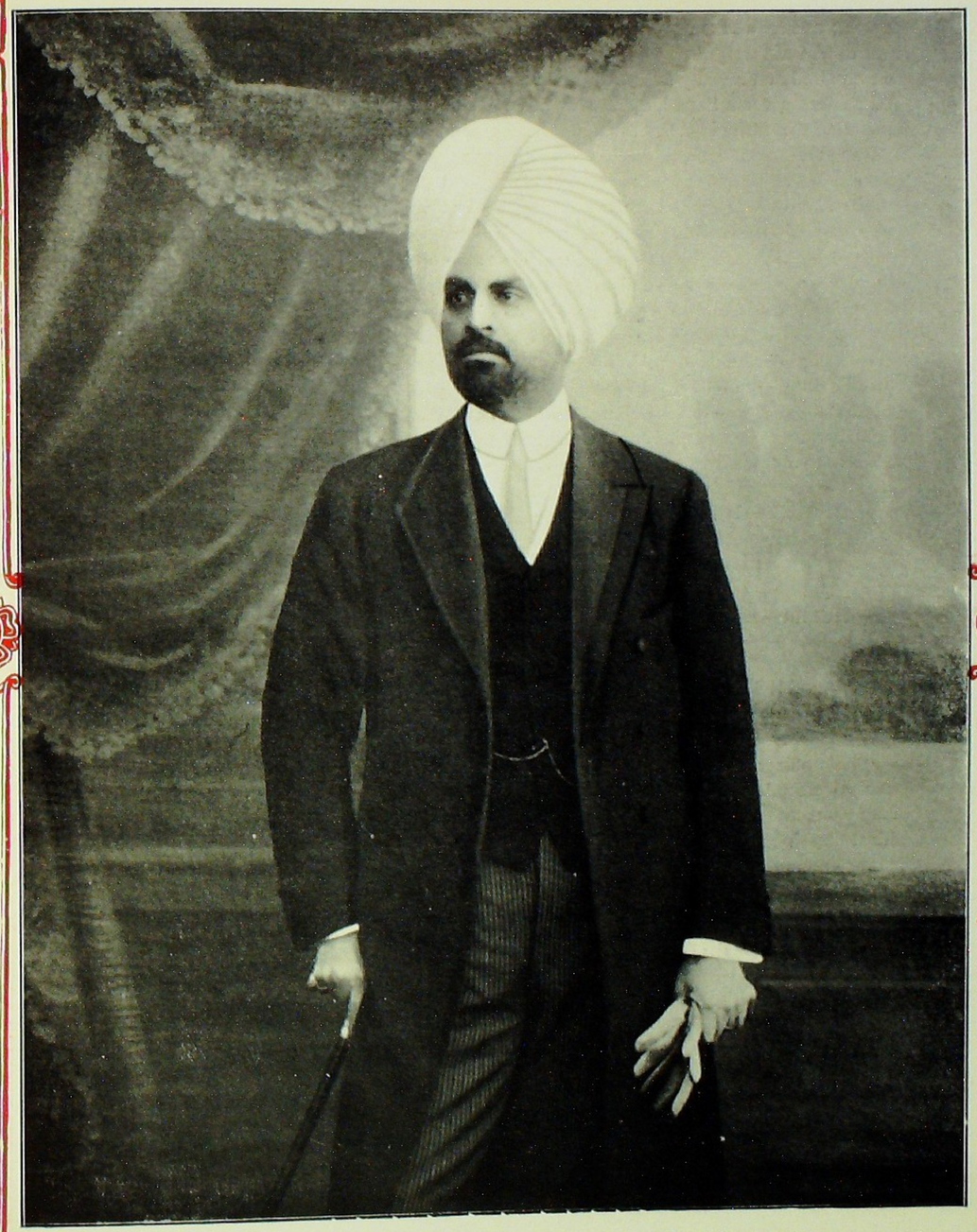
The loyalty of His Highness to the British Throne is in keeping with the deeds of his ancestors, and he has shewn his devotion to British Royal Family in many practical ways. On the sad demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, he subscribed Rs. 50,000 towards the Memorial of the Queen Empress. In honour of the Coronation Darbar of 1903, he remitted Rs. 225,000 due from his subjects, and he contributed one lakh towards the King Edward Memorial, which money is now being utilised for extending the Medical College at Lahore. On the safe return to England of Their Imperial Highnesses the present King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, after their visit to India as Prince and Princess of Wales in 1906, he offered a donation of Rs. 25,000 as Sarwarna, which was accepted and equally divided between the Victoria May Girls' High School at Lahore and the Minto Nursing Association.

His Highness was invited to meet Their Imperial Highnesses when they visited Lahore as Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905; and on the 1st of January, 1909, he was made a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He is a keen sportsman and fond of shooting big game. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. His Highness Raja-i-Rajgan Raja Sir Ranbir Singh Bahadur belongs to a well-known Phulkian family.

Raja Gajpat Singh, the founder of the Jind dynasty, was a great-grandson of Phul. The title of Raja was granted to the family in a Royal Farman under the seal of the Emperor Shah Alam in 1772 and from that time the Rulers of Jind have been independent Princes. The Jind State contracted friendly relations with the British Throne in 1803, and since that time the ties of friendship have each year become closer. The Rulers of Jind having overcome cheerfully forward with their army and resources to help their exalted allies the Sovereigns of Great Britain and in return have enjoyed the blessings of the Br[illegible]sh protection. In 1805 Raja Bhag Singh of Jind assisted Lord Lake in the [illegible] with his nephew Maharaja Ranjit Singh, to whom he went as a British Envoy, [illegible] Holkar, and in 1809 he assisted General Ochterlony in the same way. In the second Sikh war in 1949, Raja Sarup Singh, the great-grandfather of the present Ruler, offered to lead his troops in person to Lahore to join the English Army, and he [illegible]ived the warm thanks of the Government. In the dark days of the Mutiny, Raja Sarup [illegible]gh collected all his troops and reached Karnal by forced marches and undertook the defence of the City and the Cantonments. From Karnal, the Raja sent a detachment to secure the bridge of boats at Bagpat, twenty miles North of Delhi, thus enabling the Meerut Force to cross the Jumna and join Sir H. Barnard's Column. The Jind force marched in advance of the British army—the post of honour—recovering Sambhalka and Rai, and securing the road and collecting the supplies for the army. In the battle of Badli Sarai the Jind troops behaved most gallantly and were complimented on the field by the Commander-in-Chief, who sent one of the captured guns to the Raja as a present. In the assault of Delhi, the Jind troops took a prominent part, scaling the walls side by side with the English troops. Raja Sarup Singh was the only Chief who led his army in



HIS HIGHNESS RAJA-I-RAJGAN RAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., JIND.



HIS HIGHNESS RAJA-I-RAJGAN RAJA SIR JAGATJIT SINGH, K.C.S.I.

person ; and as a token of gratitude and confidence, the administration of Rohtak made over to him at that period. He also received for his gallant services Dadri, a territory five hundred and seventy-five (575) square miles in extent, and thirteen villages in Kularan, and he was given a Sanad, dated May 5th, 1860, under the hand and seal of the Viceroy, upholding that he and his heirs should forever exercise full Sovereignty over his ancestorial and acquired dominions, all feudatories and dependents being bound to render obedience to him throughout his dominions ; and in the Sanad it was stated that the British Government will never demand from the Rulers of Jind any tribute on account of revenue service, or any other plea, or receive complaints from any of their subjects. Raja Sarup Singh of Mutiny fame was a magnificent specimen of the Sikh race, tall and strong and of princely appearance and in character he was just and honest. Speaking of his services in the field, the Commissary-General, Colonel Thomson, said that but for the timely supplies furnished by him the quantity of stores would have been at first insufficient for the troops. General Wilson, in the despatch of the 2nd September, announcing the fall of Delhi brings prominently to notice the admirable service performed by the Jind Raja and his troops, who are said not only to have discharged harassing duties in the constant escort of convoys, but to have aided the General on more than one occasions in the field and finally to have participated in the capture and assault of Delhi, and the Governor-General, in the notification of November 5th, 1857, declared that the steady support of the Raja of Jind called for the marked thanks of the Government.

Kapurthala State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS RAJA-I-RAJGAN RAJA SIR JAGATJIT SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA-I-RAJGAN RAJA SIR JAGATJIT SINGH, K.C.S.I., was born in 1872, and was invested with the full powers of administration in November, 1890. During his minority the State was administered by an officer of the Punjab Commission, assisted by a Council composed of the principal officials of the State. His Highness is a great traveller, and besides having paid many visits to England, has visited nearly every country in Europe, as well as America, China, Japan and Java. On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897 he was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India, and in 1902 was invested with powers of life and death over his subjects. His Highness was invited by Government to Lahore in November, 1905, on the occasion of the visit of Their present Majesties King George and Queen Mary as Prince and Princess of Wales. His four sons are all being educated in Europe. The heir-apparent, Tika Paramjit Singh, has been married to a Rajput bride, the daughter of Kunwar Ghambir Chand of Jubbal. His Highness is a patron of learning and maintains a well-equipped higher grade College in his capital.

The Raja of Kapurthala stands fifth in order of precedence among the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and a return visit from the Viceroy. During the Afghan War of 1879-80 the Kapurthala State furnished a contingent of seven hundred cavalry, artillery and infantry for service beyond the British border. In 1889 Government accepted an offer from the State to maintain a select body of troops for Imperial Service, and this force was employed in the Tirah Campaign of 1897-98, in which it gained great credit.

Faridkot State.

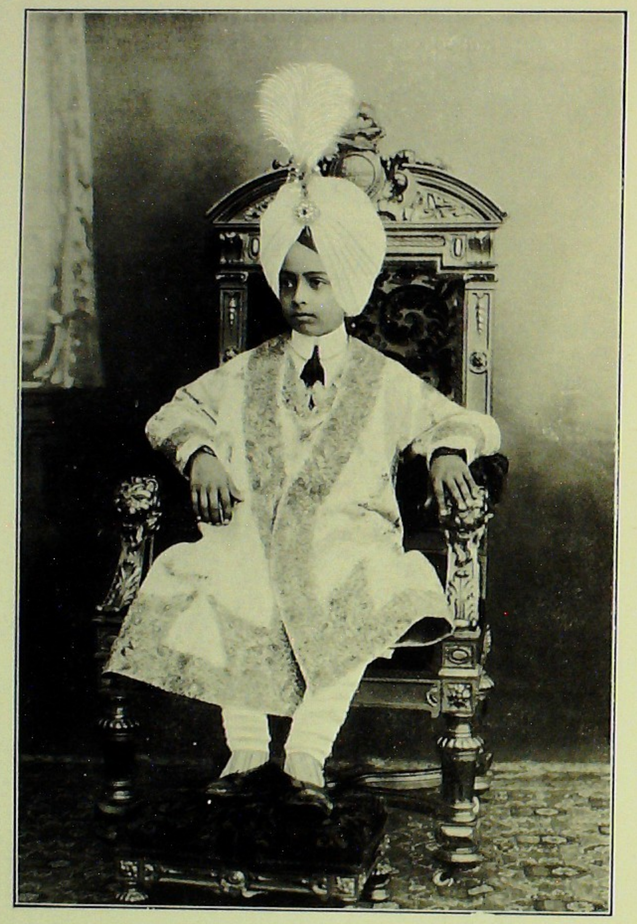
THE FARIDKOT STATE is a Sikh State lying in the South of the Ferozepore District, Punjab, with an area of 643 square miles. It is under the Political control of the Punjab Government, having the Commissioner and Superintendent of Jullundur as its Political Agent. The population of the whole State according to the Census of 1911 is 130,294 souls : Sikhs, 55,297 ; Hindus, 37,477 ;



HIS HIGHNESS RAJA BRIJINDER SINGH BAHADUR, FARIDKOT.

Muhammadans, 37,105 ; Christians, 6 ; Jains, 409. The net annúal revenue amounts to Rs. 3,89,985, while the income from all sources is Rs. 12,00,000 in round figures. The present Chief, His Highness Farzandi Saadat Nishan Hazrat i Qaisar i Hind, Barar Bans Raja Brijinder Singh Bahadur, being a minor of 15 years, studies in the Third Middle class at the Aitchison Chiefs College, under the guidance of the Punjab Government, and guardianship of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Dayal Singh Man, President of the Council of

Regency. His Highness is considered one of the best students in all respects and signs for the future are propitious. The State is now-a-days administered by the Council of Regency with the aforesaid President, who has effected numerous useful administrative and social reforms, for which this small Sikh State is very highly thought of by the public



KANWAR SHIBINDAR SINGH, FARIDKOT.

at large. At His Highness's marriage that took place in February last and the festivities in whose connection were attended by His Honor Sir Louis William Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and many high officials of the Province, all the time-honoured social reforms were adopted, while all the immoral items, such as drinking, nautch, &c., were specially excluded.

His Highness's younger brother, Kanwar Shibindar Singh, too, reads at the Aitchison Chiefs College, Lahore, under the same arrangement.

The cast of the ruling family is Sidhu Jat and religion Sikhism.

Mandi State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS RAJA BHAWANI SEN SAHIB BAHADUR.

MANDI STATE is situated to the north-east of the Kangra District, containing an area of 1,200 square miles; population, 181,110; gross revenue about Rs. 5,00,000; Government tribute, Rs. 1,00,000.



HIS HIGHNESS RAJA BHAWANI SEN SAHIB, MANDI STATE.

His Highness Raja Bhawani Sen Sahib Bahadur belongs to a Chandar Bansi Rajput dynasty, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. His age at present is 28 years.

He has been educated in the Aitchison College, at Lahore. He was installed to the *Gadi* on the 31st October, 1903, by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Mr. T. Millar, an experienced I. C. S. was appointed Superintendent of the State for two years, during which time His Highness thoroughly acquainted himself with the administration of the State. He was invested with full powers of the State on the 7th October, 1905, by the Government of India.

He is of gentle and merciful disposition and likes new fashion, and his subjects are heartily devoted to him.

Nabha State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS RAJA-I-RAJGAN, RAJA SIR HIRA SINGH, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA-I-RAJGAN, RAJA SIR HIRA SINGH, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was born in 1843 and was installed as Chief of the Nabha State on the 10th of August, 1891. His predecessor left no sons; and as there was no near relative who could claim the chiefship, it became necessary to elect a successor under the terms of the *Sanad* of 1860, granted to the Phulkian States, which provided that in the event of failure of male issue an heir should be selected from amongst the members of the Phulkian family by the two remaining Chiefs and a representative of the British Government acting jointly, the choice fell on Sardar Hira Singh and since his installation he has governed his State ably, justly and well. The Raja's loyalty to the sovereign power has



HIS HIGHNESS RAJA-I-RAJGAN, RAJA SIR HIRA SINGH, G.C.S.I, G.C.I.E., OF NABHA.

Photo from Bourne and Shepperd, Calcutta.

been proved on several occasions. During the Afghan War of 1879-80 he sent for service on the frontier, a force of 2 guns, 200 cavalry and 500 infantry ; and in recognition of this he received, in 1879, the Order of the Grand Cross of the Star of India. In 1893 he was given the title of Raja-i-Rajgan ; and his salute was raised in 1887 to 13 guns and in 1898 to 15 guns. At the Delhi Coronation Durbar in January, 1903, he was invested with the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire and was also appointed Honorary Colonel of the 14th Sikhs. His Highness was invited to meet the King-Emperor when His Royal Highness visited Lahore as Prince of Wales in 1905 ; and he was present at the Chapter of India Orders held at Agra on the occasion of the Amir's visit in 1907. The Raja's only son and heir, Tika Saheb Ripudaman Singh, was for two years an Additional Member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council.

Radhanpur State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB MOHAMAD JALALUDDINKHAN BISMILLAHKHAN BABI.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB MOHAMAD JALALUDDINKHAN BISMILLAHKHAN BABI, the present ruler of the Radhanpur State, represents the famous Babi family. His ancestors entered India with the Emperor Humayun in 1556 ; and their services were early used in the administration of the Gujarat Provinces. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Babi family rose to a position of great prominence, and after a prolonged struggle with the Marathas an honourable agreement of friendship was concluded in 1753, and in 1813 a treaty was made between the Maratha Government and the Radhanpur State, which treaty was afterwards recognized by the British Government. The State prospered greatly during the nineteenth century, in spite of the famine of 1899-1900, and under the rule of the grandfather and father of the present Ruler many improvements were effected.

His Highness the Nawab Jalaluddinkhan Bismillahkhan Babi was installed on the *Gadi* and invested with full powers on the 27th November, 1910. His Highness, who is now 23 years of age, promises to be an energetic and capable Ruler. He was at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, for thirteen years, and while there received a diploma and a certificate and won many shooting and riding prizes. Afterwards he was placed under European tutelage, travelled extensively in India, and gained an insight into the administration of his State under the care of Mr. Monteath, who acted as administrator of the State during the minority. His Highness takes a deep interest in the welfare of his people, works regularly in office, hears applicants personally and gives justice to his people. He has since his accession removed internal customs duties and arrears of Vighoti, and has taken much interest in education. He has raised the English to a high school and has opened the Merewethez Park for public use. He is a very fine sportsman, a good Polo player, and a first-class rider. This year he won the Gujarat Cup in the Pig-sticking Meet, at Bhandu, where many European officers from all parts of India had collected to contest, and he is the first Chief of Bombay to have won this Cup.

Radhanpur is a first-class Native State situated on the north of Gujarat, and has an area of 1,150 square miles and a population of about 65,000 souls. It is the only first-class State in Gujarat that pays no tribute to the Baroda State or to the British Government. His Highness the Ruler of Radhanpur is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.



HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB MOHAMAD JALALUDDINKHAN BISMILLAHKHAN BABI, RULER OF RADHANPUR.

Rutlam State.

RULER—CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS SIR SAJJAN SINGH, K.C.S.I.

CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS SIR SAJJAN SINGH, K. C. S. I., RAJAH OF RATLAM, is a Rajput of the Rathore clan, solar race; he was born in January 1880, and succeeded his father, Sir Ranjeet Singh, K. C. S. I., to the *gadi* of Ratlam on the demise of the latter in January 1893. In December 1898 His Highness was invested with ruling powers, and in June 1902 he married a daughter of His Highness Sir Khengarji Rao of Kutch. The same year he joined the newly-inaugurated Imperial Cadet Corps, and attended the Delhi Durbar as a member of the Corps as well as a Ruling Chief. He retired from it in March 1903, with rank of under officer. In 1905 His Highness Sajjan Singh was present at Indore during the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and also in Calcutta, where as a Member of the Imperial Cadet Corps he formed one of the Prince's escort. In February 1908 His Highness was granted Captaincy in His Majesty's Army. In June 1909 His Highness Raja Sajjan Singh was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.



HIS HIGHNESS SIR SIJJAN SINGH, K.C.S.I., RATLAM.

Photo from Herzog and Higgins Mhatc.

The State over which His Highness Raja Sajjan Singh rules comprises an area of 1,130 square miles with a population of 35,000. The revenue of the State is Rs. 9,00,000. It is the premier Rajput State in the Malwa Political Charge of the Central India Agency. The State was originally granted to Maharaja Ratan Singh, a scion of the Jodhpur House, by the Moghul Emperor Shah Jahan for his conspicuous services against the Persians in Khorasan, and for quelling the rebellion raised by Uzbeks at Kandhar, both the places being then (1637—47) under the Moghul Emperor.

The rulers of Ratlam are related by consanguinity to the Maharajas of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kishangarh and Idar; and are connected by marriage to Udaipur, Kutch, Rewa and Dhrangadhra.

The Raja of Ratlam is considered the principal Rajput leader in Western Malwa, and in consequence receives upon emergency voluntary allegiance and assistance from the neighbouring Rajput Chiefs. He is also the religious head of the Rajputs of these parts and as such he decides important caste questions even between parties who are other than his own subjects.

His Highness has a salute of 11 guns.

The following is a happy characterization of Captain His Highness Sir Sajjan Singh by the highest political authority in Central India, who recently visited Ratlam State :—

"In His Highness we all recognise the best type of a Rajput gentleman, as high a type as can be found—a thorough sportsman who has never failed to play the game—a capable ruler who works steadily and unostentatiously for the good of his people—a loyal Chief second to none in devotion to the Crown—and a brave soldier who if occasion arose would not hesitate to show in the cause of the King-Emperor the same splendid valour and self-sacrifice that won for his great ancestor, Ratan Singh, undying glory on the fatal field of Fatehabad."



HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF RAJPIPLA.

Sailana State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS RAJA JASWANT SINGH, K.C.I.E.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA JASWANT SINGH, K.C.I.E., the present Chief of Sailana, succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1895. He found the State heavily in debt, but all this has been paid off and every department of the State has been re-modelled and brought into consonance with modern requirements. For his excellent administration during the famine, and his many reforms, His Highness was presented, in 1900, with the gold Kaisar-i-Hind Medal; and in 1904 he was made a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. He has five sons, Rajkumar Dilip Singh being his heir. The Sailana Chiefs bear the titles of "His Highness" and "Raja," and enjoy a salute of 11 guns. They are Rathor Rajputs, and descended from Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, who died in 1595. Sailana is a first-class mediated State of the Central India Agency, under the Political Agent in Malwa. It was founded by Jai Singh in 1736. The present Chief was adopted by his predecessor, Raja Duleh Singh, in 1884; and is the eldest son of Bhawani Singh of Semlia.



HIS HIGHNESS RAJA JASWANT SINGH, K. C. I. E.

Panna State (Bundelkhand, Central India).

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA MAHENDRA MADHO SINGH BAHADUR.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA MAHENDRA MADHO SINGH BAHADUR succeeded to the *Gadi* on the deposition of his cousin Madho Singh in June, 1902. He belongs to the great Bundela Rajput family of which His Highness the Maharaja of Orcha represents the senior branch, and the rulers of Datia, Garrauli, Lughosi, and other States in Bundelkhand the junior branches.



HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA MAHENDRA MADHO SINGH BAHADUR.

Photo from R. L. Desai, Gwalior.

The ruling house of Panna claims direct lineal descent from Udyajit the younger son of Rudra Partab, the founder of Orcha State. Udyajit's grandson, Champot Rai, made himself independent of Orcha, and also of the Mussalmans; and his son, the Maharaja Chhatrasal, took possession of very extensive dominions in northern and eastern Bundelkhand. He had a family of sons who still further extended the family fortunes. Hardi Sah, the eldest son, became chief of Panna; the second son became the ancestor of the Chiefs of Ajaigarh, Charkhari, Bijawar, and Sarila; the third son was the founder of the Jigni family; and the fourth son the ancestor of the Jasu Chiefs. It will thus be seen that the rulers of many of the States in the Bundelkhand Agency are very closely related by ties of blood; and, it may also be added, they are just as closely related by ties of mutual interest. In the days of Hardi Sah's son, Sabha Singh, the powers of Panna were very seriously crippled by war, and much of its domain lost by the establishment of independent chieftainships by powerful nobles within its borders. The State first came within the purview of the British Government about the beginning of the nineteenth century; and, in 1807, Kishan Singh, grandson of Sabha Singh, the then chief of the State, received a sanad from the Governor-General. During the Mutiny, the Maharaja remained loyal to the cause of law and order, and rendered most valuable services to the Government in the restoration of the established order of things. In reward for this good work he received a handsome *khilat*, the privilege of adopting an heir, and a personal salute of 13 guns. Panna is an important State having an area of 2,568 square miles, with a population of some 250,000 inhabitants, chiefly Hindus, but there is also a leavening of Muhammadans, and several thousands of the remnants of various aboriginal tribes. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people, but the State has also the distinction of having produced the largest supply of diamonds of any district in India during modern times. The stones are of moderate weight, and compare favourably in point of value with the best specimens of the South African and Brazilian diamond fields. His Highness, the present Maharaja was only eight years of age when he succeeded to the *Gadi* and to the possessions of his ancestors. He has been carefully educated and trained for the performance of his duties under the supervision of the British Government, and bids fair to become a worthy successor to his long line of illustrious predecessors.

Barwani State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS RANA RANJIT SINGHJEE

RANA RANJIT SINGHJEE, the present ruler of Barwani, was born on the 26th December, 1888, and was installed on the *Gadi* on the 8th January, 1895. He studied at the Daley Rajkumar College in Indore until he went to Mayo College at Ajmere and he returned to Barwani in 1907 and was invested with full powers at the capital of State on the 12th January, 1910. He is a very brilliant young Chief, and a great favourite with all, and extremely popular in Barwani. He is a good shot and delights in hunting big game. He is a good tennis player and he has established a club at the capital for the benefit of the officers of the State, called the Ranjit Club. He bears the title of "Rana" and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The Ranas of Barwani are Sisodiya Rajputs, and are descendants of the Udaipur ruling family. The State has an area of 1,178 square miles, and an annual revenue of about six lakhs of rupees, excluding the Jagirs. It pays no tribute to Government.

RANA RANJIT SINGHJEE, BARWANI.

Dhrol State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS THAKORE SAHIB SHRU HARISINGHJI JEYSINGHI.

HIS HIGHNESS THAKORE SAHIB SHRU HARISINGHJI JEYSINGHI is the present ruler. The hereditary title is Thakore Sahib.

The Thakore Sahib was born in the Sumbat year 1902, on the second day of the bright half of Ashad, corresponding to 24th June, A. D. 1845 ; His Highness is at present 66 years old ; succeeded to the *gadi* in Sumbat 1943.



HIS HIGHNESS THAKORE SAHIB SHRU HARSINGHJI JEYSINGHI, DHROL.

Dhrol is a second-class Native State in Kathiawad, and its rulers are entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

The rulers are descended from the Hindu ruling family of Cutch, who are Jadya Rajputs, Ashapura Mata being their tutelary goddess. The founder of the State Hardholji was the brother of Jam Shru Raolji, founder of the State of Nawanagar.

The Thakore Sahib has two sons: Kumar Shru Dolatsinghji, heir-apparent (born on 22nd August, 1865), age 46; and K. S. Samatsinghji, the Cadet (born on 20th January, 1866), age 45.

The Thakore Sahib has received all the Vernacular education that a gentleman of rank used to receive in olden days. He is a very great admirer of the Hindi, Vedant and Sahitya languages.

The area of the State is 282·7 square miles. The revenue is about Rs. 1,60,000 and the population is 24,360, according to the last Census.

Several public buildings, such as Victoria Diamond Jubilee Dispensary, Pritchard Girl School, the Clock-Tower, the Temple of Hariharishwar Mahade Sonapuri, &c., owe

their existence to his munificence. He has populated 3 villages, *viz.*, Manekpur, Fatehpur and Depalia in his *regime*, and constructed a small tank at Garecha.

In the two great famines of 1900 and 1902, the Thakore Sahib was *esprit-de-corps* of the subject, and took a prominent personal part in alleviating the sufferings of the needy. It is but fair to say that had it not been for the helping hand of His Highness. the Thakore Sahib, the bhayats and cultivators of the State would have been ruined beyond redemption.

Malerkotla State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB MOHAMED AHMAD ALI KHAN BAHADUR.

HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB MOHAMED AHMAD ALI KHAN BAHADUR, the present ruler of Maler Kotla, was made Regent of the State in February, 1905, and invested with full powers on the 5th January, 1909. He was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs College, Lahore. In 1903 he was invited to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, and also to Lahore on the occasion of the visit of the present King Emperor and Queen Empress to India. He takes a keen interest in the welfare of his subjects and has instituted many improvements. The administration of the State has been reorganised since he came into power, and he has before him an extensive programme of beneficial developments. He is now thirty years of age, and his son and heir, the Sahibzada Mohamed Iftikhar Ali Khan, is seven years old.



HIS HIGHNSS NAWAB MOHAMED AHMAD ALI KHAN BAHADUR, MALER KOTLA.

The present Ruler of Maler Kotla is of Afghan descent, and belongs to the Sherwani family which came originally from Darabkan, near Ghazzi, and held positions of trust under the Delhi Emperors. His ancestor, Sheikh Sadar-ud-din Jehan, settled on a



NAWAB SEEDEE IBRAHIM MOHOMED YAKUT KHAN MUBAZARAT DOWLA BAHADUR, SACHIN STATE.

site between the present Maler Kotla. Another ancestor founded the Kotla city in 1656, and received titles and lands from the Emperor Aurangazeb in return for services rendered to the Empire. From that time until 1809, when Maler Kotla came under British protection, the Rulers of the State were constantly at war, indeed they have always been gallant warriors, and having once come to friendly terms with the English, they have ever since been the trusted allies of the British Government. During the Mutiny of 1857, the Chief of Maler Kotla served with all his forces and his death took place while he was engaged in active warfare. The troops of the State have since that time served with distinction in the Tirah Expedition, and in China.

Maler Kotla State belongs to the Cis Sutlej group and is the oldest Muhammadan Pathan State of the Punjab. It is bounded on the north by Ludhiana and elsewhere by Patiala, except for a few miles on the west where it has some Nabha villages. Its gross income is about ten lakhs of rupees. The country is level, plain with sand drifts, unbroken by a hill or stream. The languages spoken are Punjabi and Urdu. The Chief has the title of His Highness Nawab Bahadur and he is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Sachin State.

RULER—NAWAB SEEDEE IBRAHIM MOHOMED YAKUT KHAN, MUBAZARAT DOWLA NASRAT JUNG BAHADUR.

NAWAB SEEDEE IBRAHIM MOHOMED YAKUT KHAN, MUBAZARAT DOWLA NASRAT JUNG BAHADUR, the present ruler of Sachin, is the son of the late Nawab Abdul Kadir Khan, and succeeded his father at the age of three. He was educated by an English lady until he was eleven, and was then sent to the Raj Kumar College at Rajkote. In 1902, he joined the Mayo College, and in 1904, he entered the Imperial Cadet Corps, where he remained for two years. He was in the escort of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, when the present King-Emperor and Queen-Empress visited Calcutta; and he left the Imperial Cadet Corps after completing his course with a good conduct certificate and amidst the regret of his comrades and officers. For a time he was associated with the administration of Sachin in order to gain an insight into the affairs of the State; and he was installed on the *Gadi* on the 4th May, 1907. He married Fatima Sultan Jehan Begum, only daughter of his uncle Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, on the 6th December, 1906. He has a son, who is one year old. He takes a keen interest in the affairs of the State and is a very able and enlightened young Ruler. He has power to try his subjects for capital offences, also unlimited Civil Jurisdiction, and his sway extends over about 20,530 souls. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. He pays no tribute to Government.

The Nawabs of Sachin, though originally Moors, are now styled Seedee Muhammadans. They were known on the western coast of India in ancient days as "the Admirals of the Kings of Ahmednagar and Beejapur"; and they had the same title under Moghul Emperors. On the decline of the Moghul Empire, the Seedee took to piracy, and became so powerful that they overthrew the Maharatta yoke and obtained large territories on either side of Janjira. The English were favourably inclined towards them, and Abdul Karim Mohomed Yakut Khan, commonly known as Baboo Miyah, sought the protection of the British and with their assistance formed a treaty with the Peshwas in 1790, by which it was agreed that he should receive in perpetuity a territory

equal in value to Janjira. Sachin was then fixed upon as the seat of Government. Owing to money difficulties, the British Government took over in 1835 the management of Baboo Miyan's territories with the exception of Sachin and Lajpore ; and in 1853 they granted to his son and successor a Sanad enabling his and his heirs in case of failure of natural heirs to adopt an heir in accordance with the Muhammadan usage. The father of the present Chief ascended the *Gadi* in 1875, abdicated in favour of his infant son in 1889, and died in 1892.



HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARANA SHREE DAULATSINHJEE, THAKORE SAHIB OF LIMBDI.

Sachin is situated in the Surat Political Agency in the Bombay Presidency. Its area is about 42 square miles, and its population according to the Census of 1901 is 20,530 souls. The State contains 21 villages and its annual revenue is about Rs. 2,50,000. The usual cereals, jowar, bajri, etc., are grown in Sachin, also cotton and sugar-cane. Irrigation is carried on from tanks and wells. The State has its headquarters at Sachin, a village nine miles distant from Surat ; and there the palace of the Nawab is situated.

Limbdi State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARANA SHREE DAULATSINHJEE, THAKORE SAHIB OF LIMBDI.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARANA SHREE DAULATSINHJEE belongs to the Zalla family of Rajputs and traces his descent from Manguji, the second son of Harpaldeo, who lived in the times of Karan Vaghole, the last Rajput King of Gujarat. His predecessor was fourth in descent from Harisinhji, the Chief who made a treaty with Colonel Walker, the British Resident at Baroda, by which the tribute payable by the State was permanently fixed and the possessions of Limbdi as then existing were recognised and guaranteed by the British Government.

Sir Jaswantsinhjee, the predecessor of the present Thakore Sahib, had a very distinguished career. He was the first Kathiawad Chief to visit England, and he enjoyed the distinction of being the first Chief nominated as a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. He went to England the second time on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria as a representative of the Kathiawar Chiefs, and received the decoration of K. C. I. E. together with her autograph photograph at the hands of Her Majesty the Queen herself in 1907. Sir Jaswantsinhjee died without issue ; and at the time of his death he expressed a wish that the Government would be pleased to recognize as his successor the present Thakore Sahib.

Thakore Sahib Daulatsinhjee was installed on the *Gadi* of Limbdi on the 14th of April, 1908 ; and he most worthily fills the place of the eminent Sir Jaswantsinhjee. He was born on the 11th July, 1880, and bred and educated at the Court of the late Jamsahib Sri Vibhaji, who, reading in him capabilities of a high order, entrusted to him the organization of the Imperial Service Corps, then recently raised by the State. He received full military training and so pleased Lord Harris, the then Governor of Bombay, that in 1901 he was selected as one of the officers to be present at the opening of the Federal Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. Afterwards he visited all the Australian States, also New Zealand. Thus he came to his high position with ripe experience of the world and a reputation for the possession of exceptional abilities, and since his accession to the *Gadi* he has fulfilled the great things expected of him, for he has succeeded in making a name as an able, enlightened and benevolent ruler. He has made education free throughout the State, and has done much to promote trade, especially the trade of cotton. He is most assiduous in looking after the welfare of his subjects, and the development of the State occupies his time and attention, and everything that he does has the benefit of his sound judgment and wide experience.

The State of Limbdi comprises 49 jurisdictional villages, with a population of 33,827 souls. It has also villages situated within the British border. The gross total revenue of the State is about 5 lakhs of rupees. The Thakore Sahib of Limbdi enjoys the second-class jurisdiction among the Kathiawar Chiefs, and has the honour of a salute of 9 guns. The heir-apparent, Yuvraj, Shree Digvijaysinhjee, was born in 1896. He is a very bright and promising young Kumar and is receiving his education at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot.

Bansda State.

MAHARAVAL THE *LATE* SHRI PRATAPSINHJI, OF BANSDA STATE, was born in 1864. He is a descendant of the great Sidharaj Jay Singh, and one of the Solanki Rajputs of the Lunar race. His Highness succeeded to his patrimony in 1876, being then of the tender age of three years, and during his minority the State was under British management.



H. H. *LATE* MAHARAVAL SHRI PRATAPSINHJI, BANSDA.

His Highness left a distinguished character for ability and capacity for hard and sustained effort in his studies at Rajkumar College, where he was educated and prepared for his high position in India. In 1882 His Highness married Chundra Kunverbasaheb of Dharampore, and in 1885 he was invested with the sole control of his State by Mr. W. B. Mullock, Agent to the Governor of Bombay. In 1886 His Highness contracted a second marriage with Himat Kunverba Saheb of Ali Rajpur State, and, in 1888, this lady gave birth to Maharaul Shri Indra Sinhji, the heir to the *Gadi*. His Highness contracted a third marriage in 1889, and there are several children issue of this union. His Highness gave great encouragement to agricultural matters, and thus raised the revenues of his State from between 1½ and 2 lakhs to 4 lakhs. His Highness regarded the welfare of his people as the *supremus lex*, and he devoted the whole of his life to the transaction of State affairs purely in their interests. Irrigation, hospitals, veterinary establishments, vaccination and education speak volumes in praise of His Highness' rule.

Aundh State.

RULER—BHAWANI RAO PANDIT PANT PRATINIDHI.

BHAWANI RAO PANDIT PANT PRATINIDHI ascended the *Gadi* in November, 1909, under the auspices of the British Government and amidst the sincere good wishes of his subjects who looked upon his succession as a new era in the history of the State. At the installation, in a distinguished gathering, he conveyed to his subjects what he was to be by the simple words "I shall do my duty," and from the time he assumed the reins of Government he has become so much devoted to his duty that he rarely finds time to occupy himself with his favourite pursuit of pointing. He has closely scrutinized all the departments of his State; and by a prolonged tour has studied the wants of his subjects, and his plans of reform are already formed and are awaiting introduction as opportunities offer. Already he has done much for factories, village sanitation and water supply, irrigation, bazars and markets. Educational matters are progressing under his care, the High School has been revived, and Female education has been encouraged. Separate Night Schools have been opened for the depressed classes, and Primary education has been made free. Pensions for State servants and a loan system for the benefit of land-owners have been introduced; irrigation has been improved and gardens have been planted. The charities of the Chief are many, and among the things he has undertaken is an up-to-date hospital in memory of the late King-Emperor. His home life is simple and happy, and his recreation is a fine library filled with rare books and works of art. His son and heir is now studying for the B. A. of the Bombay University, and was lately married with much rejoicing to a daughter of Rao Bahadur Pandit of Nagpur.



BHAWANI RAO PANDIT PANT PRATINIDHI.

The area of Aundh is 501 square miles. It has a population of 68,918 souls. Its gross revenue is Rs. 2,75,942. The State is in the Bombay Presidency, and lies to the east of Satara, and it became feudatory to the British Government on the lapse of the Satara Raj in 1849. It is under the political superintendence of the Collector of Satara and is conducted on the principles of the British Government.

The present ruler of Aundh is descended from Parashram Trimbuck, who at the most critical period of its existence saved the Mahratta kingdom from subjection to the Mahomedans. A portion of the Aundh State belonged to his family as a grant of the old Bijapur kingdom, even before Shivaji established his rule there; and during the time of Mahrattas, the same privileges were enjoyed as in olden days. He comes of a fighting stock, and has a valiant record stretching far back into the past; in fact few families can boast of more deeds of powers and valour than that of the present Ruler of the gallant little State of Aundh.

DARBARSHRI SURAJMALJI, CHIEF OF PATDI (KATHIAWAR).

DARBARSHRI SURAJMALJI was born in 1848, and succeeded his brother in 1884. He is a ruler of high judicial and administrative attainments, and has greatly improved and extended the resources of his State during his reign, and has also placed the Government on a well organized basis. He has in these and other specific works of improvement and charity, intrenched on his own privy purse when he saw that things were necessary, and that State funds were not available; and he has always made it his rule of life that he, as executive head of the State, is personally responsible for the well being of his people. The Chief can boast of a long line of illustrious ancestors, as the founder of his family flourished anterior to the dawn of Christianity One of his line, Vrijpalji, the 40th in direct descent from the founder, built the village of Unjha, near Sidhpur in A.D. 156 and various of his descendants took a leading part in the making of history in the country round about the Runn of Cutch. The family removed the seat to Kavar in the eighth century and in the tenth they went to Idar to help Sonrangji-Ajinalji who was the 16th descendant. This caused a displeasure of the Idar Chief and lead the family to take refuge in Champaner and thereat he got Jagir. Virsinhji, 71st in descent, was taken prisoner by Mahomed Beg when defending Champaner, the victor being convinced of the bravery of Virsinhji deputed him to subdue Viramdes of Viramgam and its success got him Viramgam Pargana, this was the beginning of the connections with Viramgam. Again in A.D. 1741 Viramgam had to be surrendered to Damji Gaekwar, who with Mogul Viceroy beseiged it, but Bhavsinhji was allowed to keep Patdi; thus the seat of the family is since then at Patdi. The connection with the British Government began in A.D. 1807 through a treaty made by Colonel Walker and Vakhatsinhji was the head chief of the family. Officially the Chief is addressed Meherban Muphlisan-Sadakat-V-Ekhlas Nisan Darbar Sahib Shri Surajmalji.



DARBARSHRI SURAJMALJI.

MAHARAJA SRI BIR MITRODAYA SINGH DEO, FEUDATORY CHIEF OF SONEPUR STATE, SAMBALPUR, ORISSA DIVISION.

MAHARAJA SRI BIR MITRODAYA SINGH DEO traces his descent from the famous Chohan Rajput rulers, of whom Prithviraj was the last Emperor of Delhi. The present Maharaja, who is the 12th ruler of his line, was born in 1874. The State of Sonepur enjoys complete political independence internally, and the rulers have always been close friends to the Government of India. The Maharaja is a lover of literature, and a patron of learning, and has established Primary Schools for both boys and girls in many of his villages. He has been thanked by Government on many occasions for his excellent services.

SHRIMANT MALOJIRAO *ALIAS* NANA SAHEB GHORPADE, RAJA SAHEB OF MUDHOL.



SHRIMANT MALOJIRAO *ALIAS* NANA SAHEB GHORPADE.

SHRIMANT MALOJIRAO *ALIAS* NANA SAHEB GHORPADE was born in 1884, and invested with full powers in 1904. Since he succeeded, the Raja Saheb has done much good work in the improvement of his State. He has made Primary education free, and, on his own very extensive farms, he has carried out many experiments in modern agricultural science as object lessons to his people. The founder of the family was a Rajput, descended from the Rana of Udepur, and the Raja Saheb claims common ancestry with the Bhosle family of Satara and that of Baparawal of Chitoor, through one Bhimsi, the founder of the principality of Dongarpur and Baswara. The State of Mudhol appears to have come into the possession of the family about A,D. 1551 as an Inam grant from the Adilshahi dynasty, together with the hereditary title of the Raja, the privilege of using the Morchals and Chavaries, and the dignity of exemption from Mujra—the obeisance of a subject. The first treaty with the British Government was signed by Raja Venkatrao, who died in 1854, and from that date, until 1882, the State was administered by British Officers. During the last three decades the State has made many advances, and it is, to-day, amongst the leading States in the Southern Mahratta country. The Raja Sahib is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Amod State.

THE THAKORE SAHEB MAHARANA NARSINGHJI ISHWARSINGJI

THE THAKORE SAHEB MAHARANA NARSINGHJI ISHWARSINGJI while bearing Hindu (Rajput) names, are Mahomedans by faith, of which there is an interesting history. It is recorded that in 1542 V. S. (A.D. 1486), Nagrana, the then ruler of Amod, was invited to Ahmedabad by Mohamed Bogda, the then king of Gujrat and having contracted a friendship with that powerful monarch, embraced Mahomedanism. Mohamed Bogda bestowed upon Nagrana the title of "Khan" as a mark of special favour and from that day forth his descendants have been devout of the adherents of the new faith.



THE THAKORE SAHEB MAHARANA NARSINGHJI ISHWARSINGJI.

The present Thakore Saheb Maharana Narsinghji Ishwarsingji was born in April, 1877, A.D., and his father having died while his grandfather Thakore Fatesinghji was still on the *Gadi*, the latter installed him on the *masnad* in 1901, in order to remove future difficulties from his way, and himself went into retirement after the ancient Aryan custom. The young Kunwar was put into the Amod Local Board Primary School at the age of seven where he completed the full vernacular course and acquired a knowledge of English, distinguishing himself in his school career. At home he received religious and moral instruction, learnt the whole of the holy Koran and read some books in Urdu. He married the daughter of Bharatsing Banaji Thakore Nehpad Taluka Anand in the district of Kaira at the age of 16. But being desirous of acquiring more learning and information, he insisted on being allowed to go for further studies to Broach, the district head-quarter. His desire was complied with and he was admitted into the Broach High School, where in one year he successfully passed the English Fourth Standard with credit. Unfortunately, however, it was discovered that his eye-sight was weak and the then well-known Doctor Maconochie of Bombay was consulted and advised the giving up of school education. But this much education being considered not sufficient, it was thought desirable to continue the studies at home, which done under a private tutor selected by the Director of Public Instruction of Baroda State.

His attention was then turned to mastering the administration details concerning the State under the guidance of his grandfather which he did during five years (1896 to 1901). In the latter year, as stated above, the young Thakore Saheb was installed on the ancestral *Gadi* owing to the great famine of 1900—01, which was next year followed by the famine caused by the rat pest, the financial condition of State was anything but flourishing. The first years of his administration, *i. e.*, the years 1903—08 were therefore devoted to husbanding the resources and improving the financial condition of the State and in betterment of the condition of the territory. The accumulated debt of Rs. 1,22,000 was cleared off, and no less than Rs. 80,000 were remitted to the cultivators.

The Hon'ble Sardar takes interest in all public matters. He has been taking an active and leading part in the Municipal and Local Board and also affairs of the District, of which he is a leading member. The population of the town of Amod is about 4,000 inhabitants, about one-third of which is agricultural. Being convinced that the Municipal administration was a burden which an essentially agriculture population can ill-afford to bear, he took up the question, represented that matter to the district authorities and to Government and succeeded in rélieving the town from that burden.

The Thakore Saheb has also rendered yeoman's service to the cause of the Talukdars and Sardars of Guzerat. By a memorial dated the 12th October, 1907, made to the Government of Bombay he got the claim of the Guzerat Talukdars recognized at the hands of Government, bore not an insignificant part in the determination of the political status of Sardars of Guzerat, and helped the Government in the preparation of the list of Sardars and Talukdars of Guzerat to form a constituency under the Morley-Minto Constitutional Reform Scheme. Under the new reforms the Talukdars of Guzerat have got a right to send one representative to Bombay Legislative Council, and the choice of the constituency fell upon the young Thakore Saheb of Amod, so that at the age of 32 the Hon'ble Sardar Narsingji won a seat on the enlarged Legislative Council of Bombay in spite of keen competition

The Thakore Saheb does a good deal to improve the condition of the poor Muhammadan population of Amod, and having visited the Allahabad Exhibition of 1910-11 he was deputed his karbhari and five agriculturists to study new agricultural methods and purchase modern implements.

Jamkhandi State.

SHRIMANT PARASHRAM RAO PALWARDHAN *ALIAS* BHAU SAHEB.



SHRIMANT PARASHRAM RAO PALWARDHAN *ALIAS* BHAU SAHEB, JAMKHANDI.

SHRIMANT PARASHRAM RAO PALWARDHAN *ALIAS* BHAU SAHEB PALVARDHAN was born in 1883, and claims descent from Haributt, a renowned warrior. The State of Jamkhandi forms part of the jagir granted to the three sons of that hero by the Peshwa as a reward for military service. He was educated under the care of the Political officers of the Kolhapur Agency, and has since travelled extensively in India, in England, and in many of the countries of Europe. In addition to being a Treaty Chief he is also a first-class Sardar of the Deccan, and enjoys the power of making laws for his own subjects. By his administrative ability he has done much for the trade and commerce of his State, and he can also lay claim to be the first Indian Chief to make Primary Schools free (1906). Roads and other public works over all the State testify to the fore-sightedness of the ruler, who is justly popular with his people.

Bhor State.

RULER—SHRIMANT SHANKAR RAO PANDIT PANT SACHIV.

SHRIMANT SHANKAR RAO PANDIT PANT SACHIV was born in April, 1854, and was invested with full powers in 1874. When His Highness assumed the reins of the State the condition of the finances was not satisfactory; but under his wise and judicious administration the treasure has become sound, and during his long reign, he has never had to ask for any kind of extraneous help, although he has had to face the calamaties of plague and famine. He has done much for the development of his State by removing export and import duties and by laying out high roads at a heavy cost, Bhor being for the most part mountainous. Primary education he has made free, and he has established an up-to-date High School in his capital. Justice is impartially administered in all the Courts, and the lowest of his subjects receives the same consideration as the highest. The Chief devotes personal care to each branch of the Administration and finds pleasure in doing what he considers to be his duty. His eldest son and heir, Shrimant Babasahib, is a well educated and enlightened Prince, and promises to follow in his august father's footsteps.



SHRIMANT SHANKAR RAO PANDIT PANT SACHIV.

The Present Pant Sachiv of Bhor is descended from the famous Shankaraji Narayan who fought for the Mahrattas' Raj against Aurungzeb. In 1697 Shankaraji received from the Mahratta leaders a large jahgir, and in 1708 he sacrificed his life for Rajaram, the younger son of Shivaji, under a mango tree, eight miles west of Bhor. From that time the Sachivs of Bhor have been treated with great respect; and in 1820 the East India Company made a treaty with them that regulates the cordial relations between the British Government and the Chief of Bhor to this day.

The State of Bhor lies between the districts of Poona and Satara. It contains a population of 144,587 souls, and has an area of 925 square miles, divided into five Talukas for administrative purposes. The State contains 502 villages, and its gross revenue in the year 1909-10 was Rs. 4,83,533-12-1. Collector of Poona is the Political Agent of Bhor.

RAJA SHYAM CHUNDRA BHANJ DEO MARADRAJ HARICHANDAN, CHIEF OF THE RAJ STATE, NILGIRIS.

RAJA SHYAM CHUNDRA BHANJ DEO MARADRAJ HARICHANDAN is a son of the late Maharaja Krishna Chundra Bhanj Deo of Mourbhanj and a brother of the present Chief of that State. He was educated at St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, under the tuition and guardianship of a European gentleman. The Raja has been invested with full powers in his own State, and has State Courts for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice. He rules with the assistance of a Diwan and an Assistant Diwan.

MAHARAJA SRIRAM CHANDRA BHANJ DEO OF MOURBHANJ.

MAHARAJA SRIRAM CHANDRA BHANJ DEO was born in 1872 and succeeded to the *Gadi* as a minor in 1882. He belongs to a very ancient Hindu family, being descended from Adhi Bhanj who came from Rajputana to Orissa about 2,000 years ago. Thirty-nine generations of Rajas intervened between the founder of the family and the father of the present Maharaja, Krishna Chandra Bhanj Deo who was granted the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction on January 1st, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India. *Maharaja* is the largest and most important of the Feudatory Orissa States, having an area of 4,243 square miles and a population of about 400,000 souls. A State Railway leads from British India to the capital where everything is up-to-date, clean and progressive. In fact, throughout the State there is a law for everything and order prevails, also contentment. A Council meets on the Palace at stated intervals to assist the Maharaja and make suggestions, and His Highness is ever ready to listen to his Councillors, being a man of wide sympathies and much intelligence. He has travelled in Europe and in dress and habits he resembles an English nobleman of the best type. His tastes are nimble, and he dislikes display and advertisement. Nevertheless he gives way

to none where the good of his people is concerned, and he is ever needful of the fact that his position as a Ruling Chief makes him a powerful personage in the Bengal Presidency. The family cognizance is the sacred peacock with tail spread, and a tradition of the family is that it sprang originally from a pea foul's egg. The Maharaja's army numbers about 1,000 men, and the Police Force of the State is about 500 strong. Education and sanitation are so carefully looked after in Mourbhanj, that the State ranks next to Baroda as regards progressive development.

RAJA SURA PRATAP MOHINDRA BAHADUR OF DHENKANAL.

RAJA SURA PRATAP MOHINDRA BAHADUR comes of a very ancient and distinguished family, being the sixteenth ruler from Hari Bidyadhar, who founded the State of Dhenkanal in A. D. 1529.



RAJA SURA PRATAP MOHINDRA BAHADUR OF DHENKANAL.

Hari Bidyadhar is said to have come to Puri from the Rajputana States with his two brothers, Govind Singh and Janardan Singh, and to have entered the services of the then independent king of Orissa, whose capital was the sacred city of Puri. In reward for his good services as Bhoi (collector of revenues), Hari Bidyadhar was made Commander of the king's army. He accompanied the king of Orissa in his expeditions to Southern India (Deccan) and being victorious in several campaigns, he was able to fully vanquish a famous Chief from whom he wrested the Minaketeen Katari and Mina Katan Pagree (dagger and headgear with insignia of fish and banner) for the king of Orissa, who, in return for his prowess in war, offered him the Karamal Gurh or Singh Rai Khole (the present Koramal Patna in Dhenkanal), and gave him the Mina Katan Pagree and Katari, which have remained to this day the insignia of the Dhenkanal Rajas.

Meanwhile Hari Bidyadhar's brothers had distinguished themselves in the service of the king of Orissa and had risen to the high positions of Prime Minister and Finance

Minister, and on the death of the king of Orissa without heir, Govind Bidyadhar—the Prime Minister—succeeded to the throne. During the reign of his brother, Hari Bidyadhar, who was an ambitious man, added largely to his dominions and established his capital at Dhenkanal. Finally, the Bhimahgari fort and *Gadi* on the banks of the Brahmini river were given to him, which had been established by Ananga Bhim Deb, a former king of Orissa, and thus the Raj of Dhenkanal was brought into existence. Hari Bidyadhar was followed by a long line of distinguished rulers who kept intact the Dhenkanal State, being brave men and warlike. Each ruler has a history well worth recording; but we pass on to modern times, and to the grandfather of the present Chief, Maharaja Bhagiratha Mohindra Bahadur, who established the State on its present up-to-date and progressive footing. Being a man of profound learning, he founded schools that have since become a great credit to Dhenkanal—in fact they are said to be to-day the best schools in the Orissa Feudatory States. The finances of Dhenkanal were by him reorganised, Courts of Justice were built, also a modern Prison, a Hospital and Dispensaries. At Cuttack he contributed largely towards the Ravenshaw College, a School for Medicine, and the Cuttack Printing Company. His exemplary conduct as a Ruler was acknowledged by the Government, the title of "Maharaja" being given to him, and when he died in 1877, it was felt that the State had lost a wise and generous Ruler, and to this day his memory is respectfully cherished by the people of Dhenkanal. He built the present Palace at Dhenkanal and saved some lakhs of rupees that still come into requisition in time of need.

His successor and adopted son, Raja Dinabandhu Mohindra, the youngest brother of the present Ruler of the Board State, did not live to reach his majority.

His young son, Sura Pratap Mohindra Bahadra, the present Ruler of Dhenkanal, was born in 1885, and was carefully educated for his high office by the Government, under the guardianship of his mother, the Dowager Rani of Dhenkanal, who is so much respected for her resignation to lord Sri Krishna and her fervent religion. On coming of age in 1906, he was granted the full powers of a Feudatory Chief, and owing to his wise administration received Sessions powers in 1909. He married the grand-daughter of the present old, religious and literary Chief of Saraikala, and has been blessed with three sons, the eldest of whom, Yuvraj Sankor Pratap Rai Singh Bhramarbar, is the heir-apparent.

During the brief period that the present ruling chief of Dhenkanal has been on the *Gadi* he has accomplished a great many improvements. For instance, he has reclaimed much jungle land, introduced regular forest laws and improved methods of working the forest, executed irrigation works on improved lines for facilitating agriculture; developed various kinds of industries, such as weaving, carpentry, filigree, ivory, enamelling and pottery work; introduced the best breeding of cows and horses and the free distribution of good bulls and stallions; constructed pucka granaries to store paddy and grain for the people during famine; strengthened the Police Force by qualified officers; settled the Pan class—the professional robbers of Gujarat—by giving them work and land and starting Pan schools; started large orchards to save people from famine; worked the Mica Mines; constructed a substantial stone enclosure for a stockade in a convenient position to which elephants resort throughout the year; opened new Courts of Justice at head-quarters; by the appointment of Bench Magistrates to effect a sound and speedy disposal of minor cases; and introduced an education cess for the better management of education. In education he takes a special interest. The State has to-day 271 schools, and

spends not less than 4½ per cent. of the net income of Dhenkanal on education. The town of Dhenkanal has been improved by pucka buildings and a Sankarasram has been opened in the name of the heir-apparent to shelter infirm cows and bulls and save them from being butchered. During the terrible famine of 1908-09, the ruler of Dhenkanal was very energetic, Rs. 60,000 being spent on food and labour and a system of advances from the rich people of the State being introduced at the risk of the State, for which gold and silver medals and titles were presented at a public State Durbar, by the Political Agent, at the request of the Ruling Chief.

In the near future it is proposed to bring water from Satsajia hill to the town; work the Mica Mines; open irrigation works on a large scale in order to guard against famine; open up the interior by-roads; remit begari labour and start grain solas and tanks in its place, and build a commodious Dharmsala in the town of Dhenkanal to be called the "George" Dharmsala, and remain as a memorial of the Delhi Durbar of 1911.

Dhenkanal is the third largest of the Gurjarat States of Orissa, and has an area of 1,463 square miles and a population of about 270,000 souls. It is divided into two sections by the Brahmini river, the northern section being mountainous and the southern interspersed by hills and valleys. The State is rich in minerals, containing coal mines that still wait to be developed, mica, graphite, manganese, white bell metals and gold dust. The chief industries are cotton, tussore cloth and lac work. The capital—Dhenkanal—is beautifully situated in al pateau surrounded by wooded hills, and here the energetic and progressive ruler has his palace and administers justice. This home is like an old baronial hall in England, and as the English Barons of days gone by sat in his Court, so does the Ruling Chief of Dhenkanal preside over the High Court, leaving the Lower Courts to his subordinates, and where it is remembered that in the High Court sentence of death can be pronounced, it will be seen how all-powerful the Ruler of Dhenkanal is in his dominion, and the high opinion that must be held of him by the Political Agent of the Orissa Feudatory States, and also by the Government.

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI SRI APPALA KONDAYAMBA MAHARAJAKUMARIKA SAHEBA MAHARANI OF MADHOGADH, REWAH STATE.

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI SRI APPALA KONDAYAMBA MAHARAJAKUMARIKA SAHEBA OF VIZIANAGARAM was born in 1848. She is the eldest born and daughter of His Highness the Maharajah Mirjah Sri Vijiarama Gajapatiraj Manya Sultan Bahadur, Maharajah of Vizianagaram, K.C.S.I. She was married to His Highness the Maharajah Ramraj Singhji Bahadur of Madhogadh, Rewah, Brother of His Highness the late Maharajah of Rewah. Her Highness owns extensive Estates in the Madras Presidency and in the United Provinces. Her Highness contributed 2½ lakhs to the Vizianagaram Water Works, one lakh for building the Vizianagaram Maharaj Kumarika Gosha Hospital and an endowment of a lakh of rupees for its upkeep, one lakh ten thousand rupees to the Madras Panjrapole. She built the Alaka Vijiaram Ghaut near Kedar Ghaut in Benares and Mandap in Kedar Temple at a cost of one lakh of rupees. She gave a donation of

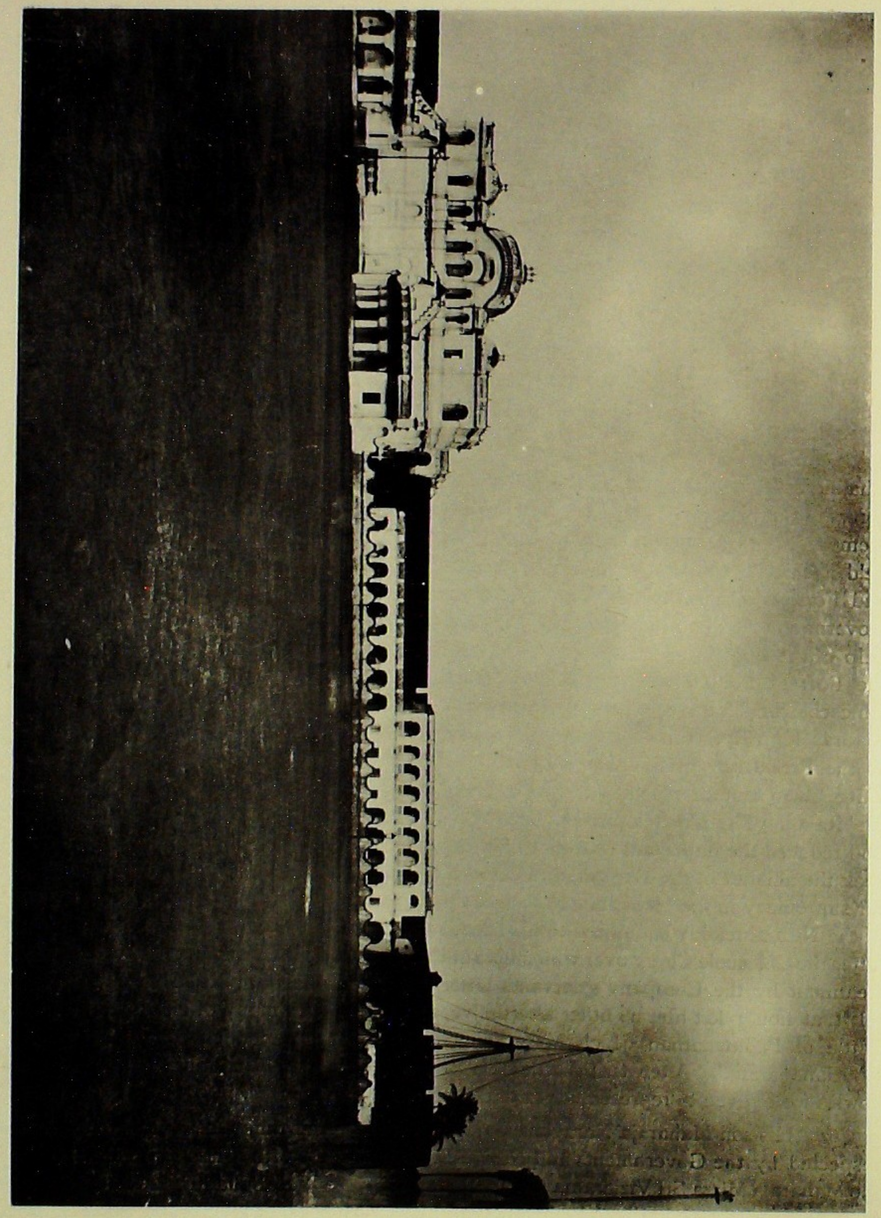
Rs. 50,000 for building an Indian Students' Hall in Edinburgh. Her Highness made a Park between the Fort and the Lake at Vizanagaram with a Memorial Fountain to her mother Her Highness Maharani Alakarajeswari, and bronze statues of her father and brother, Their Highnesses the Maharajahs Vijiam-Gajapathiraj, K.C.S.I., and Ananda Gajapathi Raj, G.C.I.E., at a cost of more than a lakh of rupees. She contributed Rs. 10,000 for building the Mylapore Girls School; Rs. 7,000 for the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Vizianagaram, Rs. 5,000 to the Madras Gosha Hospital. She gave a Gold-plated elephant Vāhana to the Parthasaradhi Temple at Triplicane. A chattram for travellers will be built at the Vizianagaram Railway Station in honour of the Coronation Durbar at a cost of Rs. 20,000.

Her Highness is one of the most remarkable Indian princesses of modern times. Successive Governors of Madras have paid high tribute to her administrative capacity, strength of character and great generosity. She is devoted to Hindu Dharma, and at the same time appreciates western thought and western ways. She is an ardent student of Bhagavadgita; she draws, rides and plays on the Vina. She has made great sacrifices and has devoted her life to the betterment of the Vizianagaram Raj.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF VIZIANAGARAM RAJ.

Some time between the fall of the Andhrabhrityas and the rise of the Eastern Chalukyas, five clans of Rajputs migrated into Andhra and established a Kingdom on the banks of the Krishna. Madhava Varma of the Vasishtha clan is the earliest King whose memory is preserved by tradition in the Telugu country. In later times his descendants held a chiefship in the Vizagapatam District where Viziarama Raj I. built the town and Fort of Vizianagaram. Viziarama Raj was a staunch friend of English Factors and Governors, and when the Nizam ceded the Northern Circars to the French, he sought the help of the English to resist them. During the French occupation of the Circars, he took the Fort of Bobbili with the help of M. Bussy. His successor Ananda Raj wrested Chicacole and Vizagapatam from the French, hoisted the English Flag, and applied to Madras for help. Finding that no troops could be spared from the Carnatic, he applied to the Presidency of Bengal "where the project seemed delusive or chimerical to all but Clive" who sent an expedition into the Circars under Colonel Forde, to co-operate with the Rajah. The allied forces defeated the French Army under M. Conflans at Condore and reduced the important fortress of Masulipatam, which event determined the Nizam to seek the alliance of the English, and decided in their favour the struggle with the French for supremacy in the Dekkan. His successor Viziaram Raj who had defied the authority of the Nizam, readily submitted to his friends the English when the Nizam ceded to the latter the Chicacole Circar over which his authority had long been nominal. Unsympathetic treatment by the Company's servants latterly induced Viziaram Raj II to resist, as he felt that honor left him no other alternative, and he fell with many of his clansmen in the battle of Padmanathan which Mr. Carmichael calls "the Flodden of the Rajputs of "Vizianagaram." After that battle the Samasthanam was dismembered and separate cowles were given to representatives of dispossessed Zamindars.

His son Maharaja Narayana Gajapati Raj spent his time mostly in Benares much respected by the Governments and Native Princes of the North. His son, His Highness the Maharaja Mirza Sri Viziarama Gajapati Raj Manya Sultan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born in 1825. He received a liberal education and was very popular in English Society. His public spirit and his personal qualities evoked the enthusiastic loyalty of his countrymen.



FORT VIZIANAGARAM.

At Vizianagaram he established an English College, a Sanskrit Seminary, a School for Caste Girls, a School of Arts, a Dispensary and a Market in honor of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. He founded five Girls' Schools and erected a fountain in the city of Madras. In Benares he built a Town Hall to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to that city, the Carmichael Library, the Vizianagaram Dispensary and four Girls' Schools. He contributed one lakh of rupees to the Muir College building and built a Clock Tower at Allahabad. He endowed scholarships in Colleges all over India. He erected a splendid granite fountain in Hyde Park, in London. He was thrice appointed Member of the Supreme Legislative Council and he had the honor of introducing the Majority Bill which was the first measure introduced and carried by a native member. In former times the Rajas of Vizianagaram were entitled to a salute of 19 guns. Viziaram Raj received a general salute of 13 guns and his name was enrolled in the list of Indian Chiefs who were entitled to return visits from the Viceroy. He had the honor of visits from Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh (1870), and the Prince of Wales (1876). The Duke presented him with a sword and a Royal Family group, and the Prince of Wales with a Gold Medal, Ring, Sword with Belt, Express Rifle, Ivory Whip, an Album containing portraits of the Royal Family and a book on Polychromatic Art with Inscriptions. Under him the administration of the Raj attained a high degree of efficiency, and he acquired extensive estates in the United Provinces and built a magnificent palace in Benares. Maharajah Viziaram Raj was stalwart and of commanding presence and stories are current of his exhibition of extraordinary strength. He was a skilful rider and keen sportsman and excelled in manly games. The Champion Billiard Player Roberts pronounced him the best amateur player of his day in India.

His son Maharaja Ananda Gajapati Raj, G.C.I.E., was born in 1850. He married an adapted daughter of His Highness the late Maharajah of Jaipur in Rajputana. In physical strength and skill in manly sports he took after his father, while his gentleness and engaging manners procured him in European Society the sobriquet of "Prince Charming." He was a scholar, composed poetry in several languages dead and living; was a brilliant conversationalist, and possessed a high order of intelligence. He encouraged learning with a lavish hand. He was a lover of music and founded a new School of Instrumental Music (on the Vina). He sat on the Local and Supreme Legislative Councils, and advocated social legislation for which the country was not then ripe. His motto was "Be Just, Speak Truth, Fear Nothing," and he lived up to his ideal. No subject of the Queen was more loyal than Anandaraj; but at the same time he maintained relations of intimate friendship with the moderate leaders of National movements. His benefactions are too numerous to mention. Leaving no issue he left the Samsthanam by will to his maternal uncle's son, the Hon'ble the Rajah Viziarama Raj IV who is the present Rajah of Vizianagaram, who is the representative of the Zemindars on the Madras Legislative Council.

Her Highness Maharani Alaka Rajesvari, wife of His Highness Maharajah Vijiaram Raj III, belonged to the family of Domin Dev of Raghubans (family of Rama), for whom, tradition says, the Ganges once parted and gave a way to pass. Her father was Babu Pheku Singhji Saheb, Zamindar of Chandravati and Kodopore. Her Highness lived an exemplary life, and possessed great strength of character. She, and after her, her daughter Her Highness the Maharaja Kumarika Saheb administered the Vizianagaram Raj with great ability during the minority of the present Rajah. At a critical period Her Highness saved the Samsthanam from great embarrassments.



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HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SRI VIKRAMA DEO MAHARAJULUNGARU, JEYPORE (S. INDIA), VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.



THE CROWN PRINCE AND SON OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE (S. INDIA).

H. H. MAHARAJA SRI VIKRAMA DEO MAHARAJULUNGARU, JEYPORE STATE (SOUTH INDIA) VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

JEYPORE SAMASTANAM is situated in the Vizagapatam District, Madras Presidency. Its area is 11,526 square miles, income is more than 10 lakhs. The population is also more than 900,000. The peishcush payable to Government is Rs. 16,000.

The Maharajah is a Rajput of Solar race Rahtor clan claiming descent from Vinaik Deo, second son of Kumbhiraja Deo, a descendant of Kanakasen, ruler of Jammu Cashmere. His religion is Hinduism purely orthodox.

The Thanesha Shafarukh Khan Bahadur of Golconda (Hyderabad) conferred on the Maharaj Sri Vikrama Deo VII in descent of the Maharajah's family the following hereditary titles with Sanad which is still preserved in the Fort. It was during this Maharajah's time that Jeypore was made his capital in preference to Nandapore and a fort was accordingly built there (Jeypore) by him. The titles are "Azam, Maharajah,Ujadud Dowla, Mahabat Assar, Yedal Yemeenay, Salatnat Samsamay, Khilapathay, Islam, Sri Jhod Khand, Badusha Jeypore Circar"

In 1777, during the time of the Maharajah Sri Vikrama Deo, 18th in descent of the Maharajah's family, the Chief of Bastar was driven out of his dominions by his brother and he took refuge in Jeypore. The Maharajah of Jeypore assisted the Bastar Chief to recover his territories, and in return on the 6th April, 1778, the Bastar Chief ceded to the Jeypore Kotpad Paragana comprising of the five gurhs or forts of Kotpad, Churchunda, Poragarh, Omerkote and Raigarh rent free but reserved the right to collect Mahadhan or transit duty at Rs. 25 per 100 bullock loads of merchandise. There were many successful fights between the Maharajah of Jeypore and Mahrattas and the French. This was subsequently in 1863 ordered by the Government of India to be paid in lump sum at Rs. 3,000 per annum as compensation to Bastar for the cessation of the right to collect Mahadhan. As the Paragana was not included in the Samanad granted to the Maharajah at the time of permanent settlement in 1803, the Government proposed to fix quit-rent liable for revision from time to time and a provisional Sanad was accordingly granted to the present Maharajah in 1897. But the Maharajah preferred an appeal to the Secretary of State for India, and in the appeal it was decided that the original settlement of 1863 was final.

The present Maharajah Sri Vikrama Deo Maharajulungaru, 22nd in descent of his family, was born in 1875. He was educated by Dr. Marsh, M.A., L.L.D. He ascended the throne on the 27th November, 1895. In 1893 the Maharajah was married to a princess of Surguja House in Udaipur, Chota Nagpur. The fruit of this union is the Crown Prince Sri Sri Sri Ramachendra Deo Kumar Maharajah, born on the 17th December, 1893. After an elapse of 14 years Princess Sri Sri Sri Padmavati Pattamani Devi *alias* Narasimha Pattamani Devi was born on the 28th September, 1907.

Princes, Zemindars, States Officials, etc.

These pages contain the photographs and biographies of the Princes, Zemindars, Officials and other Dignitaries residing in different States of India.

THE HON'BLE HIS HIGHNESS KANWAR SIR RANBIR SINGH, K.C.S.I., OF PATIALA.



HON'BLE HIS HIGHNESS KANWAR SIR RANBIR SINGH.

THE HON'BLE HIS HIGHNESS KANWAR SIR RANBIR SINGH, K.C.S.I., was born in 1873. He is a son of Raja Mohinder Singh, and uncle of the present Maharaja Bhupinder Singh. He was appointed a Member of the Committee of Administration on the 19th February, 1900, and held this office until the constitution of the Council of Regency in February 1901. The Order of Knight Commander of the Star of India was conferred upon him at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1903. His hearty loyalty and unaffected courtesy make him a worthy descendant of a famous Sikh house; while his vast knowledge of Indian matters was recognised by the British Government by his nomination as a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council in February, 1910.



RAJA-I-RAJAYAN MAHARAJA SIR KISHEN PERSHAD NARINDAR BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., G.C.I.E., HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

RAJA-I-RAJAYAN MAHARAJAH SIR KISHEN PERSHAD, NARINDAR BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., G.C.I.E., Prime Minister and Peshkar to His Highness the Nizam. Zamin-us-Saltanat is the son of the only daughter of Maharaja Narain Pershad Bahadur. He is the chief representative of one of the most distinguished families in the Deccan. The home of his remote ancestors was in Northern India, and one of his forefathers, the celebrated Raja Todar Mal, was Minister of Finance to the Emperor Akbar. Rai Mulchand, the fifth in descent from Raja Todar Mal, went to the Deccan with Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk, the Moghul Viceroy who subsequently established his own independence and became the founder of the dynasty known as the Nizams of Hyderabad. Another ancestor, Maharaja Chandu Lall, became Prime Minister in 1808; and his name is still a proverb in Hyderabad on account of his extraordinary liberality. For thirty-five years Maharaja Chandu Lall played an important part in Indian politics. After carefully watching the trend of events, he became convinced that the stability of the throne of his lord and master depended upon an alliance with the British Government, and he directed his best endeavours towards strengthening the bonds of friendship between the two Governments. His grandson, Maharaja Narain Pershad Bahadur was appointed Peshkar by His Highness Nasir-ud-Dowla and His Highness Afzul-ud-Dowla conferred upon him the title of "Raja-i-Rajayan," and presented him with five pieces of jewellery and subsequently bestowed on him the title of "Narinder Bahadur."

In 1857, the year of the Mutiny, when the wave of insurrection was spreading far and wide, Maharajah Narain Pershad was the first to obtain information from a reliable source of an intended attack upon the British Residency in Hyderabad by the populace, who were in league with the secret agents of the rebel leaders. The Maharajah at once conveyed the information to Sir Salar Jung I., and strongly advised him to adopt precautionary measures against any sudden rising. The value of the Maharajah's information was fully appreciated when, a few days after, the expected disturbance actually took place, but, owing to the prompt measures used, it was easily suppressed. The Maharajah received suitable acknowledgement of his loyalty to the British Government in the shape of costly presents soon after the restoration of peace. In 1877 he was given a silver medal on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar.

After the death of Sir Salar Jung I, in 1883, Maharajah Narinder Bahadur was appointed senior administrator, with the late Minister's son, Salar Jung II., as junior; and during his career as senior administrator, one of the most important works done by the Nizam's Government was the sanctioning of the railway from Secunderabad to Bezwada.

Maharaja Narain Bahadur took immense pains with the education of his grandson and heir, Raja Kishen Pershad, in order to fit him for the high position which in due course he was destined to occupy. Arabic and Persian were taught to the present Prime Minister at his grandfather's house by efficient tutors and he acquired a high proficiency in both languages while he was yet in his teens. He learnt English at the Madrassa-i-alia at Hyderabad and he is well acquainted with Telugu and Marathi. As a boy he showed a great liking for poetry, so much so that he was constantly practising composition in verse by way of recreation. These boyish effusions gave unmistakable promise of future excellence, and it is well known in Hyderabad that the Maharajah has fulfilled the promise of his boyhood. He has published several works in verse, as well as

in prose, that are of considerable merit and excellence. Not content with writing books and booklets from time to time he started a monthly journal in prose called Dub-Daba-i Asafi, and another in verse called Maboob-ul-Kalam. The last named journal had the honour of having His Highness the Nizam as one of its contributors. The Maharajah has contributed largely to both the above named journals and it was a favourite custom with him to submit the manuscript of all his poetical compositions to His Highness the late Nizam for approval before sending them to the printer. This shows that he considered himself a pupil of His Highness. He was also honoured with the title of Shagird-i-Khan-Asaf-Jah, *i. e.*, "special pupil of His Highness." A title that has a special honour attached to it and is seldom bestowed by a sovereign on a subject.

When Raja Kishen Pershad was appointed to the hereditary post of Prime Minister in 1901, he also obtained the title of "Raja-i-Rajayan Maharajah Bahadur" which had been enjoyed by his ancestors and His Highness the late Nizam presented him on this occasion with six pieces of jewellry.

Maharajah Kishen Pershad has inherited all the Jagirs held by his maternal grandfather and they yield him an income of several lakhs of rupees annually. He has full Civil and Criminal powers over his own subjects a privilege enjoyed only by the highest nobles of the State.

Following the traditions of his forefathers, Maharajah Kishen Pershad has always evinced the sincerest loyalty to the British Government, while his loyalty to his sovereign, the late Nizam, amounted to devotion. To serve his royal master faithfully and honestly, and to promote the welfare of the State to the best of his ability have been the guiding principles of his public life, and the present Nizam, who has confirmed him in the offices, he held during the previous reign, will find in him a tower of strength and a mine of wisdom, integrity and faithfulness. Maharajah Kishen Pershad was honoured with a title of K. C. I. E. in 1903 and of G. C. I. E. in 1910, by the British Government.

COLONEL SIR NAWAB MAHOMED ALI BEG, AFSUR-UL-MULK, BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., A.-D.-C., has had a very distinguished career and is to day a pillar and ornament of the Court of India's greatest Ruler as he was during the reign of the great and illustrious late Nizam His Highness Lieutenant-General, Asaf Jah Muzaffar-ul-Mamalik, Nazam-ul-Mulk, Nazam-ud-Dowlah Nawab Mir Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jung, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.



COLONEL SIR NAWAB MAHOMED ALI BEG, AFSUR-UL-MULK.

He was born at Aurangabad, Hyderabad (Deccan), in 1852, and joined the 3rd Cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent in 1867. In 1877 he was placed in command of His Highness the Nizam's escort on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage, and in 1880 he was offered an appointment on His Highness the Nizam's Staff by Sir Salar Jung I. In 1881 he accompanied his regiment to Afghanistan, where he was placed in command of the third squadron, and he was afterwards awarded the Afghan medal. Being appointed, in 1884, Commander of the Golconda Brigade, His Highness the Nizam conferred upon him the title of Nawab Afsur Jung. In 1886 he officiated as Secretary to the Council of State and, in the same year, he attended the Camp of Exercise at Delhi at the invitation of Sir Frederick, now Lord, Roberts. During the year 1888, Nawab Afsur Jung was appointed to officiate as Chief Secretary to His Highness the Nizam in the absence on leave of Colonel Marshall, and that year he was honoured by Her Gracious Majesty the late Queen Victoria with the rank of Major in the British Army. When Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and later in the same year, Prince Albert Victor, visited Hyderabad, Major Nawab Afsur Jung was placed by His Highness the Nizam in charge of all the arrangements in connection with their visits. In 1893 he was appointed Commander of the two regiments of Imperial Service Troops that he had raised, and in 1897 he was made Commander of the Regular Troops, carrying with it the rank of Commander-in-Chief of His Highness the Nizam's regular forces, which appointment he holds at present.

In 1897 Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria conferred upon him the Companionship of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and he was raised by His Highness the late Nizam to the rank of "Dowla."

In 1900 he took part in the China Expedition, being attached to the Staff of General Cummins; and in 1904 he accompanied the Indian Contingent to England on the occasion of the Coronation of the late King-Emperor. He then received the China medal and returned to India, Colonel Nawab Afsur-ud-Dowla, which rank had been recommended for him after the China Expedition. The whole of His Highness the late Nizam's arrangements for the Delhi Durbar of 1901 were entrusted to him, also the arrangements for the Royal visit to Hyderabad in 1906; and on leaving Hyderabad the present King-Emperor conferred upon him the Membership of the Victorian Order. He has since been gazetted as Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. In the early part of 1911 His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, was pleased to appoint Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, A.-D.-C. on his staff.

Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk is, as a soldier, a stern disciplinarian and a born leader of men. Brave, just, generous and sincere, he is beloved by officers and men. As a sportsman he is pre-eminent; and all who have the privilege of knowing him in private life acclaim him as the beau ideal of a warm-hearted and genial friend. Towards the close of the reign of the late Nizam he became indispensable at Court and was only permitted to leave the presence of His late Highness for short intervals; amongst the recent honours conferred upon Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk was that he was the recipient of a special mark of favour at the congratulatory parade of His Highness the Nizam's Regular Force at Golconda on Saturday, 23rd September, 1911, which was held in honour of His Highness the Nizam's accession to the *Gadi* of Hyderabad, on which occasion His Highness the Nizam was graciously pleased to personally present a Sur Painch (jewelled ornament worn over the head-dress), a ring, a necklace, and a sword of honour to Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk as a token of His Highness' appreciation of the highly efficient and thoroughly satisfactory state in which the Force is being maintained, an example of what care and consideration can do, being a proof of Colonel: Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk's capacity as Commander and organiser and worthily earning for him the entire satisfaction and complimentary notice of his master. The present Ruler of Hyderabad has confirmed him in his unique position of councillor, friend and devoted subject.

NAWAB FARIDOON JUNG, C.I.E., POLITICAL SECRETARY TO THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE PRIME MINISTER. It would be difficult to imagine modern Hyderabad without the presence of Nawab Faridoon Jung, C.I.E., who for so many years has been the link between His Highness the Nizam and the general public. Nawab Faridoon Jung holds the responsible position of Political Secretary to the Nizam's Government and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Prime Minister. He was born in the Arungabad District in September 1849, and has since served under six administrations, putting nearly forty years continuous service to his credit, the longest term of any of the Secretaries in the late Nizam's service. So greatly did His Highness the late Nizam value his services, that, although again and again he asked to be placed on the Retired List, His Highness commanded him to remain in office; and we find him to-day a busier and more indispensable person than ever, for His Highness the present Nizam has confirmed him in his position of Political Secretary to the Nizam's Government.



NAWAB FARIDOON JUNG, C.I.E.

At the Coronation Durbar, held at Delhi in 1903, the Government of India conferred on Nawab Faridoon Jung the Order of the Commander of the Indian Empire, in recognition of his good services to the Hyderabad State; and among the most valued of his possessions is a gold watch and chain presented to him at the commencement of his public career by Sir Salar Jung in token of his energy and ability. He received from His Highness the late Nizam many marks of good-will and appreciation.

Nawab Faridoon Jung has a host of friends, and his residence at Saifabad is a *rendezvous* for persons of all creeds and nationalities, in fact, his "At Home" days are the most important events in the social life of Hyderabad and to attend them is a liberal education for the stranger who desires to study the largest and the most important of the Native States. By means of these gatherings His Highness the Nizam and his Ministers are able to keep a finger on the pulse of Hyderabad society; and Nawab Faridoon Jung's "At Homes" are, at the same time, the *salon* of Hyderabad, the place where science, literature and art meet and receive encouragement. Nawab Faridoon Jung has literary tastes. He has written books and his parodies are the delight of his friends. He has no enemies.

HIS HIGHNESS KERALA VARMA, C.S.I., Valiya Koil Tampuran, Trivandram, Travancore, was born in 1845; married in 1859 Her Highness Lakshmi Bayi, C.I., the late Senior Rani of Travancore; elected Fellow of the Madras University in 1883; was President of the Travancore Book Committee in 1883—1900; elected Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland in 1889; appointed President of the Board of Examiners in His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College in 1890, and of the Bhasha Poshini Sabha, 1891; Member of the Travancore Legislative Council in 1892—94; elected a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society in 1895; created a Companion of the Star of India in 1895; appointed Advisor to the Travancore Government in matters relating to Vernacular Literature in 1900; President of the Madras Sri Krishna Gana (music) Sabha in 1900; Guardian to Their Highnesses the Senior and Junior Ranis of Travancore in 1901; President of the Madras Hindu Fraternal League in 1903; Vice-President of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Trivandram in 1907; Member of the East India Association (London), in 1908; a Fellow of the North British Academy and the Society of Arts in 1909; Member of the India Society in 1910 and author of numerous works in Sanskrit and Malayalam.



HIS HIGHNESS KERALA VARMA, C.S.I.



RAO RAJA RAGHUNATH RAO DINKAR MASHIR-I-KHAS MADAR-UL-MAHAM BAHADUR, GWALIOR.

RAO RAJA SARDAR RAGHUNATH RAO DINKAR MASHIR-I-KHAS, MADAR-UL-MAHAM BAHADUR, GWALIOR, was born on the 4th August 1858. He was educated at Agra under the private tuition of Mr. K. Deighton, Principal of the Agra College, and he received instructions in Law from Mr. H. C. C. Wood, Barrister-at-Law. He has held several appointments in Gwalior. He was for some time Private Secretary to the late Maharaja Jiyaji Rao Sahib Scindia, by whom he was appointed, in 1881, Additional Accountant-General. The duties of this office having been satisfactorily performed, the late Maharaja was pleased to appoint him Suba (Magistrate and Collector) of the Gird, Gwalior District. He was subsequently deputed in the same capacity by the Council of Regency to Tawarghar District which was, at that time, notorious for the too frequent occurrence of dacoity cases. The Council of Regency appointed him afterwards Census Commissioner in 1890. In 1896, the present Maharaja, His Highness Major-General Sir Madhav Rao Scindia, Aleejah Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. V. O., G. C. P. M., A.-D.-C., L. L. D., appointed him Famine Commissioner. In 1900, when His Highness the Maharaja went on General Gaselee's Staff to China to join the Expeditionary Forces, he was one of the two members appointed to sit in a Committee to which the Maharaja had delegated his powers for deciding Judicial cases. In 1901, His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to nominate him a Member of the Council of Appeal and subsequently a Member of the Board of Revenue, and in 1903 he was appointed Officiating Chief Secretary to the Durbar. He holds at present the office of the Political Secretary, Gwalior State, and is also a Member of the Majlis-i-Khas (an advisory body to the Durbar in all matters of State). He ranks as a First-class Sardar in the Bombay Presidency; and in the United Provinces Civil List his name appears above Raja Bahadurs.

In January, 1906, he succeeded to the hereditary titles of "Rao Raja Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur" and the estate of his father, the late Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, K. C. S. I., the famous Minister of Gwalior, situated in the Districts of Gird, Tawarghar, Amjhera and Mandsor in the Gwalior State, and in the Districts of Agra, Benares, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara and Ratnagiri in the British territory.

In 1910, His Highness the Maharaja Scindia was pleased to confer upon him as a personal distinction, the title of Madar-ul-Muham.

His son, Colonel G. R. Rajwade, is Adjutant-General in the Gwalior Army and is an Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia.

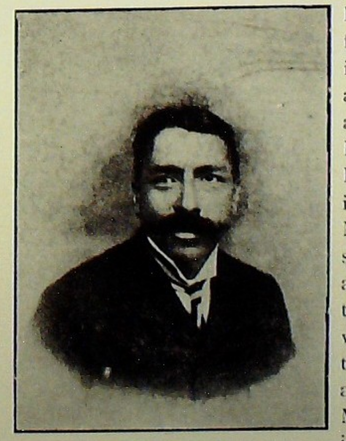
COLONEL GANPAT RAO RAJWADE, ADJUTANT-GENERAL, GWALIOR ARMY, son of Rao Raja Raghunath Rao, was born in January, 1885. He was educated at the Victoria College, Lashkar. After leaving the College he joined the Private Secretary's Office where he was trained under the direct supervision of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia. Under orders of His Highness he was subsequently sent to the Land Records Department where after training he was appointed as Assistant Director in the year 1905. While in the Private Secretary's Office His Highness was graciously pleased to bestow on him the commission of a Captain in the Gwalior Army in the year 1903 and subsequently promoted him to the rank of a Major in the year 1904. His devotion to the august person of His Highness did not escape the keen eye of the Maharaja who appointed him his Honorary A.-D.-C. in the year 1906. In the same year he was promoted to be a Deputy Director of Land Records and officiated as Director and Member of the Board of Revenue for nearly a month during the absence of the then Director. He was made a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Gwalior Army in the year 1907. He was appointed Divisional Settlement Officer in charge of Gird and Sheopur Districts in the year 1908, in which capacity he worked till 30th April, 1909, when His Highness was graciously pleased to appoint him as Adjutant-General, Gwalior Army, which appointment he still holds with the rank of a full Colonel.



COLONEL G. R. RAJWADE, A.-D.-C.

LIEUT.-COLONEL K. N. HAKSAR, B.A., PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE MAHARAJA AND RULING CHIEF OF GWALIOR, is the second son of the late Pundit Dharam Narain Haksar, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., formerly tutor to His Highness the Maharaja. He graduated B.A. at the Allahabad University, and then passed some strenuous years as a Professor at the Victoria College, Gwalior. During this portion of his career he established a reputation for himself as a keen and hardworking educationalist, gifted with the peculiar power of imparting knowledge that are born with the successful teacher, that may be developed, but can rarely be acquired. He has been a close friend of His Highness since childhood, and it is therefore not surprising to find that the Maharaja wished to have him in closer attendance on his person than could be the case as long as he continued to perform his professional duties. He was therefore appointed Private Secretary to His Highness and given a commission in the Army. Lieut.-Colonel Haksar brought to his new duties the same qualities of thoroughness and capacity for hard work that he had displayed so prominently as a Professor, and in his new post he has shown himself a kind and considerate servant of the State to all with whom he comes in contact, and a most politic and able administrator of his department. He is thoroughly in the confidence of his princely Chief, and performs many good actions behind the scenes for the benefit and welfare of the State of Gwalior and its people.

EWAN BISHAN DASS OF MOZAFFARGARH (PUNJAB), comes of an old family of "Dewans," a large number of whom are now in Government service. His father, Dewan Lila Ram served the British Government for upwards of 40 years, and is to-day looked upon as being one of its most enlightened citizens by the city of Multan, where he has fixed his permanent residence. The members of the family are to be met with in Government service in many parts of India, and a leading light amongst them Dewan Tek Chand, I. C. S., Barrister-at-Law, who has been lent to the Government of Bâroda as Sir Suba, is a cousin of Diwan Bishan Dass. The subject of this sketch began his career in 1885 in the Civil Department as District Nazir Montgomary. Since those early days he has steadily climbed the ladder of fame, and in 1908 was appointed Assistant Resident in Gwalior State. At this time he had charge of eight petty States, and was entrusted with the work of settlement of them. In 1910 His Highness the Maharaja Scindia applied for his permanent services, and he is now a Member of the Board of Revenue of the State and in charge of the Land Records, Settlement, Muafi, etc., etc.



DEWAN BISHAN DASS, GWALIOR.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AMIR-UL-UMRA APPAJI RAO SAHEB SITOLE, GWALIOR.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AMIR-UL-UMRA SARDAR APPAJI RAO SAHEB SITOLE DESHMUKH SENA HARDU SAHASHRI ANKLIKAR.

THE SITOLES claim descent from one of the Sisodia Rajput families of Udaipur which settled in the province of Poona in the 15th century, where it enjoyed the position of Deshmukh and Patil. The father of the branch of the family to which the subject of this sketch belongs, was Tammaji Sitole, and his descendant, in the sixth generation, was Kshetroji Rao Sitole, who distinguished himself so much on the field of battle that he was awarded the title of Sena-Hardu Sahashri and the village of Padvi in Inam Jagir by Maharajah Shahu Chattrapati of Satara in 1711. Later on, for similar services, the villages of Ankali and Manjri were granted in 1721, and Nez in 1738 to his brothers Sultan Rao and Appaji Rao. The family seat was removed to Ankali, although the heads remained on service in Poona.

In 1763 the Peshwa Madho Rao Ballal and Raghunath Rao Baji Rao invaded Bhaganagar (Hyderabad), but the Mogul not daring to meet the Peshwa in the open field, retaliated by leading a counter expedition to Poona. The Peshwa had to fall back, and came up with the enemy on the bank of the Godavari (Ganga). The Nawab had crossed the river but Diwan Vitthal Sunder, Vinayakdas, and Ismail Khan were still on this side with their forces. A bloody battle ensued, and as the Moguls were backed by Cannon from the other bank, the army of the Peshwa suffered terribly; Raghunath Rao Baji Rao was captured and hundreds of the Peshwa's men had been slain, when Madho Rao Ballal ordered Mahadjee Sitole to advance with Baji Prabhu and Madho Rao Narsing Rao Prabhu under his command. He made such a furious and irresistible on-slaught on the enemy that Diwan Vitthal Sunder who attacked him in the front and Vinayak Das on the flank, both fell, and twenty-two Sardars were taken prisoners with their elephants. An ignominious defeat was thus changed into a glorious victory. In recognition of these services the Peshwa made Mahadjee a present of his favourite elephant Rambana, together with a Paiga of 200 horses to add to his dignity as a Sardar. Since then the elephant forms the crest of the family. Mahadjee died in 1808 and was succeeded by his son Appaji Rao, who did his best to assist the British Government to restore peace and order to the country.

His son Sarjerao Dada Saheb Sitole succeeded him in 1865. He became a second-class Sardar of the Deccan and won the esteem of his people by his amiable and forgiving disposition. He died in 1895.

His son Appaji Rao Sitole, the present head of the family, was born in 1874 and received a good vernacular education under the strict supervision of his father. He was married to the youngest daughter of His Highness the late Maharaja Jivaji Rao Scindia of Gwalior. Since then the Sardar has been assigned a perpetual annuity of a lakh of rupees, and occupies the highest seat in the Durbar on the left as a first-class Sardar. On the death of his father he succeeded to his Inam Jagir and his name was entered on the list of second-class Sardars of the Deccan.

He was appointed Private Secretary to His Highness Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindia of Gwalior in 1897. He discharged the duties of this office so well, that

His Highness was pleased to entrust to him also the management of Hazur Kherij Mushahira; in 1900 His Highness conferred upon him the rank of Honorary Captain, and took him to China as a member of his Staff in the expedition against the Boers. In the following year he was appointed to His Highness' Judicial Council. He accompanied His Highness to England at the time of the Coronation of His Majesty the late King-Emperor. After his return he was appointed to the Board of Revenue and Majlis-i-Khas. He has also officiated as a Director of Land Records and Secretary to His Highness' Government in the Political Department on different occasions. He was afterwards made Deputy Secretary in the Home Department. He is at present officiating as Chief Secretary, and is an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Gwalior Army.

There is no public movement of importance in the Gwalior State that is not inaugurated or supported by him. He is the patron of the Lashkar Temperance Association, President of the Kanya Dharma Vardhini Sabha (a Society for the Promotion of Female Education) Chief Supporter of the Blind Asylum at Lashkar and President of the Maharashtra Kshatriya Hitchintak Sabha. The Madho Orphanage owes its origin and development to him and he is President of that institution. For these charitable and benevolent acts His Highness was pleased to confer upon him the title of Amir-ul-Umra in1910.

He is an important officer in the State, and a faithful adviser of the Maharaja. The kindness of his disposition, his large-hearted sympathy, and his constant endeavours to improve the condition of the people have won for him the abiding love and esteem of all.

RAO BAHADUR SYAM SUNDER LAL, B.A., C.I.E., F.A.U., INSPECTOR-GENERAL, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT AND MEMBER, MAJLIS-I-KHAS, GWALIOR STATE, was born in 1854 and had most brilliant career as student, topping the list of successful candidates for B.A. degree of the Calcutta University in 1875. He first served as a Professor in Government College, Ajmere, but his abilities having attracted attention of the Chief Commissioner was soon appointed as an Extra Assistant Commissioner. In 1884 his services were lent to Jhalawar State as Private Secretary to the Maharaj-Rana; and, in 1886, he was appointed a Member of the Kishangarh State Council where, by dint of devotion and industry, he soon secured the entire confidence of the Maharaja and was, in 1890, elevated to the position of Diwan of that State.

On the death of His Highness Sir Sirdul Singh, Maharaja of Kishangarh, the whole weight of the administration fell on his shoulders and, to his lasting credit, he manfully bore the burden and successfully steered the State clear of the complications that usually spring up during the minority of a ruler in Native States. He served as a Member of the Indian Famine Commission in 1899-1900 and organised the Famine Relief Operations in 1905-06 with consummate skill and success, earning high appreciation from the Government of India. His *regime* as Diwan of Kishangarh was, throughout, marked by a number of useful reforms in, and by development of resources and revenues of, the State.

In 1906, on retirement from Government employment, his services were secured by the wide-awake ruler of Gwalior and he has, all this time, been busy in setting the Commerce and Industry of the State in proper order and is instrumental in the establishment and expansion of the many nascent industries of the State. He is a Member of the Maharaja's Majlis-i-Khas and his sound judgment and earnest devotion to the well-being of the Gwalior Durbar has made him a most useful officer of the Scindia's Government.

He is an ardent student of comparative religion and has always evinced keen interest in promotion of social reforms. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him in 1893, and in 1903 he was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire and presented with a Coronation Medal. He is a Fellow of the Allahabad University and presided at the Benares (1905) Session of the Indian Vaish Conference.



ANAND RAO BAJI SAHIB MAHURKER, GWALIOR.

SARDAR ANAND RAO BAJI SAHEB MAHURKER comes of an ancient family eminently loyal to the Government of Maharaja Scindhia and the British Crown. He is the son of Sardar Jagdeo Rao Babasaheb Mahurker, Inamdar and Chief Patel of the village of Mohur, in the Poona District, and First-class Sardar in the Bombay Presidency. The latter was also the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Lât) of Scindhia's army, and First-class Sardar in the Gwalior State. He proved his loyalty in the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, and in recognition of which was conferred upon him a hereditary Jagir, both by the Imperial and Gwalior Governments, which is still held by the family.

SARDAR RAGHUNATH RAO NANA SAHIB ENGLE of Gwalior was born in 1908 Bikrimi. An ancestor, Trimbak Rao, greatly distinguished himself in the service of Maharaja Holkar and the Peshwas, and was granted Mahalunga village in Jagir for his services. This grant was confirmed under the Moghul Emperors, and continued by the British authorities. This ancestor fought in the battle of Panipat in 1754 under Maharaja Mahadji, Scindia. His son acted as Prime Minister and General to Maharaja Doulat Rao Scindia, who granted him all the honours and state of a first-class Sardar, Paiga, palanquin, elephants, horses, etc. He had put down a furious rebellion in Udaipur and restored peace and order, and for this he was given a jagir of



SARDAR RAGHUNATH RAO NANA SAHIB ENGLE
OF GWALIOR.



LAXMAN RAO ENGLE.

Rs. 25,000, but as the family does not reside there, it has been abandoned. On his death Maharaja Scindia granted Taluka Rai as jagir and this still continue in the family. Sardar Raghunath Rao Nana Sahib, who is a third descent from Padurang Rao, was educated in Persian, Marathi and Hindi. He holds the post of Under Secretary in the Political Department of Gwalior State, having previously acted with credit as an officer of Sansthan, of the treasury and of the mint; and also as senior member of the Court of Wards. His son, Laxman Rao, is a Tahsildar in the State, and has two sons, one of them is studying in the Sardar's school, the other a child of immature years. The family holds land in jagir as rewards for military service in olden days; also at Nagpore and at other places.

SETH NATHMAL GOLECHHA belongs to a noble family of Marwar, whose ancestors were pioneers of trade. His father was a trusted servant of His Highness the late Maharaja Jiaji Rao Scindia, and had the charge of Dholpur STATE Treasury for twenty years. Seth Nathmal was born on the 17th September, 1854, at Khichun, Marwar, his education was such as to fit him for the work.



SETH NATHMAL GOLECHHA, GWALIOR.

At the death of his father (Seth Jeetmal) he signalised his accession by charities amounting to Rs. 60,000. The funeral feast, Nukta, is still the talk of the town and the poor attempts of the present-day people in that direction are laughed to scorn by the old men who point out how pitifully they fall short nowadays. Besides the managements of his several firms in Agra, Jhansi, Ujjain, Datia and many other places, Seth Nathmal was entrusted by the State from time to time with the charge of the Military and Private Treasuries and other important works. He was always a firm supporter of education, and when female education was started in the State, he gave his hearty support to the movement and induced his caste fellows to send their daughters to school. He has tried in every way to help his community which holds him in high respect for his liberality, generosity and highmindedness. He has always been a loyal servant of the house of Scindia, and is held in much esteem by the present Ruler. His business relation and his urbane and genial manner have brought him in contact with other Princes as well, who have appreciated and honoured his services. We may mention amongst others, the distinction of wearing langer (gold anklets) conferred on him in the Palanpur Barbar and Miana Chatrie torch chaori, etc. by the Datia Durbar.

Both these Durbars have been graciously pleased to accept his hospitality, and have conferred on him the honour of being his guest. Besides being member and patrons of Sabhas and Associations too numerous to mention, he was elected a Fellow of the Deccan Education Society, and in the year 1909 was chosen as President of the Jain Swetamber Conference held at Poona, where his liberal views on education, both male and female, were much applauded. It would be taking too much space to give categorically his list of charities and subscriptions which amount to more than two lakhs. It will be enough to say that it is seldom that he misses taking his part in any movements for the good of his community, or for the benefit of society at large.

Seth Nathmal had no issue by his wife who thereupon insisted and made him take a second wife, by whom he has a son and a daughter both of them are married at Ajmere, the former to the granddaughter of Rai Bahadur, late Seth Samir Mal Lodha, and the latter to the eldest son of late Seth Kalyan Mal Bhargtiya. Seth Nathmal, though himself innocent of English, thought fit to give his son a fair education in English together with the necessary knowledge required to carry on the business of the family. It is this education which has made his son move with the times in investing and sharing in such businesses as an ice factory, match factory, electric machinery and other modern forms of trade which would have caused a shudder to the soul of his grandfather.

It would not be out of place to mention here the public-spiritedness of the Seth, who is a devout follower of the Jain Swetamber religion. He has spent vast sums in the Jatras of Shikarji (Parashnath Hill), Kesaria Nath Palitana, Girnar, Abu, etc., where he took many members of the community who were too poor to go by themselves. When public subscriptions failed in completing the Jirnodhar of the Soripur temple on the bank of the Jumna, he came forward and had the business done almost single-handed, although he was never above associating with his fellow brethren in acts of charity.

KUNVAR BAGMAL GOLECHHA, SON OF SETH NATHMAL GOLECHHA, was born at the Sarafa House, Gwalior, on Magsar Shukla 4th Samvat 1939 or 14th December (A. D. 1882). He was trained and educated at home. He possesses a fair knowledge of English, and also of Urdu, Gujarati and Hindi. He has since his youth travelled much in many parts of India, which has enlarged his ideas. He is a member of many charitable and public institutes and societies of the Gwalior State and other places, besides being the Honorary Secretary of the Jain Switamber Conference for Central India. For two years he worked as Honorary Secretary of the Gwalior Chamber of Commerce which he resigned in 1910. He was a Director of the Central India Tailoring and Outfitting Company and Director of the Madhava Industrial Company, Limited, of Gwalior. He is of very social and gentle habits, and whoever comes in contact with him is sure of becoming his friend.



KUNVAR N. BAGMAL GOLECHHA, GWALIOR.

MAHARAJ FATTEHSINGH is the eldest of the sons of late Maharaja Zorwarsinghji who was the second son of His Highness Maharaja Takht Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Jodhpur. He was born on the 8th August, 1862, in the Jodhpur Fort and being the first born grandson of the Chief a salute of guns announced his birth and great rejoicings were held at the Court. His childhood passed in the lap of his grandfather Maharaja Takht Singh who was so fond of him that he always kept him in his company and also carried him in the State processions. He entered the Mayo College, Ajmir, in 1876 at the age of 13 and made such a marked progress in his studies that during his residence of 7 months there he got promotion from the first to the fourth standard. He knows Hindi, has a thorough knowledge of Marwari accounts, reads and understands English and also talks a little in English. After coming from the Mayo College he mostly remained with his uncle Sir Pratap and closely takes after him in diligence, abstinence, candidness and uprightness. He worked as a Personal Assistant to Maharaj Pratap Singh when he was Mushahib Ala and acted for him for nearly a month in 1885 during his stay at Jaswantpura. He held charge of the Powlett Nobles School and the Court of Wards for some years. In consequence of the death of his father in 1888 he was called upon to take up the management of his own estate and he worked so successfully that not only did he liquidate his father's debt of nearly Rs. 75,000 in a short time but laid by degrees a handsome amount to meet several heavy expenses of his large family and now he ranks first among the Rajwis of the Jodhpur ruling family in the financial States. His dealings are very fair and mostly in cash. He has considerably improved his Jagir by sinking wells and encouraging cultivation. His Raoti Garden is famous for its fruits and flowers. The Fatteh Bag at Mandor has also made a greater progress recently. In the dire famine of 1899-90 he advanced nearly Rs. 60,000 to his villagers, none of whom migrated abroad and as a consequence of his efficient supervision and keeping wells at work, his Jagir brought in nearly Rs. 20,000 that year. In 1901 he was put at the head of the Darbar's Debt Committee where he worked without pay and made a profit of nearly Rs. 9,00,000 to the State by careful examination and scrutiny of the accounts. He received special approbation from G. B. Goyder, the late Auditor of Accounts, for detecting a one wrong entry of Rs. 22,000 in a bill. He is of charitable disposition and besides several petty donations he paid Rs. 1,000 to the Elgin Rajput School, Rs. 500 to the Arya Samaj, Rs. 500 to the Mission House, Rs. 500 to the Wyllie Fund and is always ready to support every work of charity and public good. He nursed a small Vedic School which has in time become such a successful institute that it has turned out several persons as Sanskrit Pandits. He is a regular subscriber of the *Daily Pioneer* and several vernacular newspapers. He is punctual in his work, looks after everything personally and plays billiards. He visited Jasalmir in 1874 and 1900, and accompanied His late Highness Maharaja Jaswant Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., to Udaipur and Calcutta, has also been at Bundi, Narsingarh, Jaipur, Piploda, Shahpura, Bombay and Benares and even on a pilgrimage to Juggannath. He was deputed by the Jodhpur State to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1903. The



MAHARAJ FATTEHSINGH.

approximate annual income derived from his Jagir and other business comes up to Rs. 70,000. He is the proprietor of the F. S. Cloth Depository, and has recently been made by the Local Government a Member of the Jodhpur Regency Council and Military Secretary to the Regent. He exercises first-class judicial powers in dealing with the cases of his Jagir villages.

COLONEL MADHAVRAO BAJEE DEODIWALE, RAO BAHADUR, COMMANDING AN INFANTRY BRIGADE, BARODA STATE ARMY, is a Deshastha Brahmin, and was born in 1857 at Bhavarasa near Devas in Central India. His ancestors served the Indore State for about seven generations. One of them accompanied Mulharrao Holkar when he first invaded Malva. The Maharaja found him to be very faithful and treated him as his confidante, whence the family name Deodiwale or household officer. He was educated at Indore and received his first commission as a Lieutenant in the first Battery of Artillery in April, 1877. He was then attached to a British Cavalry Regiment, the 17th Lancers, at Mhow, and afterwards was sent to the Army Veterinary School, Poona, where he passed the required tests very successfully. He was soon promoted to the rank of Major, and was given the command of a Battery. His Battery was, about this time, re-organised as a Horse Battery, and it was he who trained the men and horses with great credit to himself



COLONEL M. BAJEE SAHIB DEODIWALE.



MADAR-UL-MAHAM SHEIKH MAHOMED BAHAVADDIN, C. I. E., JUNAGADH.

AMIRUL UMARA, NASIRUL ISLAM, MADAR-UL-MAHAM SHEIKH MAHOMED BAHAVADDIN BAHADUR, C.I.E., PRIME MINISTER OF JUNAGADH.

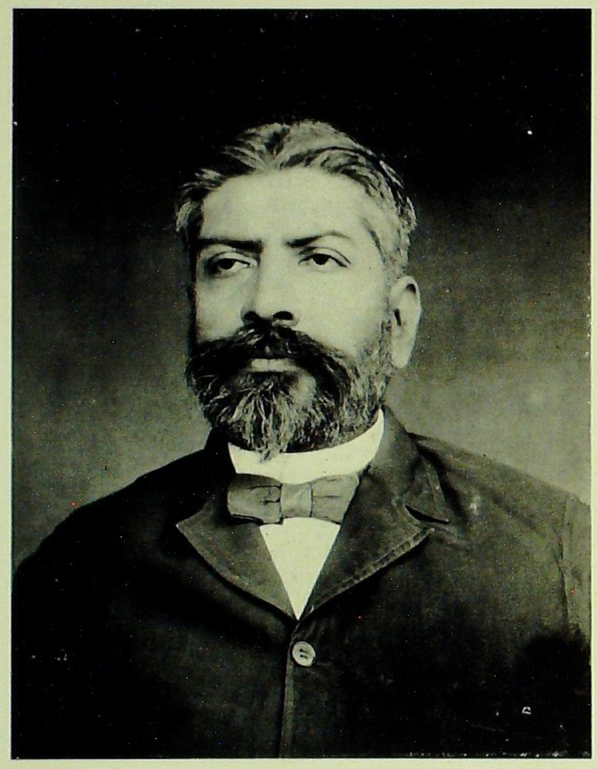
FORTUNATE indeed is the Native State which possesses a Prime Minister trusted alike by its Prince and people. The subject of this sketch enjoys this unique distinction by a rare combination of qualities both of head and heart. He has served three successive rulers as Prime Minister for half a century, and has not only received the confidence of all the Nawabs, his masters, but almost all the Political Officers, and Governors and Viceroys who have come in touch with him, have highly spoken of his character and abilities and eminent services to the State, most of them called him the diamond of the State.

Vazir Bahavaddin Bhai, C.I.E., was born in Junagadh in 1835 A. D. He was the youngest of three brothers, and his only sister was married to His Highness the Nawab Mahabat Khanji, K.C.S.I., the first of his masters in the order of succession. As an attendant of His Highness from an early age he received a tolerably fair oriental education, and at the age of twenty-one was first enlisted in the State service as a Commandant of the Lal Risala or Red Cavalry Body Guard. During the minority of his brother-in-law His Highness the Nawab Sahib, he stood strong by his side and eventually secured his independence from the galling tutelage of his imperious mother. In recognition of this service Nawab Mahabat Khanji raised him to the dignity of Prime Minister, which exalted position he has held since 1861 with credit to himself and advantage to the State. Under his administration the State of Junagadh is the only one in Kathiawar free from debts, and has in addition made steady progress in every direction. On the one hand the most cordial relations have been maintained with the paramount power, on the other hand the Wazir-e-Azam has served as a love-link between the ruler and the ruled.

His personal bravery suppressed the outlaws Jangaji Makrani and others who had for a time become the terror of the State, and the British Political Officers of the time complimented him highly on his gallantry. In the work of administration he has been no less bold and energetic. He has framed a regular revenue system abolishing the *Ijara* (or farming system) and increasing the annual income of the State from 10 to 30 lakhs. While thus the State has been benefitted, the condition of the ryats has improved. His high ideal of justice has also put the Judicial Department on a satisfactory footing, the Police has been reformed to the satisfaction of the British Government, while many miscellaneous improvements have been introduced in the different branches of the State.

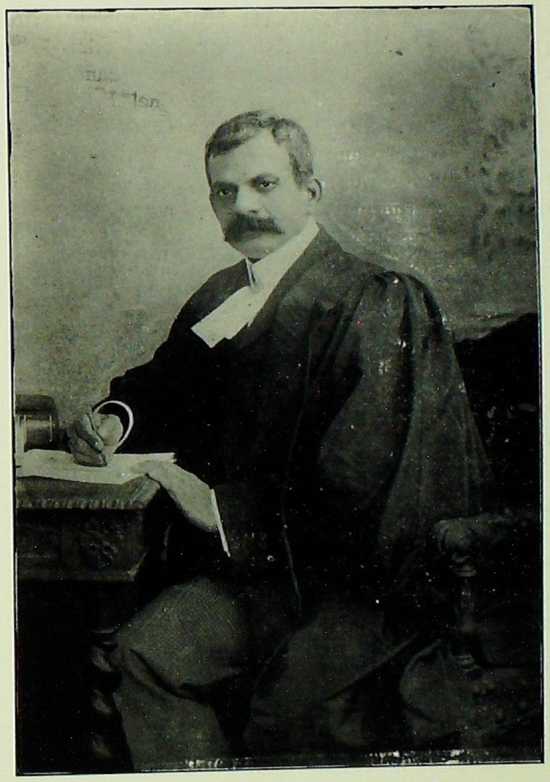
Education has not been the least favoured of his reforms, and he has helped the cause of education both within and outside the State. The Mahabat Madrasah, the Mahabat Fellowships awarded to the Mahomedan Graduates of the Bombay University, the scholarships for Law Students in England, the Bahavaddin College, all attests his liberal-mindedness in this direction. The latest donation of Rs. 10,000 to the proposed Muslim University also points to his guiding hand in the affairs of the State. Indeed, so unique is his personality that institutions like the Bahavaddin College that during the opening ceremony His Excellency Lord Curzon remarked in his long speech. "The Bahavaddin College is a fitting monument to one of the best and ablest ministers that

of the Martyr Imam Husain, grandson of Mahomed. He came to India in 1174 A. D. and took an active part in the conflict then going on between Hindus and Mahomedans; and his descendants remained attached to the Court of Delhi. The family settled down at Neora, in the District of Patna, and have held their positions of responsibility and trust under the British Rule. During the troubled days of the Mutiny of 1857 they proved very loyal and also very serviceable, and the family has always been held in high esteem by the Government. Khan Bahadur S. M. Nasiruddin entered Government service in 1875 and was posted to the District of Shahabad. In 1897 his services were transferred to the Military Department, in connection with the Punjab Transport duty. In 1881 he was on special duty in connection with License Tax, and the two following years he was on special duty at Durbhanga. In 1884 he was on special duty to acquire lands for the Behar Assam State Railway. For over six years he was employed on Judicial and Revenue work at Head-quarters and from 1895 he was on special duty as Deputy Collector, "Sone Canals, Revenue Division." From the middle of 1900 he was put in charge of a Civil Sub-division, and in 1903 his services were lent to Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum, Ruler of Bhopal, for employment as the Judicial Minister of the State. After two years he reverted to Government service and was appointed to act as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue at Calcutta, and in 1906 he was ordered to return to Bhopal and take up the work of Minister of Finances to that State, a position he holds at present. After more than thirty years' service Khan Bahadur S. M. Nasiruddin was permitted to retire from Government service and devote himself to the service of the Begum of Bhopal, who holds him in the highest esteem. In writing to him when he reverted to Government, Her Highness said: "I can never forget your faithfulness which will always remain rooted in my heart," and the good opinion that she held of him then has been enhanced since he became her Finance Minister.



KHAN BAHADUR S. M. NASIRUDDIN, REVENUE MINISTER, BHOPAL STATE.

LAXMIDAS RAOJI SAPAT, BARRISTER-AT LAW, JODHPORE, is an inhabitant of Cutch; hew as born, in Mandvi in Cutch in the year 1861 A. D., educated in the Alfred High School, Cutch, and Wilson College, Bombay. He was admitted in Cutch State service in the Educational Department, and worked as Principal, Alfred High School, Cutch, and was called to the Bar in 1900; he was appointed Dewan of Jaisalmer by the Government of India in 1903 in which capacity he worked for nearly 6 years, and his services were appreciated by the Government of India by the award of the title of Rao Sahib. While conferring the title of Rao Sahib on him Colonel Stratton, the Resident, made a speech at the public Darbar held at Jaisalmer in which he said:—"The credit for bringing about this satisfactory state of affairs is due to Mr. Laxmidas who, under the guidance of my predecessor Colonel Jennings, has faithfully discharged the obligation which has been laid upon him. Another matter about which Jaisalmer may congratulate itself is the present immunity from crime. Mr. Laxmidas has made efforts from the first to reduce crime to a minimum and the fact that there have been no dacoities for some time past proves that he has been most successful. In this and in other ways Mr. Laxmidas has carried on an exceedingly difficult task with much patience and ability and the result must be considered very gratifying."



LAXMIDAS RAOJI SAPAT, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, JODHPORE.

He was Judicial Secretary, Marwar Darbar, in 1910, which office he held for more than a year, and is now Secretary to the Regency Council, Marwar.

and satisfaction to his superiors. He served in various capacities, officiating at times as General Commanding the Indore Army. He was deputed to attend the Camps-of-exercise at Bangalore in 1881, and at Delhi in 1886, and to attend the Viceregal Durbar at Rawalpindi on the occasion of the visit of the Ameer of Kabul in 1885. General Khumansingh, C.S.I., Commanding the Indore Army, in recognising his services, says:—

"He (Major Bajee, Adjutant-General) comes from a respectable family. His father was an old and faithful servant of the State. He is very energetic, intelligent and desirous of introducing reforms in the Army, and he is working hard in effecting the same. He is very respectful and obedient to his superior officers. I am perfectly satisfied with the way in which he has conducted his duties under me." His services were also recognized by the Indore State, for recovering, while he was in the Sevine jungles, tiger shooting, cattle and property looted by a band of desperate dacoits. After the demise of Maharaja Tukojirao Holkar, Colonel Bajee joined the Baroda Army in November 1886. He has served the State in the capacity of a Remount Agent, Colonel Commanding the Cavalry and Artillery Brigades, Military Secretary, officiating General Officer Commanding, with the powers of Senapati, and occasionally even those of Dewan to dispose of departmental matters. He is now in command of the Infantry Brigade. He was of the greatest assistance during the time he acted as Military Secretary, and his ripe experience has been mentioned in the State Administration Report for 1908-09 as "being most helpful." He has won golden opinions from those under whom he had the honour to serve, and is very popular among his subordinates. When there was an outbreak on the North-West Frontier in 1897, an Expeditionary Force was sent to inflict punishment on the Afridi and Orakzai Tribes for their unprovoked aggression on the Peshawar and Kohat borders. Colonel Bajee (then Captain) was one of those whom the Government of India selected and attached to the staff of General Sir William Lockhart. While at Maidan, Tirha, he was appointed Assistant to the Commissariat and Transport Officer, Army Staff Camp. On his return to India, Lieut.-Colonel Edmund Barrow, Assistant Adjutant-General, Tirha Expeditionary Force, now General Commanding the Southern Army, wrote to Colonel Martelli, the then Resident at Baroda, about Colonel Bajee, as follows:—

"During the greater part of the campaign, he has been doing duty with the transport of the Head-quarter's camp and has shown great zeal, common sense and resource. The officers under whom he served have nothing but praise for him and between Shinowri and Kushalgarh on the return march of the heavy camp he was entrusted with the entire charge of the transport which duty he performed in the most satisfactory manner." His services in the field were highly appreciated by Sir William Lockhart, and were mentioned in despatches. Sir William on becoming Commander-in-Chief in India, once wrote to Colonel Bajee that he would be glad to have his services again in the field some day. Colonel Bajee has been awarded a medal with two clasps, and the Government of India, in acknowledging his good services, conferred upon him in 1898 the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

KHAN BAHADUR M. MOHAMED ISRAR HASSAN KHAN, JUDICIAL MINISTER, BHOPAL STATE, belongs to the renowned family of Hafiz Khel of Shah Jehan Pur (Rohilkhand). During the mutiny of 1857 his father and uncles rendered conspicuous services to the British Government. Mr. C. B. Macnail, Senior Member, Board of Revenue, in the course of his remarks about the family says: "Surely every member of so loyal a family is deserving of every consideration at our hands." Similarly H. H. A. C. Cadell, C.S.I., late Lieut.-Governor, in a letter recognised the valuable services rendered by this family. All the members of this family hold responsible posts under the Government. The subject of this sketch was first appointed as Tahsildar and did his work so well that he was soon made a Deputy Collector. His services were transferred to the Bhopal State in 1902 and after serving the State in various capacities he was appointed Judicial Minister. In this capacity he has introduced many reforms in the Judicial system of the State as well as the Police Department. He was invited to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi of 1903 and was granted a medal to that effect. In 1906 he was made a Khan Bahadur. In 1911 he accompanied Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal to Europe on the occasion of the Coronation Ceremony of King George in London. His services are much appreciated by Her Highness.



KHAN BAHADUR M. MOHAMAD ISRAR HASSAN KHAN, JUDICIAL MINISTER, BHOPAL STATE.

KHAN BAHADUR S. M. NASIRUDDIN, THE MINISTER OF FINANCES AT BOPAL (C.I.), belongs to an ancient and well-known Syed family of Neora in the Patna District. The present living members of the family are some 34th, and some 35th, in lineal descent from Mahomed. The first ancestor who came to India was Syed Husan, Khing Sawar, who was lineal descendant of the Imam Zainulahdin, son

has ever directed the affairs of a Native State." Bahavaddin Bhai's firmness, judgment, and tact formed one of the most valuable assets of the administration. His name has ever been intimately connected with every movement for the preservation of internal peace and the general progress of the State for half a century; and other projects costing lakhs of rupees have been connected with his name.



WAZIRZADAH MAHOMED OSMANKHAN SAHIB,
OF JUNAGADH.

Even at the age of 80 the venerable Wazir-e-Azam is as keen on the improvement of the State and in securing the happiness of its subjects as ever. He is a devoted Mahomedan and is diligent in the performance of his religious duties. At the same time his sense of justice is so strong that he settled the dispute between the Mahomedans and Hindus of Somnath in a manner so as to excite the admiration of both parties. Hindu pilgrims to Mounts Datars and Girnar have reason to bless him at each step for the stone stairs he has provided to facilitate the ascent of these steep heights. Not the least remarkable and amiable trail of his character in his true charity of heart which makes him treat even the poorest with cordiality and kindness.

His long and faithful service to the State and his loyalty to the British Crown were recognized by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria, who in 1893 conferred upon him the high distinction of a Companionship of the Most Exalted Order of the Indian Empire through Lord Harris who personally honoured him at Rajkot. The subject of

Nawab was not too slow to appreciate and commemorate it by a befitting address, which all classed Hindus and Mahomedans, rich and poor, presented. They clearly marked out the reign of peace and comfort, pleasure and prosperity, during the 32 years. His attitude of impartiality, courtesy and liberality won specially their hearts. His Highness Nawab Mahabat Khanji gave the Prime Minister the title of "Farzand-e Rashid" and "Amirul Umra Naserul Islam" for his long and meritorious services. His purse is always open to help the poor, needy and orphans. To further the interests of the education he has awarded scholarships to local and outside students, without any distinction of caste and creed. He has built many Inns, Hospitals, Schools, Musafarkhanas, Mosques, has sunk wells and established other institutions for the benefit of the people in general. He is always ready to encourage the art of literature. Many books have been dedicated to his name. He is of charitable disposition, and his purse is always open to help the needy, it is not too much to say that he deserves his name to be written in gold in the history of Junagadh, as it has become inseparable from it.

S. M. K. LALLU SAHIB, RAJENDRA BAHADUR SINGH, ELAKADAR, NAIKAN P. O., GOBINDGARH, REWAH STATE, is connected with the family of Shriman Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, G. C. S. I., of Rewah, and in fact is the nephew of the Maharaja. He knows Sanskrit, Persian and a bit of English. He is an expert with the rifle and has shot 26 big tigers, one of which he shot when he (himself) was going on foot. He is at present aged 46 years. He began to rule his territory since the age of 17 years. Several times he was awarded Sanads from the Durbar Rewah and from the Political Agent of Bhaghelkhand. He has got a seat amongst the first-class Sardars of the Rewah Durbar. He exercises powers of a Second-class Magistrate in his territory which extends over an area of 25 miles and the annual income of which is about Rs. 80,000. The population, according to the Census of 1911, is 46,133. Amongst his ancestors Dalip Rao and Jognath Rao had been most famous. His ancestors have always been faithful to the Rewah Raj and to the British Government. He was decorated with a medal in the Coronation Durbar of 1903.



S. M. K. LALLU SAHIB.



MAULVI MOHAMMAD FAZL-I-MATIN, K.B.

MAULVI MOHAMMAD FAZL-I-MATIN, K.B., was born in June, 1869, at Delhi. He is the great-grandson of *Allama* Fazl-i-Imam, the famous scholar and philosopher of Khairabad (Oudh), who with his distinguished nephew Nawab Barkat Ali Khan, in the reign of His Highness Maharaja Sahib Singh for the first time introduced the Revenue system and established Police and Law Courts throughout Patiala State, and evolved an orderly administration out of chaos and anarchy. His grandfather Maulvi Mohammad Fazl-i-Rahman was the Chief Political Officer with the Patiala Forces in both the Sikh wars, and though a civilian by profession, when the occasion arose, he changed the cloak of a Judge for the sword of a soldier. In the time of the Mutiny, though his indifferent health prevented him from marching with the State troops to Delhi, he in those troublous and exciting days was the principal adviser and right hand trusty of the great Maharaja Sir Narindra Singh, who reposed great confidencè in him, and acted upon his advice in all matters of importance, and consulted him in carrying out the minutest details of his policy.

His father Maulvi Mohammad Fazl-i-Hakim was the Chief Secretary to Maharaja Sir Naraindra Singh, and served the State in various capacities with conspicuous loyalty and proverbial honesty as a Nazim, Deputy Financial Minister and High Court Judge, and was eventually promoted to be a Member of the State Wazarit. He retired from the membership of the State Wazarit about 13 years ago and died full of years and honours in 1910.

His Highness the present Maharaja showed singular mark of respect to his memory by paying a visit of condolence to his eldest son the object of this sketch.

Maulvi Mohammad Fazl-i-Matin was first appointed an A.-D.-C. to His late Highness Maharaja Sir Rajendra Singh and afterwards became a District Magistrate. When in 1900 Mr. Tomkins was deputed by the Government in the Phulkian States to stamp out the dacoities, which had assumed alarming aspect in those days he was selected by the Durbar to act as a Sessions Judge to try the cases. In 1901 the District of Narnaul had on account of official corruption and dishonesty, become a scene of disorder, the late Council of Regency with the special advice of the then Political Agent Major (now Colonel) Popham Young, C.I.E., promoted him to the Nazamat of Narnaul. He brought the district to the normal condition of peace and order by introducing many salutary reforms, such as the abolition of *Begar* or forced labour and prohibition of the special low prices which the officials paid for the articles they purchased and which had grown into a sort of well-established privilege. He made a name for honesty and impartial justice which became a household word in the Nazamat and would be long remembered by a grateful people. In the year 1905 he was entrusted by the Durbar to organise the Registration Department which did not exist in the State before. In June, 1908, the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him by Lord Minto. He was one of the special tribunal appointed by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib to try the well-known

Patiala Sedition case. His Highness the Maharaja, in recognition of his services, was pleased to appoint him a permanent Session Judge. He officiated as a Chief Court Judge in the last year and is now acting in the same capacity again. He wrote a pamphlet on the doctrine of the Muslam *Jihad* in Persian and English. He also wrote a brochure on Plague in Persian for which he received the thanks of the Government. The family is well known for their unflinching loyalty to the Government and the State, their honesty and righteousness are proverbial in the Phulkian States.

SETH PUNAMCHAND K. KOTAWALA is an inhabitant of Patan in the Gaekwar's territory. His ancestors opened a cloth shop in Kote 150 years ago. His age is 37 years and is a Jain by nationality, and when his father died he fed 100,000 persons in his district on a particular day, since then this day is being observed as a holiday in the District.



SETH PUNMACHAND KARAMCHAND KOTAWALA.

He was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Jain Conference held at Patan and his speech delivered on this occasion was really very instructive and full of high ideals. He was a Member of His Highness the Gaekwar's Council and is still the President of the Mahajana Sabha of Kadi. He is a pioneer merchant of opium, jewelry and corn.

There is famine in Gujarat this year, and he has opened a charitable house where he gives food to the poor without having any caste distinction. Amongst his charities a few may be mentioned; Different Jain Tiraths, Rs. 2,00,000; Help to different Jain Funds, Rs. 1,00,000; One dinner to residents of Patan, Rs. 40,000; Ujamnas (Jain ceremony), Rs. 50,000. Jain Inn at Palitana, Rs. 40,000; Jain Temple Palitana, Rs. 25,000; One inn at Patan, Rs. 25,000; Spent in famine of 1956, Rs. 25,000; several others of lakhs of rupees.



MR. A. RAMANNA, ADVOCATE AND MEMBER OF THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MYSORE.



RAO BAHADUR MR. V. NAGAM AIVA, B.A., F.R., HIST. S., TIRUMALAI LODGE, TRIVANDRUM, TRAVANCORE.

A. RAMANNA, ADVOCATE, MYSORE, was born in 1863 of poor parentage in Avaty family. He lost his father while young. Read under municipal light; fed by public charity. Enrolled Advocate, Chief Court, 1886. Assiduity, honesty straightforwardness, self-reliance, implicit faith in God, mark out his successful career. Elected delegate to the National Congress, 1906, by the 24 Parganas, Calcutta. Took part in the deliberations of the Social Industrial, and Temperance Conferences. A Member of the Mysore Representative Assembly, elected to Mysore Legislative Council in 1910. Recently appointed member, Mysore Economic Conference.

DEWAN BAHADUR V. NAGAM AIYA, B.A., F.R., HIST. S., Retired Senior Dewan Peishcar and Acting Dewan of Travancore, was born in December 1850. He is a Telugu Brahmin of the Aruvelu Niyogi clan, and was educated in His Highness the Maharajah's School at Trivandrum. While the Maharaja was distributing prizes to the boys of the school according to the custom, he early attracted the attention of the Maharaja. He passed the Matriculation in 1865, First Arts in 1866. The poverty of his parents obliged him to enter the Government Service as a clerk on Rs. 6. It was while working as clerk and then as a Teacher that he passed his F. A. and went through his B.A. course. He took the B.A. degree in 1870 and received the Cullen's Prize of Rs. 80. He was presented to His Excellency the Governor of Madras by the College Principal in 1868. After getting his degree he served the Government on various important charges, slowly and steadily he rose to the important post of Dewan in 1902 when the Maharaja proceeded on tour to the Delhi Coronation Durbar. He was again placed in charge of the administration in 1904 on retirement of Mr. K. Krishnasawmy Row, C.I.E., from the Dewanship. He was appointed for the third time as Dewan when Mr. P. V. Madhava, B.A., C.I.E., accompanied His Highness the Maharaja to Madras in 1905. He retired from the Public Service of Travancore after a long distinguished and an Honorable career in December 1907.

PANDIT HARI SHARAN RATURI, son of Pandit Hans Ram Raturi, of Tehri, Gurhwal State, was born on the 16th September, 1860. He comes of a noble Brahman family who have rendered distinguished meritorious services to the Gurhwal Rajas from time to time and have received Jagirs and Khillats One of his forefathers earned special distinction in wars against adjoining States in the 17th century, gaining for the Gurhwal Raja signal victories, and have since held high offices, both Civil and Military, in the State. He was educated at the Tehri School, and matriculated from the Training High School, Dehra Dun, 1882. He was the first person to pass out the Entrance in whole of the Tehri Garhwal State. He was appointed as Headmaster, Pratap School, Tehri, and Private Tutor to present Ruler His Highness the Maharaja Sri Keerti Shah Saib Bahadur, K.C.S.I., in January 1883. On His Highness being given Ruling Powers, he was transferred to Rawain, as Tahsildar in March 1892, in which capacity he received congratulations from the Durbar for good work. He was appointed as Manager, Badrinath Temple, in March 1893 and was specially commended by D. T. Roberts, Esq., and Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Grigg Commissioner of Kumaun Division. Mr. Roberts, writing on the 19th September, 1893, says :—"I have not seen Hari Sharan Raturi, who was selected by Tehri Durbar to act as Manager, Badrinath Temple, when the late Naib Rawal suddenly abandoned his post. But judging from results, he seems to be an exceptionally capable man. He has so managed affairs during his short tenure of office that he has paid off the whole of the large debt, which had been accumulating for years, at the same time pilgrims have been better looked after and have suffered less inconvenience than formerly and a great deal has been done to save them from extortion practised by Pandas and Dimries who swarm at the Temple. Hari Sharan seems to be the right man for the right place." Colonel Grigg, wrote similarly on return from Badrinath. He was Deputy Conservator of State Forests in April 1894, and soon after deputed to make arrangements in connection with the great Gohna Flood of 1894, as the officer representing the Tehri Durbar and received the following wire on 5th September, 1894; "Thanks of the Viceroy and of the Lieutenant-Governor has great pleasure in conveying to all the officers employed in connection with the Gohna landship by permission of the Viceroy the expression of His Excellency's very sincere congratulations on the success which has attended for the precaution taken to prevent loss of life. His Excellency considers great credit is due to those who were responsible for the arrangements. The Lieutenant-Governor desires at the same time to express his sense of the excellent services rendered by all concerned." He officiated for the Private Secretary to His Highness in 1895 for three months. In 1896 he was deputed to make arrangements for His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Gaekwar of Baroda's trip to Gangotri and received thanks of the Maharaja Gaekwar. His Highness' Secretary writing on the 6th June, 1896, says :—"I am glad to testify at the desire of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Gaekwar that the roads and bridges on the route to Gangotri were in good



PANDIT HARI SHARAN RATURI.

condition and that acquainted as you were with the route you rendered very good services to His Highness. His Highness was thoroughly satisfied with the work done by you to make the journey a comfortable one. Your company, I am informed, was very useful and your attendance was constant. In short I am to express His Highness' satisfaction at the work entrusted to you to have been so well performed." In September, 1896, he was appointed Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Rawain Pargannah. His work was appreciated and mentioned in both capacities. In 1903 he officiated for the Conservator of State Forests for three months, and in August of the same year was appointed Superintendent, Public Works Department, in which office he was conspicuously successful. General Drummond, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, writing on the 7th January, 1910, says :—" Ever since His Highness the Raja made his offer of Imperial Service Troops, you have rendered great assistance in everything connected with the progress of the Tehri Sapper and I take this opportunity of thanking you for the help you have given to the Inspecting Officers." Major Twining, Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Troops, writing on the 18th November, 1908, says :—" You may be sure that your part in this and with regard to all in the help I have had from you in all the other affairs of the Tehri Company will be brought very favourably to the notice of Government." Captain Boileau and Lieutenant Ling, the Inspecting and Assistant Inspecting Officers have similarly commended his services. He was in charge of the Bardayas arrangements of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. J. S. Campbell, the Political Agent, who congratulated him on his excellent work and arrangements. The Government was pleased to confer upon him, as a personal distinction, the title of " Rai Sahib " on the 1st January, 1910. He officiated for the Wazir, Tehri Durbar, for two months in 1910, and is now on special duty. He has been a Member of His Highness' Council for making Laws and Regulations since 1899. He is a Jagirdar in Tehri State and has a village as proprietor, in the Dehra Dun district, comprising of about 2,000 bighas. As a public man he has been generous and has enhanced the cause of education. He has helped the poor and given scholarships to the deserving. Personally, he is a genial and pleasant in manners and ready to serve any public cause. Jagdeesh Sharan, his heir and son, was born in October, 1899.

RAI PITAMBAR DAS, P. C. S., RAI BAHADUR, Deputy Collector of the United Provinces and Revenue Member of the Council of Regency, Indore, was born in 1862, and educated at St. John's College, Agra. His ancestors held high office under the Moghul Emperors, and left their mark on the history of those times. His father saved many lives during the Mutiny, and when the Andamans were selected as a penal station for Indian convicts, he was sent there as Assistant Superintendent to help in the organization of the Settlement. Rai Pitambar Das has served many offices and is held in high repute.

RAI BAHADUR PANDIT RAMA DUTT RATURI, son of Pandit Manga Nand Raturi, was born on the 2nd November, 1854, at Muaza Gouri, Patti Odeypur, British Gurhwal, and comes of a respectable family in Gurhwal, which rendered meritorious civil and military services to the Gurhwal Rajas and received Khillats and Jagirs from time to time. On the annexation of a part of the district into the British Empire, proprietary rights in Muaza Jia Damrara and Gouri Odeypur were allowed to remain in the family. His great-grandfather Chawnji was given the important task of revenue levying and its collection at the commencement of the British *regime* which he did with conspicuous success. Since then the family has served under the British Flag and shown their loyalty and devotion to the Crown. Pandit Rama Dutt was educated in the Bareilly College and was exceptionally shining in mathematics ; but owing to certain unavoidable circumstances, he had to give up his studies before passing the Entrance Examination (1873). He was soon after appointed in the Jaunsar Forest Division. Hard work, merits and obedience to superior officers soon gave him a marvellous uplift. As a Range Officer, his invention of *sledge road* (1887-88) and designing some very successful bridges and roads in the hills soon attracted attention of superior officers. The Government Forest Department was suffering loss in sale of deodar trees on account of alliance and combination of timber merchants. On his proposal to work the timber departmentally, the Government accepted and placed him in charge of the Departmental Timber Operation, which brought enhanced revenue to the Government Department and broke down the possible combination in future. He was highly praised by his superior officers. Another important invention of *telescopic floating* of timber in 1892-93 saved the Government of the expenses and proved beneficial to all the timber workers and Forest Department. This was followed by *Wire Tramway invention* in 1896 which was very highly spoken of by all the British Officers and introduced in others forests. He was promoted to the post of Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in 1896. The latest invention of the *dry slide and truck-tramway* in the Jaunsar Forests in 1903-04 was appreciated by Civil and Military Officers of Chakrata. The Military and the Forest Department which were supplied with fuel at very high rates were saved a great deal of expenses. All these and many minor works of utility are a monument of his genius and merits and most of them are profitable in timber trade. When he remained in charge of the Jaunsar Forest Division for sometime and was Personal Assistant to the District Forest Officer, he carried out his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Government. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces was pleased to grant a certificate of merit in the name of the King-Emperor in 1903. In 1906 His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General was pleased to confer upon him the title of " Rai Bahadur " as a personal distinction. In July 1907 he retired from Government service amidst universal regrets which was a serious loss to the service



R. B. PANDIT RAMA DUTT RATURI.

and revenues of the Jaunsar Division in particular; and at the time of his departure, he was given address and was remarked to be "an officer in office and a friend at home." His services were always mentioned highly in the Annual Administration Reports and in the *Gazetteer* for the gazetted officers, his loss was specially mentioned in 1907-08 and 1908-09 in the subsequent reports of the Jaunsar Division when the revenues went down considerably.

The Tehri Durbar had requested the Government for the loan of his services to the State as the ablest officer conversant with the customs and manners of the hill people and management of hill forests, which was sanctioned, and he took charge of the State forests as Conservator, on the 22nd July, 1907. Since then the finance have shown remarkable improvement. He has shown considerable courage and genius in remodelling and re-constructing the Department by introducing various scientific and improved methods in the management and conservatism and started plantations in various parts of the country. The waste and refuse wood which had never been utilized is yielding the State a good revenue. The Forest Settlement and Demarcation which were given up as hopeless task by his predecessors between 1896 and 1907 were taken up by him and are nearing completion. Both the Forest Department (the Durbar) on the one side and the tenantry on the other have expressed entire satisfaction at his unique labours. At the time of hill tour in 1909, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, Mr. Campbell, the Commissioner, Mr. Osmaston, the Conservator, and Mr. Courthope, the District Forest Officer were pleased with the condition of the forests under his management. He draws Rs. 100 per month as Government pension and Rs. 500 per month as Conservator of State Forests. His income from all sources is about Rs. 12,000 per year.

RAO SAHEB NAHANALAL HIMATRAM VISHNOGARA NAGAR is a Brahmin of Vishanagar under Baroda; he is Head Clerk to the Political Agent, Palanpur Agency. He was born in 1859 and joined the Government service in 1878. By his long and faithful service he has gained the approbation of his superiors, and was rewarded with the title of Rao Saheb in 1910. His eldest son is in the office of the Treasury Officer, Rajkot.

KHAN BAHADUR SHAMS-UL-ULAMA, MOULVI AHMED ABDUL AZIZ KHAN NAWAB AZIZJUNG BAHADUR, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), claims descent from Huzrath Jafar Iyar, cousin of "Muhammad" the Prophet. He entered the service of the Nizam's Government in the Judicial Department and retired as a District Collector and First-class Magistrate. He has been a voluminous writer, and his pen has touched on such varied subjects as revenue and financial codes, agriculture, viticulture, history, public charities and endowments, accountancy, ornithology and lexicography; and it is interesting to note that all his works have been printed in his own Press. His great work, a Persian Dictionary, the fifth volume of which is now in the Press, will consist of 28 volumes. In consideration of his literary labours the Government of India conferred on him the title of Khan Bahadur and Shumus-ul-Ulama, and His Highness the Nizam bestowed upon the titles of Khan Bahadur and Nawab Aziz Jung.

RAO BAHADUR THAKUR DURJAN SINGH JAOLI, CHIEF JUDICIAL MINISTER, ALWAR, is a Kushwaha Kshatriya Sub-clan Dasawat Naruka, and connected by marriage with Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah and Karauli Chiefs. His ancestors Dhiraj Singh, son of Gaj Singh (founder of Jaoli) and Awazra received the hereditary title of Raja with other distinctions from Moghul Emperors of Delhi, has three sons Kalian Singh, Krishna Singh and Raghubir Singh and one uncle Hathi Singh, former Khudyava Chief who gets annual hereditary allowance from Alwar.



MAHOMED AKBAR NAZERALLI HYDARI, B.A.

MAHOMED AKBAR NAZERALLI HYDARI, B.A., HYDERABAD, was born in 1869, and educated at St. Francis Xavier's College, Bombay. He joined the Indian Finance Department in 1888, and has served in almost every province of India. He was lent to His Highness the Nizam's Government as a financial expert, and he is now Home Secretary to that Prince. Mr. Hydari goes to the Delhi Durbar at the invitation of His Highness.

MONEPANDA MUTTANNAH, RAI BAHADUR, BANGALORE, was born in 1855, and entered Government service as an Assistant Conservator of Forests. He was the first Indian Conservator of Forests in Mysore. He owns coffee estates, rice lands, and house property. He was made Rai Bahadur in 1899.

MAHAMAHOPADHIYAYA MAHANT HARI SHARMA MUNI MANDIR QUNKALA PUNI GARHWAL is a Sanskrit scholar who devotes his life mainly to the worship of Mahadeo and contemplation. He was educated in a Sanskrit School in Nepal, and devotes a portion of his days to teaching the ancient learning to boys, but has no real occupation.

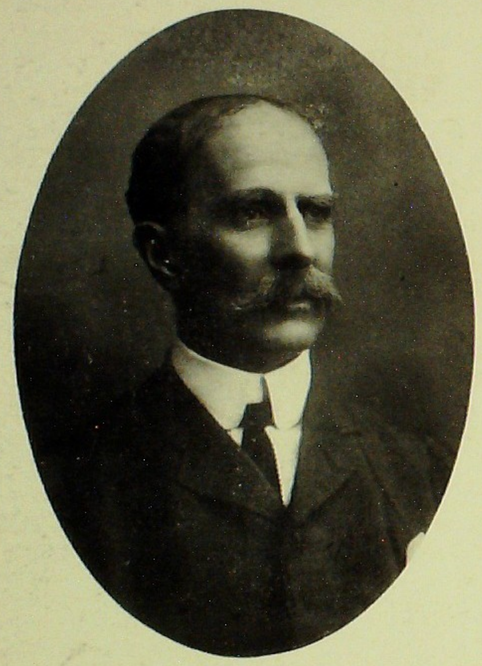
KAZI AZIZUDDIN AHMED KHAN BAHADUR, Revenue Member, State Council, Bharatpur, and Trustee of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, is a leading light in the educational world, and the author of 34 books in English and Urdu. The title of "Khan Bahadur" was conferred on him in 1905. He entered Government service in 1877, and retired as Magistrate and Collector.

SHAIKH LAL MOHAMED, THE RESIDENCY, BARODA, was born in 1864, and is a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Medical Department. He is in possession of the medal for service with the Suakim Field Force, 1884, and the Khedive's Bronze Star, Delhi Durbar, 1903 medal. He was created "Khan Sahib" in 1898.

BENGAL.

These pages contain the photographs and biographies of the Officials, Zemindars, Title Holders, Honorary Magistrates, Dignitaries and other Personages residing in different parts of Bengal.

THE HON'BLE MR. FRANCIS ALEXANDER SLACKE, B.A., C.S.I., has had a very distinguished career. Entering the Indian Civil Service in 1874, he was appointed Magistrate and Collector in 1892. Four years later he became Secretary to the Board of Revenue; and in 1900 he was appointed Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue and General Department. In 1903 he acted as Commissioner. In 1906 he was made a Member of the Board of Revenue; and the same year he officiated as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. To-day he holds the important position of Vice-President of the Bengal Legislative Council. He possesses great organizing ability, and is an economical and wise administrator; and he is deservedly popular with all classes throughout Bengal.



THE HON'BLE FRANCIS ALEXANDER SLACKE, B.A., C.S.I.

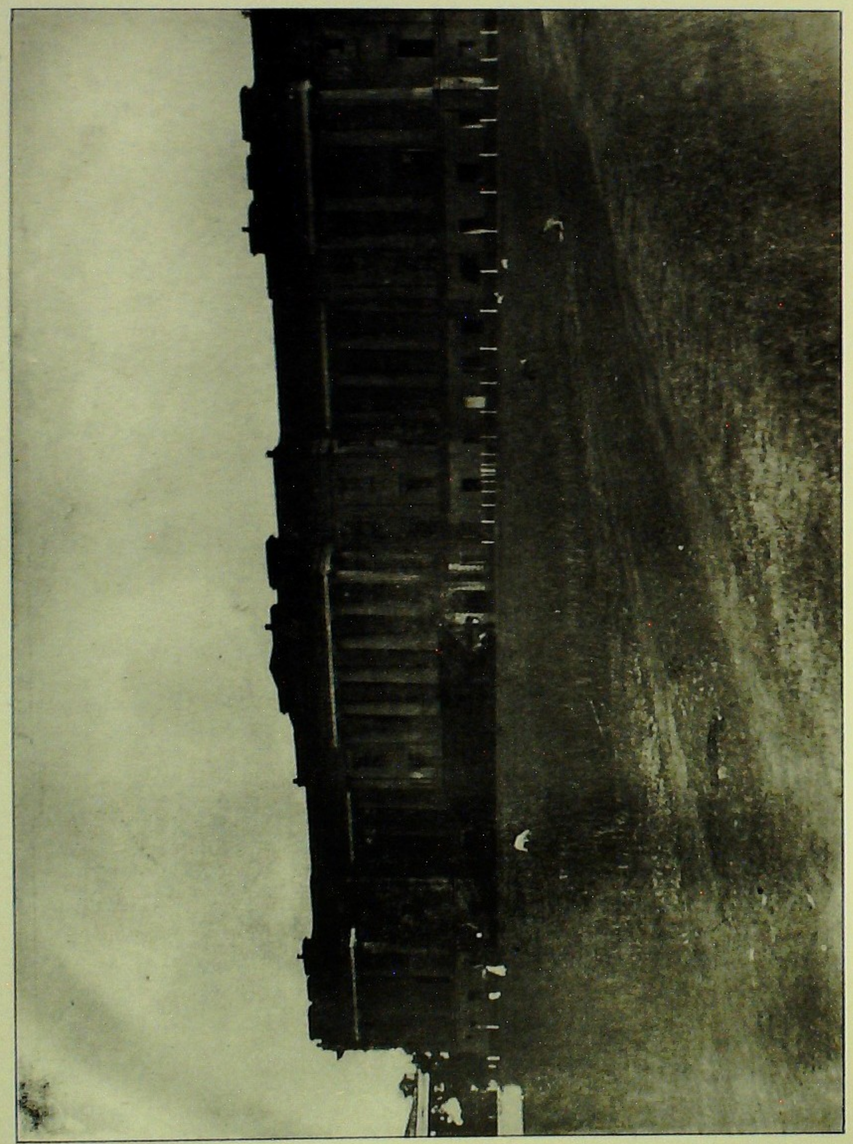


THE HON'BLE MR. C.E.A.W. OLDHAM, I.C.S.

THE HON'BLE MR. C. E. A. W. OLDHAM, I.C.S., Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal, and Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, was born in Galway, in 1869, and was educated at the Grammar School under private tutors, and at Balliol College, Oxford. He joined the service in October, 1890, serving as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Under Secretary to Government in different Departments, and as Acting Financial Secretary. He then served as a Magistrate and Collector for about 8 years, when he was selected, in 1905, to organise a separate Department of Agriculture for the Province of Bengal. Mr. Oldham held charge of this Department for nearly 2 years, establishing it on its present basis, when he was appointed to be Financial and Municipal Secretary to Government in 1907. In 1910, on return from furlough, he was appointed to be Commissioner of Excise and Salt. In 1902 Mr. Oldham was awarded the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Medal of the First-class for distinguished services in connection with the plague. He has written a Manual of Arboriculture for Bengal; Report on the Condition of Bengal Silk Industry; Report on the System of District Administration in the Madras Presidency as compared with Bengal, &c.



HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB BAHADUR OF MURSHIDABAD (BENGAL).



PALACE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB OF MURSHIDABAD.

IHTSHAM-UL-MULK, RAIS-UD-DOWLA, AMIRUL-OMRA, NAWAB ASAF KADR, SIR WASIF ALI MEERZA KHAN BAHADUR MAHABAT JANG, K. C. S. I., NAWAB BAHADUR OF MURSHIDABAD.

THE NAWAB BAHADUR OF MURSHIDABAD was born on the 7th January, 1875. He succeeded his father, Nawab Ali Kadr Syed Hussan Ali Mirza Bahadur, in 1906; and married the daughter of his uncle, Nawab Wala Kadr Syed Hossein Ali Mirza Bahadur.

He comes of a very ancient family, being eighth from Meer Jaffer, who was Nawab Nazim of Bengal in 1757. The grandfather of Meer Jaffer, who came from Arabia to Delhi, was a direct descendant of the Prophet, being thirty-seventh from Ali, the Amir-ul-Momin and Fatema, the Prophet's daughter. He is sixty-fifth from Abraham of the Old Testament. As head of the Mahomedans of Bengal, he has a wide and far-reaching influence, and although he carries out the rules of his religion with care and precision, and is an ardent follower of the Prophet, he is by no means bigoted, and on more than one occasion has helped to bring about in Bengal a better understanding between the Hindus and his co-religionists.

He was sent by his father to England in 1887 and educated at Sherbourne, Rugby and Trinity College, Oxford, and afterwards he visited many parts of the United Kingdom and made an extensive tour of the continent of Europe.

Returning to Murshidabad in 1895, he immediately took an active part in the administration of the Nizamut, and although he retains a warm affection for England, he now devotes himself to local duties and the public affairs of Bengal. In 1900 he was appointed a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and in the Council Chamber pleaded eloquently on behalf of greater educational facilities for the population of the Province. He is a fluent speaker and has a keen, perceptive intelligence, and in all public movements for the benefit of the community, he takes a lively interest. Locally, he has done great things for education, and the Nizamut School at Murshidabad is one of the most progressive Schools in the Province.

In 1902, he was chosen by the then Viceroy (Lord Curzon) to represent Bengal at the Coronation of King Edward; and now he has been selected to welcome Their Majesties to Calcutta and to present to them the other Princes and nobles of Bengal. This selection has gratified everyone, as he is not only the premier noble of the Province, but also the lineal descendant of the Nawab Nazim, who played such an important part in the affairs of Bengal in the days of Clive and Warren Hastings.

His home—Murshidabad—is historically one of the most interesting places in India. There, one treads on historic ground, and is surrounded by records of the past that give food for thought, for Murshidabad was a great city in the days when the French and the English were struggling for supremacy in India, and the assistance given by Meer Jaffer, the ancestor of the present Nawab Bahadur, no doubt turned the tide in England's favour.

Lord Clive wrote of Murshidabad:—"The city is as extensive and populous and rich as the city of London with the difference that there are individuals in the first possessing infinitely greater property than any in the last city." By the *perwana* for the establishment of a Mint in Calcutta, Meer Jaffer laid the foundations of the commercial prosperity of the present capital of British India.

"To the noblest of merchants, the English Company, be the Royal favour."

"In Calcutta, a Mint is established. You shall coin gold and silver of equal weight and fineness with the asherfis and rupees of Murshidabad in the name of Calcutta. In the subas of Bengal, Behar and Orissa they shall be current."

In spite of trials and misfortunes the descendants of Meer Jaffer remained true to the English, and the family coat-of-arms, adopted by the Nawab Bahadur, is characteristic of the fortune and character of this ancient and royal family. It consists of a shield, supported by unicorns, on which is a fish, representing the dignity of the Mahi Murateb, the rank bestowed on his ancestors by the Emperors of Delhi. The crest above the shield is supported by two Zulfekars or the double-bladed swords of Ali, which is the family insignia. The motto on the riband is *Nil Desperandum*. The colour of the standards resting on either side are red and green, emblematic of Hassan and Hossein. The red represents blood, as Hossein was slain, and the green represents poison administered to Hassan.

THE MAHARAJ-ADHIRAJ SIR BIJOY CHAND MAHTAB OF BURDWAN K.C.I.E., I.O.M., is the premier Hindu nobleman of Bengal. He was born in 1881, and succeeded the late Maharaja Aftab Chand Mahtab Bahadur in 1887. During his long minority his large estates were administered by the Court of Wards. His education was begun by an English Governor and carefully carried out by Babu Ram Narain, Principal of the Burdwan Raj College. In 1903 he was placed on the *gadi* by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and ever since he has taken an active part in the management of his estates, which are in nineteen different districts and cover an area of about 4,134 miles, with a population of some 2,000,000 souls.



H. H. THE MAHARAJ-ADHIRAJ SIR BIJOY CHAND MAHTAB OF BURDWAN.

The Maharaja has a magnificent physique, and possesses courage and presence of mind, as was proved when he threw himself between Sir Andrew Fraser and a would-be assassin. He has literary tastes and has written a song book called the 'Bijoy Gitika,' and a collection of essays on modern subjects, entitled 'Studies.' His travels in Europe have put him in touch with the West, and he has adopted many Western habits while remaining there to his caste and religion. He is the only Kshattriya Prince in India, and the acknowledged head of the entire Kshattriya community throughout the country. His charities are numerous, for he maintains many *Thakurbatis* or temples at Burdwan and Kalna where the poor are daily fed, also *Sadabratas* or alms-houses where *Sidha* of rice and flour are daily distributed to all who apply for them. He is a firm believer in education, and supports a College at Burdwan where free education is given to Bengali youths up to the First Arts Standard. He supports also a High School, a Sanskrit College, and school for girls at Kalna. On the Bengal Legislative Council he has done good work, and although he has been only a few years on the *gadi* and is quite a young man, he promises to play an important part in the affairs of India. He has a deep sense of the responsibilities of his high position and a sincere desire to use his great wealth for the good not only of his people who live in his estates, but also the general public.

The hereditary title of Maharaj-Adhiraj held by the Burdwan's family since the times of the Mahomedan Emperors was recognised and confirmed to the present Maharaj at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1903. The title of Bahadur was added to it in 1903, and the whole title of Maharaj-Adhiraj Bahadur was conferred by the Viceroy in 1908. The Maharaj-Adhiraja Bahadur was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January, 1909, and the same Gazette announced his admission into the Third Class, Civil Division of the Indian Order of Merit, for the conspicuous courage displayed by him in the Overtoun Hall on the 7th November, 1908, when he helped to save the life of Sir Andrew Fraser (the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) by interposing his own person between Sir Andrew and the would-be assassin's revolver, and thus shielding the Lieutenant-Governor at the risk of his own life. His Highness has many beautiful residences, including the Mahtab Manzil at Burdwan, the Bijoy Manzil at Alipore, Calcutta, and the Rose Bungalow at Darjeeling.

THE MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR RAMESHWAR SINGH OF DARBHANGA is descended from an ancient Rajput family whose ancestor Mahesh Thakur obtained the rank of Raja and the grant of the Darbhanga Raj from Akbar, the Mughal Emperor of Delhi, early in the sixteenth century. The honours and lands thus conferred were continued by the Mughal Emperors on the following conditions that the Rajas of Darbhanga should do justice, relieve distress and put their country in a flourishing condition. These stipulations have been faithfully carried out from generation to generation and have, in fact, become watchwords with the Rajas of Darbhanga who have always shown themselves lovers of Justice and friends of the poor and the distressed, not only in their own Raj but also throughout Bengal. The present Raja Bahadur of Darbhanga is the youngest son of the Maharaja Maheshwar Singh, he was born in January the 16th, 1860, and has succeeded his lamented brother, the Maharaja Bahadur Luchmeswar Singh on the *gadi*, December 1898. He was educated by a private English tutor, Mr. Chastor MacNaughton, and also at Queen's College, Benares, and he was appointed by Lord Lytton in 1878 to the statutory Civil Service. Very early in life he evinced much public spirit, and after retiring from the service he served with marked impartiality and good sense as assistant Magistrate of Darbhanga of Chapra and of Bhagalpur. In 1886 he was created a Raja Bahadur in recognition of his valuable



HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SIR RAMESHWAR SINGH BAHADUR OF DARBHANGA.



BACK VIEW OF THE CALCUTTA PALACE OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA.

services and in the same year he was appointed a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council; since his accession to the *gadi* he has been granted the title of Maharaja Bahadur as an acknowledgment of his high rank as one of the premier Nobles of India, and also the prominent part he has taken not only in the administration of his own Raj but also in the public affairs of Bengal and British India.

Like his honoured brother and predecessor the Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameshwar Singh is one of the most munificent of India's philanthropists; and the experience that he gained of man and affairs while he was Member of Bengal Civil Service and Assistant Magistrate enables him to discriminate wisely the administration of his great wealth. He is one of the largest land-owners in India and his jungles on the Nepal frontier offer some of the finest spot that this country affords. This Raj is quite up to date as regards education, roads, bridges, and agriculture, and its capital. Darbhanga has about sixty thousand inhabitants. His family cognisance, the sacred gangetic dophim, is taken by the Hindu population of his Rajas as a guarantee for peace, security and good Government.

In character the Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameshwar Singh is a man of deeds rather than words. He is ever ready to give advice or active assistance when asked, but not inclined to come forward unless pressed to do so. Proud of his ancient lineage, busy with the affairs of his Raj, a shrewd judge of motives and men is the Maharaja Bahadur, and these things give him great influence in the affairs of Bengal. Of him it may be said that he faithfully carries out the conditions on which the Darbhanga Raj was bestowed on his ancestors, for he does justice, relieves distress and puts his country in a flourishing condition. He has recently won the heart of the Hindu population by taking up the cause of Hindu University, where he has given a princely donation of five lakhs.

MAHARAJA MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI OF COSSIMBAZAR was confirmed as Maharaja by the Government on the 30th of May, 1898. He succeeded his illustrious aunt Maharani Surnamoyi, and he has continued all her gifts and acts of charity. The water-works commenced by Maharani Surnamoyi, in order to supply the town of Berhampore with pure water, have been completed by Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi, and he continues to maintain the Berhampore College at an annual charge of twenty-two thousand rupees. He is as generous as he is wealthy, and he is greatly beloved by the people of Cossimbazar. In educational matters he takes a great interest and he gives liberal donations to Schools and Colleges. His palace at Cossimbazar is a fine building of beautiful carved stone taken from the palace of Chet Singh, Maharaja of Benares; and hovering in its precincts may be seen daily crowds of mendicants waiting for the never-failing generosity of the popular Maharaja.

Cossimbazar has to-day only a population of about one thousand two hundred people; but at the time when the East India Company established itself there, it was a wealthy and thickly-populated city. To it went Warren Hastings as Factor of the East India Company, and he had as his banian one Kanta Babu, an ancestor of the present Maharaja of Cossimbazar. When Nawab Siraj-ud-dowla attacked the English factory at Cossimbazar, Kanta Babu helped Warren Hastings to escape to Calcutta, and Warren Hastings did not forget this kindness, but, when he was made Governor-General of India, he sent for Kanta Babu and gave him a lucrative post in Calcutta, and from that time the family of Kanta Babu has prospered greatly.

The aunt of Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi was granted the title of "Maharani" on account of her many acts of charity; and the Government has granted the title of "Maharaja" to her nephew and heir—the present Maharaja who follows in her footsteps and who is one of the greatest philanthropists in Bengal. He has recently given a princely donation of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Hindu University.



MAHARAJA MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI OF COSSIMBAZAR.

MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINGH OF NASHIPUR was born on the 9th of June, 1865. He comes of very distinguished ancestry, his family tree being traceable to Maharaja Tarawah, who was the Ruling Chief of Bejapur in the Deccan in the 14th century. Maharaja is a model Zemindar and has done much to improve the condition of his tenants. His book "The Rules for the Management of the Nashipur Raj Estate" has proved very useful to many of the leading Zemindars of Bengal. His public career began in 1887, when he was made an Honorary Magistrate of the Lalbag Independent Bench, and the following year he was elected Chairman of the Murshidabad Municipality. On the 1st of January, 1891, he was made Raja; in 1897 he was created Raja Bahadur; and on the 1st of January, 1910, the title of Maharaja was conferred upon him on account of his manifold services of public utility. That the Government holds him in high esteem is proved by his having been appointed a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1899. At Nashipur he is very popular, being a kind and generous patron, and the donor of wells, schools and dispensaries to the inhabitants. His Palace at Nashipur is built after the pattern of Government House, Calcutta. The Nashipur Raj has always been noted for its loyalty since the days when Raja Devi Sinha rendered valuable services to Clive at Plassey; and the present Maharaja of Nashipur continues the traditions of his House, being a staunch supporter of the Government.



MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINGH OF NASHIPUR.

THE HON'BLE MAHARAJ KUMAR RISHEE CASE LAW was born in Chinsurah on the 4th of May, 1859; and at an early age became associated with his father, the Hon'ble Maharaja Durga Charan Law, not only in the transactions of great business house, but also in public affairs. He holds to-day the following positions:—



HON'BLE MAHARAJ KUMAR RISHEE CASE LAW.

Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Municipal Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation, Port Commissioner, Trustee and Treasurer of the Indian Museum, Member of the Advisory Board of Fisheries, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Member of the District Board, 24 Perganas, Member of the Local Consulting Committee of the East Indian Railway, Member of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, President of Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Member and Vice-President of the British Indian Association, Member of the Imperial League, a Governor of the "Refuge," a Trustee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a Member of the Executive Committee of the King Edward Memorial Fund, a Visitor of the Alipore Jail, a Visitor of the Campbell Medical Hospital, a Member of the Suvarna-Banik Charitable Association, Joint Secretary to the Suvarna-Banik Samiti, President of the Calcutta Branch Ramkrishna Society (Anath Bhandar), Vice-President of the Ram Mohan Library and Member of the Royal Society of Arts (England).

The Hon'ble Maharaj Kumar Rishee Case Law belongs to one of the oldest and most important Mercantile House in Calcutta. In his Palacial home in Amherst Street he transacts an enormous amount of public and private business, and the wonder is that he finds the day long enough to do all that has to be done. He is a man of simple habits, is actuated by a strong sense of duty and is somewhat reserved and taciturn. His business acumen is of a high order and his judgment so sound that he is held in very high esteem by the Government.

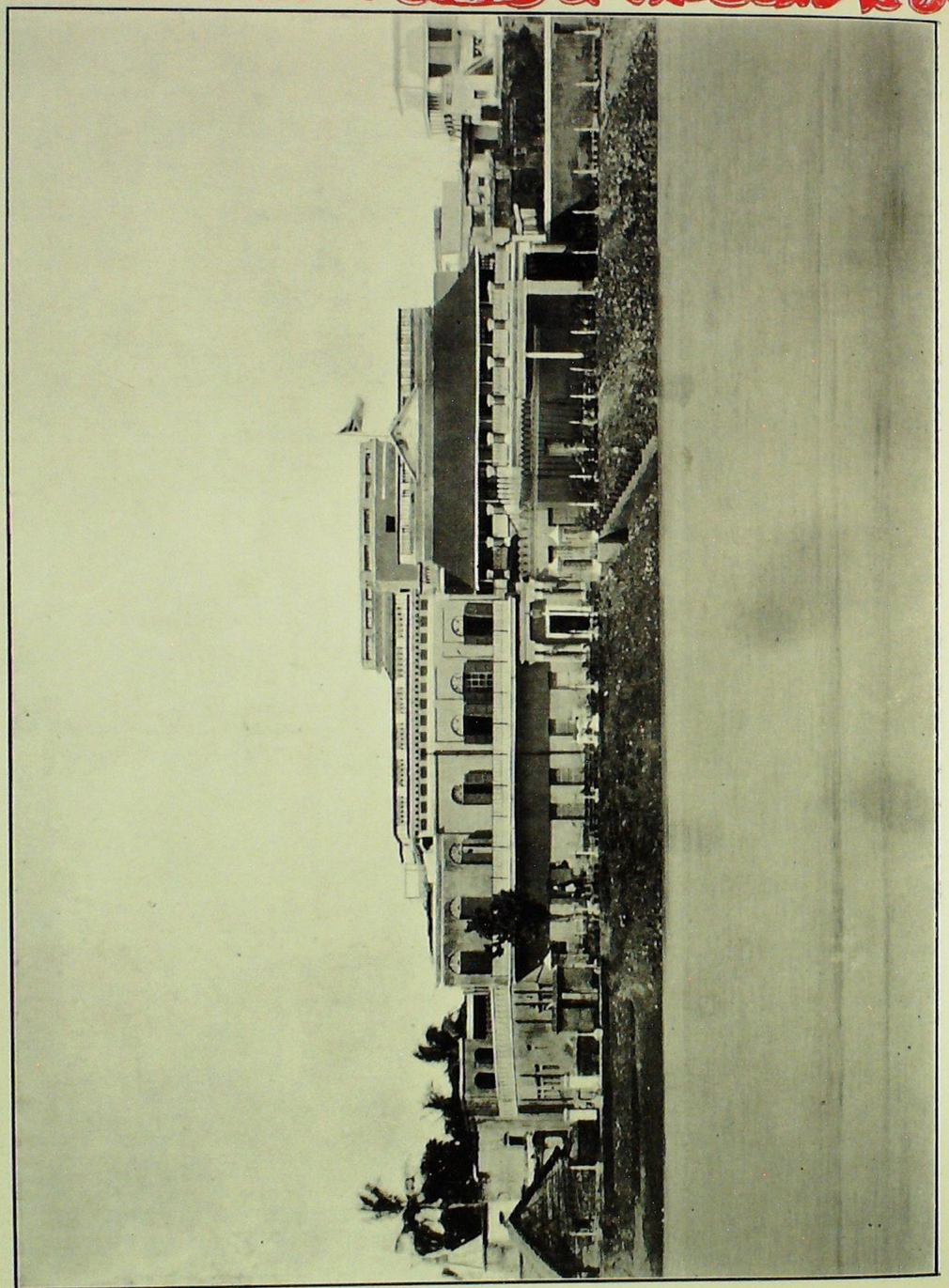
A worthy son of a worthy father is the Hon'ble Maharaja Kumar Rishee Case Law. Few people in Calcutta are likely to forget the great leader and philanthropist Maharaja Durga Churan Law. He was a man, the Government delighted to honour, and rose from Raja to Maharaja, and from being a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council to a seat in the Imperial Legislative Council, in 1884 he was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and to him the Government after turned for advice, having faith in his sound judgment, to fallen in his father's footsteps has always been the desire of the Hon'ble Maharaj Kumar Rishee Case Law, and we find him to-day in the following capacities :—

He was born in Chinsurah on the 4th of May, 1859, and at an early age became associated with his father not only in the transaction of a great business house, but also the larger affairs of the public. During the last ten years of his father's life he acted as right-hand man, adviser and confident; and to-day he supports a great name with untarnished honour and sets a noble example to Calcutta merchants.

THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR PRODYOT KUMAR TAGORE, KT., belongs to one of the oldest and most distinguished families in Calcutta, being descended from Bhatta Narayan, the Chief of the five Brahmans of Kannouj whom King Virh Singh of Kannouj sent to Bengal at the request of King Adisur of Bengal, about the year 994 A. D. The title of Thakur, or Tagore, was given to the head of the family at the time of the tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta. The Tagores were the friends of the English during the days of Clive and Warren Hastings. The present Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore was born in 1873, and was educated by English Tutors, and at the Hindu School, Calcutta. He represented the City of Calcutta at the Coronation of King Edward VII, and was Knighted by the present King-Emperor when he visited Calcutta in 1906. He has evinced much public spirit, and takes a great interest in the affairs of Bengal. He was for six years a Commissioner of the Port of Calcutta and he is an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, a Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, a Trustee of the Victoria Memorial Hall, and Honorary Secretary of the British Indian Association. His amusements are music, photography and motoring. He has been very active in preparing for the visit of Their Majesties to Calcutta and has taken an important part in the affairs of the Royal Reception Committee. He is in fact a man of parts, and his career will be watched with much interest.



RAJA BIJOY SING DUDHORIA, AZIMGANJ (MURSHIDABAD).



RIVER VIEW OF THE PALACE OF RAJA BIJOY SING DUDHORIA, AZIMGANJ.

Raja Bijoy Sing Dudhoria,

Azimganj (*Murshidabad*).

RAJA BIJOY SING DUDHORIA was born in 1879 at Azimganj, in the district of Murshidabad. His father, Rai Bissen Chand Dudhoria Bahadur, was a rich Zemindar and Banker of the District, who greatly added to the ancestral property by the purchase of many valuable Zemindari Estates in several districts of Bengal, and augmented his wealth by rare and exceptional business talents. Bijoy Sing was his only son and heir, and he spared no pains to give him a thoroughly sound and practical education under the private tuition of Babu Abinas Chandra Das, M. A., B. L., a distinguished scholar and reputed author. Rai Bissen Chand Bahadur died in 1894 in the very prime of his life, after a short illness, and Bijoy Sing, then a lad of about 14 years, succeeded to the vast estates left by his father, which passed into the management of his uncle who was appointed guardian of the person and property of the minor by the District Judge of Murshidabad. The said guardian continued to manage the estates of his nephew till the latter attained his majority. In 1900, Bijoy Sing took the management of his estates in his own hands, and began to take an interest in public affairs. In 1902, he was appointed a Commissioner of the Azimganj Municipality by the Government, and at the general election of the Commissioners held in 1906 was elected Chairman of the Municipality. For a young man of twenty-seven to be placed at the head of the Municipal administration of two important towns, such as Azimganj and Baluchar, showed the confidence of the rate-payers, and their elected representatives in his ability and desire to promote the public welfare. Subsequent events have proved that their confidence was not misplaced, for the authorities have

been thoroughly satisfied with his administration, and have placed on record their appreciation of his excellent administrative powers. In 1907, Bijoy Sing was appointed an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Lalbagh, sitting singly, in which capacity he has been satisfactorily discharging his duties. He was appointed a Member of the General Committee of Lady Minto's Fete, in which he took great interest.

On 26th June, 1908, the title of Raja was conferred on Bijoy Sing by Government, in recognition of his public services, the good traditions of his family, his liberality, high character and rank. He is the only Raja among the Jains in India, and as such holds a unique position in his community. His public and private charities are too numerous to mention and he is deservedly held in high esteem by the public.

The Sanad and Khillut of Raja were delivered to him at a public Durbar held at Belvedere on the 14th November, 1908, by Sir Andrew Fraser, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. In delivering them to the Raja, Sir Andrew Fraser addressed him the following words :—

"Raja Bijoy Sing Dudhoria, I congratulate you very heartily on the high honour which has been bestowed upon you. You have started life under very favourable circumstances. You have inherited a high position and good traditions. Your father has done distinguished public service, and we believe that you are following in his steps. You have been very liberal in encouraging works of beneficence, and I trust that you will be long spared to help forward good work in this province."

At the general election of the Municipal Commissioners held in January, 1909, Raja Bijoy Sing Dudhoria was re-elected Chairman of the Azimganj Municipality. He has constructed a fine building for the Jiaganj Edward Coronation Institution at a cost of about Rs. 25,000, which the Hon'ble Sir Edward Norman Baker, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, opened on the 18th August, 1909. The Lieutenant-Governor honoured the Raja with a personal visit to him at his palatial residence which has a very fine position on the river bank, a photograph of which appears on page 225. At the Durbar held at Berhampore on the 20th August, 1909, where the Lieutenant-Governor received addresses from the several Municipalities and public bodies, His Honour spoke highly about the Raja and some other noblemen of the District for their public spirit.

Besides sitting as an Honorary Magistrate on Lalbagh Independent Bench and serving as Chairman of the Azimganj Municipality for the last six years, he is also a Member of the Murshidabad District Board, a Member of the Executive Committee of the Imperial League, of the Executive Committee in connection with King Edward Memorial Fund and the Royal Reception Fund of Calcutta. He identifies himself with almost all loyal movements for public good and takes a keen and personal interest in every thing that promotes public good. He is a skilful horseman, possesses a fine physique and is an indefatigable worker. In a word, he is an ideal young nobleman of Bengal, and it is in the fitness of things that the Government of Bengal has invited him to the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi, as one of the representative noblemen of the Province.

RAJA THAKURAI GOBIND PRASAD SINGH OF RANKA. (PALAMAU) was born in 1862 and was installed in 1886. He belongs to a most influential Rajput family of the Gor tribe, Chandrabansi, to which the chiefs of Supur and ancient kings of Bengal belonged. (Wars of Prithwiraja and Todd's Rajasthan—History of Rajput tribes). The Raja's ancestors were conquerors of Palamau, and their great influence was recognised by Moghul Emperors, who conferred on them the honor of a place near the Imperial Throne and entrusted them to conduct wars. They defeated the Pindaris during their raids in Palamau, and in the Mutiny of 1857 gave valuable assistance to Government, which was acknowledged by khillats, titles and an inam-i-jagir grant of 21 villages. The Raja himself is well known for his benevolence, loyalty, liberality and public spirit, and has received several khillats and titles from the Government. He is a fearless rider and keen sportsman, who, in his own jungles, gave His Excellency Lord Minto his first tiger in India, in 1906. He maintains a Charitable Dispensary and a School at Ranka and contributes to almost all Public institutions of the District. To quote the words of Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 1907:—"Raja Gobind Prasad Singh of Palamau is a leading Zemindar and belongs to one of the oldest families in that part of the country. He is a considerate Zemindar and exercises good influence over his ryats (*i.e.* tenants) and the people generally. He has been specially generous in times of famine and distress."



RAJA GOBIND PRASAD SINGH, OF RANKA.

MOULVI ABDUL AZIZ, PLEADER AND HONORARY MAGISTRATE, son of Moulvi Kader Buksh of Katihar, was born in July, 1874, in the village of Baligore, District Hooghly, Bengal. He was enrolled as a Pleader of the Calcutta High Court in 1904, and appointed an Honorary Magistrate of the Katihar Bench in 1910. He is also a Member of the Educational Committee of Purneah and of the District Board, and a Joint Honorary Secretary of the National Mahomedan Association. He is also a land-owner, and a leading Member of the Hooghly Bar Association.

SHAMAS-UL-ULMA ABDUL MUNIM, PROFESSOR, HOOGHLY COLLEGE, comes of a family long resident at Medina which migrated to Bengal, and took a leading part in public life under the aegis of the Nozem Nawab. The present head of the family who bears the title of Shamasul Ulma holds an important position in the literary world, and has also rendered yeoman service as a Professor first at Dacca, and since 1906 at the Hooghly College.

ABINASH CHANDRA KOAR is descended from an ancient Kulin Sadgope family, in the Hooghly District. He was educated at the Howrah Government School and entered Government service in 1885, and of later years has been attached to the Home Department. He received the title of Rai Sahib in recognition of good services rendered.



MAULVI SYED ABUL AÂS.

MAULVI SYED ABUL AÂS comes of the highly respectable "Sayed" family of Bihar. His family is noted for the devoted loyalty to the British Raj and for the learning, education and culture as well. During the short period of his life he has distinguished himself in Patna Society by dint of his talents. In 1903 he was elected a Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, where he was proposed by Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukherji, LL.D., C.S.I., and supported by Dr. E. Denison Rose, PH.D. He was presented in the Levee of His Excellency Lord Curzon, and also attended the Royal Levee, when His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales (now our Emperor George V) visited Calcutta. He served as a Municipal Commissioner of Patna and still serving as an Honorary Magistrate. He is a Member of the Proposed London Mosque and Honorary Member of the General Committee of the first Universal Races Congress held in London, an Executive Member of the Moslem University Committee, Patna. He is still in the prime of his life.

PRINCE AFSARUL MULUK MIRZA MOHAMMAD AKRAM HOSAIN BAHADUR is the last son of His Majesty the late king of Oudh but one. The Prince's mother was Malkai-Takht Nawab Mumtaz Mahal, daughter of Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan, a titular Nawab of Lucknow. He is approximately 30 years of age. The Prince was a pet-child of the King and is considered by many to be the best looking member of the family who bears a striking resemblance to the King of Oudh.

He is well educated and the only son of the King of Oudh who has passed any University Examination. He passed the Entrance from the Calcutta Madrassah and read up to the F. A. in the Presidency College, receiving in the University Examination a Scholarship for translation from Urdu to English. During his academical career, he won

no less than five gold and silver decorations for general knowledge, essay writing and elocution. The Prince speaks English remarkably well and has often been complimented upon his acquirements.

The Prince is an Honorary Magistrate, a Municipal Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation, Member of the Permanent Committee for the Appointment of Marriage Registrars in Bengal, Vice-President of the Muhammadan Literary Society, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central National Muhammadan Association, Member of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Moslem League, Director and Trustee of the M. L. Jubilee Institution and, last but not least, Member of that great social institution, the Calcutta Club, where he enjoys some measure of popularity.

The Prince is equally liked in European as well as in Indian Society. He leads a public life, is still a bachelor, and receives a political pension of Rs. 6,000 per annum from Government. On the death of King Wajid Ali, the last of the Rulers of Oudh, Government of India under instructions from the Secretary of State acknowledged him as Prince with the title of Afsarul Muluk Bahadur, conferred upon him by the King of Oudh himself.

ALIMUZZAMAN CHOUDHRY OF FARIDPUR, is a graduate of Calcutta University, having taken his B. A. degree there in 1887. He is an hereditary Zemindar, and a large land-owner in his District. He married a grand-daughter of the late Nawab of Backergunj.

SYED AULAD HYDER BILGRAMI OF VARANDAH P.O., KOATH DISTRICT ARRAH BENGAL, was born in 1870, and in 1906 was elected a Member of the Sasaram Local Board, and in 1909 a Member of the District Board of Shahabad. In 1911 he was also a committee man of the Art and Agricultural Exhibition, Barahpore. He is the author of 12 books in Urdu, biographies of 12 Imams of Islam.



BABU AMAR PROSAD SINHA, BHAGALPORE.

BABU SAHIB AMAR PROSAD SINHA ZEMINDAR, REIS AND HONORARY MAGISTRATE, PUNJWARA, DISTRICT BHAGALPORE, was born in 1265 Fasli, and he comes of a respectable Rajput family which holds Sanads from the Moghal Emperor Shah Alam and whose members figured very prominently in quelling the Santhal Rebellion which menaced public peace in about 1262 Fasli.

THE AZIMGANJ NOWLAKHA FAMILY is a well-known family which belongs to the Oswal community of the Jains, who migrated to Bengal in 1752 from Bikaneer, Rajputana, and settled at Azimganj, in the District of Murshedabad.

The family was originally known by different titles, but according to popular belief, one of its ancestors having given to his daughter a dowry of nine lakhs of rupees on her marriage, the title of "Nowlakha" was popularly bestowed on and readily accepted by the family. The first who emigrated to Bengal was Babu Gopal Chand Nowlakha.

The following table shows the lineal descent of the present head of the family—Babu Dhanpat Sing Nowlakha :—

Gopal Chand Nowlakha (emigrated 1752).
Jessroop Chand Nowlakha (1773—1843).
Hurruck Chand Nowlakha (1815—1874).

Bool Chand (1842—1847).	Dal Chand (1844—1847).	Golab Chand Nowlakha. (1850—1896).

BABU DHANPAT SING NOWLAKHA. (Born 1868).

Annand Sing Nowlakha. (Born on 5th April, 1904).	Inderjit Sing Nowlakha. (Born on 15th Dec., 1908).

Babu Gopal Chand Nowlakha was a man of great business capacity, and prospered so well that in a short time he left a considerable fortune behind him. He died childless and was succeeded by his cousin, Babu Jessroop Chand Nowlakha, who, in his turn, adopted, as his son, Babu Hurruck Chand, at the age of 10.

Babu Hurruck Chand Nowlakha separated from his father in the year 1837, when 22 years old, and started business as a banker and merchant on his own account. He succeeded so well that in a short space of time, he extended his business and had branch establishments at Calcutta, Dhulyan, Sahebgunge, Purnea, Murligunge, Maharajgunge, Burea Kuari, Nawabgunge and other places. He also purchased zemindaries in the Districts of Murshedabad, Birbhoom and Purnea, and in fact, the prosperity and high position of the family are mainly due to him. He was a man of amiable disposition, of great business capacity and very popular with both Europeans and Native gentlemen. He died on the 6th November, 1874, leaving behind his only son Babu Golab Chand Nowlakha.

Babu Golab Chand Nowlakha, who was born on the 20th March, 1850, was the youngest of the three sons of Babu Hurruck Chand. His two brothers named Bool Chand and Dal Chand died on the same day when quite young, and it can readily be conceived what shock this must have been to Babu Hurruck Chand.



GOLAB CHAND NOWLAKHA (*Late*), AZIMGANJ.



RAI BAHADUR DHANPAT SING NOWLAKHA, AZIMGANJ.

Babu Golab Chand inherited the estate and business of his father, which he increased and extended by his tactful and able management. He served for about ten years as an Honorary Magistrate in the Court of Lalbagh Bench in the District of Murshedabad, but as he was suffering from a fatal disease, he was obliged to resign. In April 1885, a dire famine raged throughout his zemindary, thousands would have died of starvation and diseases due to scarcity had not Babu Golab Chand come to their rescue with his wonted liberality. In addition to granting remission of rent, he continued to feed over two thousand poor people daily up to the beginning of June. This signal act of generosity greatly contributed to enhance his reputation. He was a good natured, kindly disposed man of refined tastes and habits, and laid out and built the handsome villa known as "ROSE VILLA," Azimganj, alongside the railway line, which is the admiration of all who see it. He was fond of music and used to spend the most of his time in this delightful retreat in the company of his friends. Gentle and kind to all, he, too, was popular with Europeans, both officials and non-officials. He married the daughter of Babu Kissen Chand Golacha, granddaughter of Seth Kissen Chand, a direct descendant of Jagat Seth, the well-known historical personage. He had only one son, the present Babu Dhanpat Sing Nowlakha. He was married twice after the death of his first wife, was greatly respected by the members of his own community, and held an influential position in Indian society. Latterly, his health broke down, and after a prolonged illness, he died on the 19th of June, 1896.

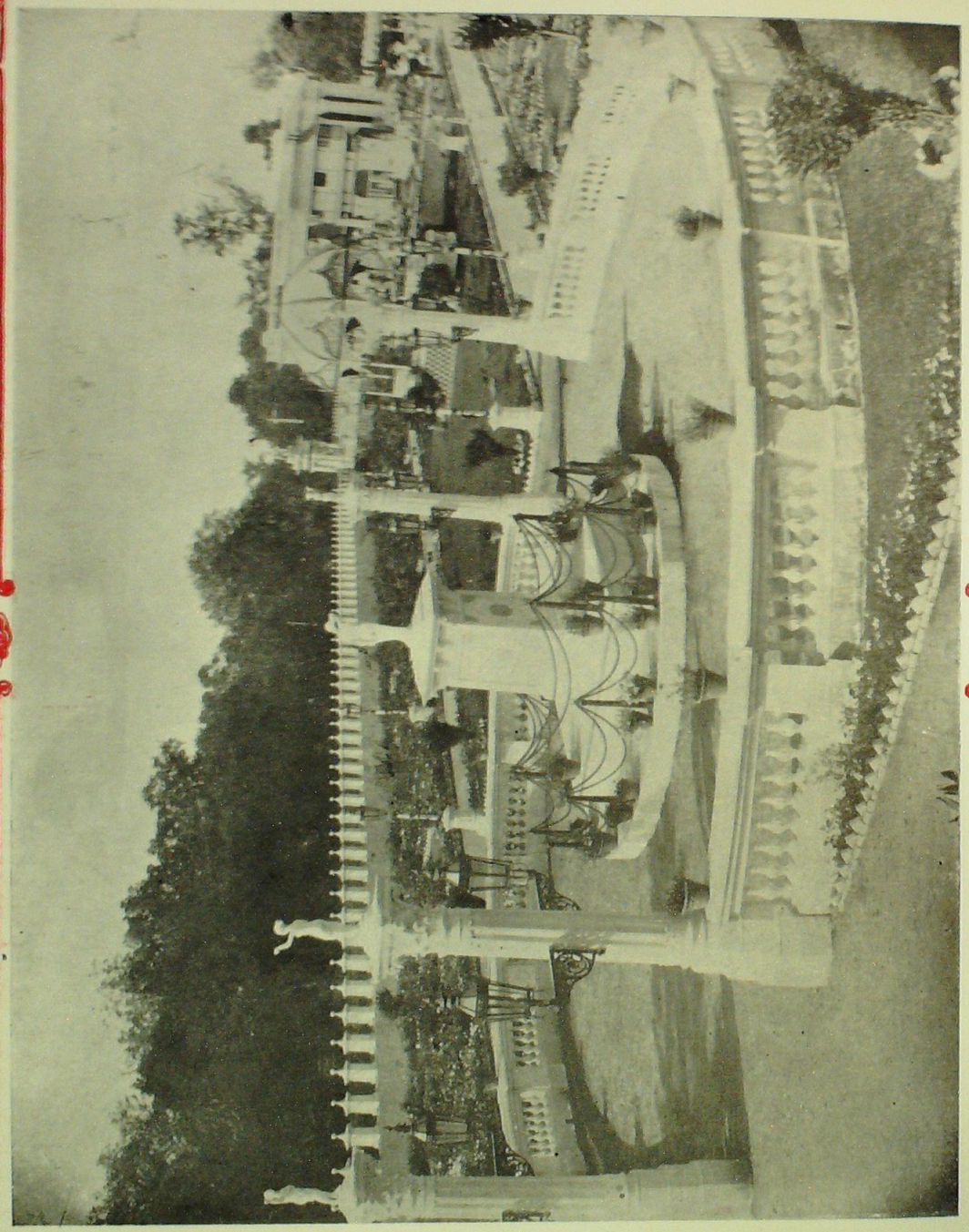


KUMAR ANAND SING NOWLAKHA, AZIMGANJ.

Babu Dhanpat Sing Nowlakha was born at Mahimapur, in the residence of the renowned Jagat Seth of Murshedabad, on the 15th December, 1868. Having lost his mother in his infancy, he was brought up by his paternal grandmother. He has been twice married, his first wife having died leaving two daughters. By his second wife he has got three daughters and two sons, named Anand Sing Nowlakha and Inderjit Sing Nowlakha. He occupies a high position among the Murshedabad Zemindars in general and among the Jains in particular. He has inherited all the good qualities of his father and is managing his family business and estate with marked ability and has always proved a worthy scion of the family by maintaining and enhancing its high reputation by his public and private virtues. The Government in recognition of these, and as a mark of its esteem, was pleased to appoint him as an Honorary Magistrate of the Lalbagh Bench on the 18th March, 1903. Following the tradition of his family in particular, and that of the Jain Cult in general to relieve poor and suffering humamity, Babu Dhanpat Sing Nowlakha contributed Rs. 2,000 for the Victoria Memorial, and Rs. 2 000 for the Edward Memorial Funds, and Rs. 7,000 on other occasions, *viz.*, Lady Dufferin Fund, Woodburn Memorial Fund, Transvaal War Fund, etc., etc. He placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal in January, 1904, Rs. 15,000 for the erection of a Hospital building at Azimganj, and made a further donation of Rs. 5,650 for the completion of the building and out-houses. Since then he came forward with a handsome donation of Rs. 25,000 in aid of a surgical ward in the Sambhu Nath Pundit Hospital, at Bhowanipur, in the suburbs of Calcutta. The foundation stone



INDERJIT SING NOWLAKHA, AZIMGANJ.



ROSE VILLA OF R. B. DHANPAT SING NOWLAKHA, AZIMGANJ.

of the Azimganj Hospital building was laid on the 15th March, 1905, by the Hon'ble E. W. Collin, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and with the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the building was designated "Golab Chand Nowlakha Hospital and Dispensary Building" in memory of his late lamented father. The Hospital was opened by His Honour Sir Edward Norman Baker, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the 21st August, 1909, with great *eclat*, and thanks of Government were conveyed to Babu Dhanpat Sing Nowlakha for his liberality, charity and public spirits. The Government in recognition of these valuable services conferred on him the title of "Rai Bahadur" on the 24th June, 1910, and the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to present him with a khillat of a beautiful sword and a kalgi and handed him a Sanad in a Durbar, held on *Khotas* at Berhampur, on the 16th July, 1910, with an interesting speech as follows:—"Rai Dhanpat Sing Nowlakha Bahadur—It gives me great pleasure to hand you the Sanad of the title of 'Rai Bahadur' which has been conferred upon you by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India together with the khillat which accompanies the grant.

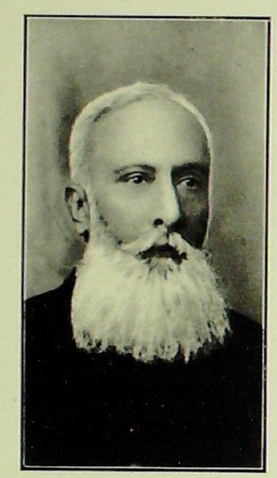
"Your family has been settled in Bengal for more than 150 years and has flourished and prospered exceedingly. Following the honourable tradition of the Jain community, you have used your wealth in promoting the cause of public charity, with special regard to the relief of the sick and suffering. Nearly a year ago I had the privilege of formally opening a new building which you had constructed at your own charge for the Azimganj Municipal Hospital, to commemorate the name of your late father, Babu Golab Chand Nowlakha. Since then you have come forward with a most generous gift of Rs. 25,000 (twenty-five thousand) for the construction of a surgical ward in the Sambhu Nath Pundit Hospital, at Bhowanipur, in the suburbs of Calcutta. These are merely the latest of your benefactions which have always been on a scale appropriate to your wealth and position.

"I congratulate you on the distinction which you have earned, and I trust that it will prove to be merely the precursor of still high honour in store for you in the future."

The family is widely known for its piety, charity, and public spirit; their purse is always open to all movements, having for their objects the public good, and many deserving schemes have been helped by them with substantial contribution.

BAMA CHARAN CHATTERJI, NAWPARA, BENGAL, was born in Kartik, 1281, and entered the Railway Department in young life and rose to be Superintendent of the Manager's Office. He is now Vice-Chairman of the Municipality, and an Honorary Magistrate.

RAI BARADA KANTA MITRA BAHADUR, OF "WOOMA-NILAYA," NAIHATI (24 PARGANAS, BENGAL), was born in 1862 at Lahore, where his father, Wooma Churn Mitter, L. M. S., was then employed as Lecturer on Chemistry in the Government Medical School. He is now Superintendent of the Office of the Director-General of the Post Office of India. He received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1910.



R. B., BEHARI LAL CHANDRA.

RAI BAHADUR BEHARI LAL CHANDRA was born in Calcutta, on May 1st, 1845. He is a converted Christian, and was baptised on March 13th, 1864. He entered the Registration Department, Bengal, on April 2nd, 1868; was appointed District Registrar and Registrar of Companies in December, 1900; created a "Rai Bahadur" in January, 1906; retired on May 1st, 1907. He is the author of several booklets: "Jesus is King."

BEPIN BEHARY MUKERJI, M.A., B.L., RAI BAHADUR, Retired Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, was born in 1850, and comes of a high class Brahmin family renowned for their Sanscrit scholarship. He had a brilliant educational career, and was elected Judge in 1907, and given his Rai Bahadur in 1908.

RAI SAHIB BHUPENDRA NATH MOOKERJI, Special Magistrate of Jessore and Khulna Districts, Bengal, was born in 1875, and graduated in arts from the Patna College (Behar) in 1898. He received his title of Rai Sahib as a reward for meritorious services rendered as Sub-divisional Officer of Barasat District of the 24 Parganas, Bengal. He has been thanked by Government for breaking up gangs of dacoits. Always very favourably mentioned by the Government. He, along with his wife, possesses land and property in Howrah District.

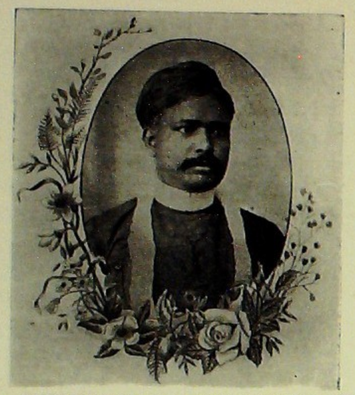
BHURAN MOHAN SANYAL OF PURNEA was born in 1847 and graduated at Calcutta, and was enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court in 1873. He has practised law for many years at Purnea, and was Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor for 25 years. He takes an interest in public affairs and has been a Municipal Commissioner since 1882. He comes from one of the oldest and most respectable family of Varendra Kulin Brahmins of Bengal, who came from Rajshahi to settle at Lobindpur in Nadia district. A large number of the members of the family hold high and social positions. He was made Rai Sahib in 1911.

RAI BONOMALI ROY BAHADUR OF PABNA was born at Tarash in September 1862, in the Chota Taraf family, a branch of Hari Nath Roy, one of the sons of Boloram Roy, who held a very respectable situation in the service of Nawab of Bengal. His father, the late Babu Ganga Prasad Rai, a share-holder of the Tarash family was an unassuming pious gentleman of culture and spent his life as a religious devotee, for the purpose of setting an example of the benefits of the highest spiritual training of the Gita (living for others). The Rai Bahadur was given in adoption sometime in the year 1863 to the late Babu Banwari Lal Roy, owner of Barataraf, and at the age of 20, Rai Bonomali Roy Bahadur assumed the responsible duty of managing the vast landed property left to him by his adopted father, and by his tact, ability, and skilful superintendence, the income of his property has been vastly increased. The Rai Bahadur is strongly attached to the faith of his ancestors, namely Vaisnabism. He has devoted himself as a Hindu to the realization of that supreme truth which was preached and propagated four hundred years ago by the Prophet of Nadia. The Rai Bahadur has been living since the year 1893 at Radha Kundu and Brindaban in the District of Muttra, United Provinces, where he has built palatial buildings for the Siva the god. Private as his charities mostly are the Rai Bahadur is well-known to the public for his practical co-operation in all public movements. The Elliot Technical School, the Thompson Hall at Pabna, the Serajgunj B.L. School building, renovation of Shamkundu, the Famine Fund, the Puri Temple Repair Fund and many other works, bear testimony to his large hearted benevolence.



RAI BONOMALI ROY BAHADUR OF PABNA.

For the numerous public acts during the Lieutenant-Governor, Lieutenant-Governorships of Sir Revers Thompson and Sir Charles Elliot, the Government was pleased to confer on him in 1893 the title of Rai Bahadur, and the Pandits of Nadia early recognised the sterling qualities of the Rai Bahadur and gave him their title of Rajorshi.



BISWESWAR LAL HOLWASIYA.

BISWESWAR LAL HOLWASYA OF CALCUTTA is a native of the Hissar District. He was born at Bhiwani (Punjab) in September 1927. He was left an orphan in poor circumstances in early life by the death of his father who had suffered serious reverses in his business. The young man early turned his attention to commercial life, and accumulated a fortune before he had yet left his youth behind. His firm to-day is one of the best known Marwari firms in Calcutta. He is an Honorary Magistrate at Howrah and holds big landed property in Calcutta, Howrah and Bhiwani. He is a self-made man in the true sense of the word.

THE HON'BLE W. J. BRADSHAW, Managing Director in India of Messrs. Walter Locke and Co., Ltd., Calcutta, was born in Birmingham, England. He came to Calcutta in 1885, and, following the close of the Calcutta Exhibition, took a leading part in the foundation of his firm. For one quarter of a century he has been a leading public light in Calcutta. He is a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

BROJENDRA CUMAR SEAL OF JAMTARA, SOUTH PARGANAS, BENGAL, was born in 1841. He took his B. A. at Calcutta in 1862, and his B. L. in the following year, and was at once enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court. He rose to be Sessions Judge and retired from public life in 1899.



CHARU CHUNDER MULLICK.

CHARU CHUNDER MULLICK OF CALCUTTA, was born in 1850, and educated at the Presidency College, in the Metropolis. He is an Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, and an Honorary Magistrate of Sealdah. He belongs to a high Kayastha Family noted for its public spiritedness, and is a Member of many Charitable and Public Associations. He is a Zamindar and Land-owner, and Proprietor of house property in Calcutta. He is descended from Dasrath Bose, whose 13th descendant Gopinath Bose was Vazeer of King Gove Haslim Sha and was given the title of Purendar Khan. Till this day, in commemoration, betul and nuts are kept in marriage. Later on the 17th descendant Raghunath was given the title of "Mullick" which name is still borne by the family. Charu Chunder Mullick has been exempted from Arms Act and is allowed 4 armed retainers. He is a Theosophist and high Mason.

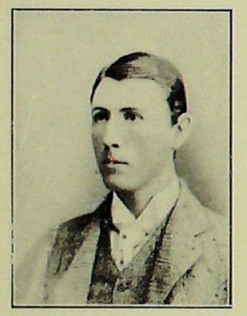
RAI CHARU CHANDRA SARKAR, BAHADUR, OF DIAMOND HARBOUR, DISTRICT OF THE 24 PARGANAS, BENGAL, was born in 1859. He was at the Calcutta University but did not take his degree. He was in Government Service in the Home Department from 1880 to 1909, and retired with Honours and his title of Rai Bahadur. He is also a landed proprietor.

DOCTOR. CHUNI LAL BOSE, RAI BAHADUR, M.B., F.C.S., ADDITIONAL CHEMICAL EXAMINER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, was born on the 13th March, 1861. He belongs to a Kayastha family which settled in Calcutta in the early part of the 19th century. Matriculated from the anscrit Collegiate School in 1877 and after passing the F.A. Examination from the General Assembly's Institution (now the Scottish Churches College) joined the Calcutta Medical College in 1880. Obtained gold medals in Botany, Medicine and Pathology and certificates of Honour and prizes in various subjects. Passed the final M. B. Examination in the 1st division and joined Government Service as Assistant Surgeon in 1886. Worked as a probationer in the Chemical Laboratory, Calcutta, under the late Surgeon-Major C.J.H. Warden, M.D., I.M.S., for 8 months and then sent to Upper Burma in charge of a Civil Hospital in 1887. Rejoined the Chemical Laboratory, Calcutta, in 1888 as Assistant Chemical Examiner and was appointed Additional Chemical Examiner in 1894 and has since been in charge of the Medico-legal work of the Department. Elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Indian Medical Congress in the Medico-legal section held in Calcutta in 1894. Elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society in the same year, and in 1897 a Member of the Indigenous Drugs Committee. Made a Rai Bahadur in 1899. Appointed a Teacher of Chemistry and Physics in the Campbell Medical School in 1897 and Lecturer in Chemistry in the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science in 1899. He was for three years Editor of the *Calcutta Medical Journal*. Appointed a Fellow of the Calcutta University in 1899; has been an Examiner in Arts and Medicine during the last 12 years. Obtained the Coat's Memorial prize (Gold Medal) in 1901 by writing a thesis on the Chemistry of *Nerium Odorum* in which he discovered a new active principle which he named *Karabin*. He is the author of text-books on Chemistry (theoretical and practical) and has contributed a large number of papers on Scientific and Medical subjects (such as "*Analysis of tinned meat*," "*On the toxic principles of Luffa Aegyptiaca*," "*On cases of poisoning by Sulphocyanide of Mercury*," "*Arsenite of Copper*," "*Chloroform*," "*Some*



MR. CHUNI LAL BOSE RAI BAHADUR, F.C.S.

observations on diabetes in India," "*Necessary measures or prevention of food adulteration*," &c., &c., to the "*Chemical News*," "*Pharmaceutical Journal*," "*Indian Medical Gazette*" and "*Calcutta Medical Journal*." Wrote a joint paper on the "Necessity for an Act restricting the free sale of poisons in Bengal" which formed the basis of the Poison Act of 1904. Has been trying topopularise Science among his countrymen and with this object has written several books and pamphlets on such sub-jects as "*Water*," "*Air*," "*Food*," "*A pinch of Common Salt*," "*A lump of coal*," "*The tip of a match*," "*Paper*," &c., &c. Submitted a paper to Government in 1896 suggesting the use of a saturated solution of common salt as a preservative of cattle viscera and of human viscera in cases of alcoholic poisoning which was accepted and has since been in use in the provinces of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam. Officiated as Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, on several occasions. Is connected with many literary and charitable institutions and is one of the Vice-President of the Calcutta University Institute and the Sahitya Sabha of Calcutta. Was promoted to the grade of Senior Assistant Surgeons in 1907 and to the pay of a Civil Surgeon in March 1911. Married the eldest daughter of the late Babu Gour Kishor Sircar Zamindar, Brahminparah, District Hooghly, in 1881 and has two sons and two daughters.



F. M. COVENTRY.

MR. F. M. COVENTRY OF DALSING-SERAI, TIRHOOT, BENGAL, INDIGO PLANTER, was born in England in 1863 and educated at Beaumont College, the great Jesuite Scholastic establishment near Windsor. He introduced the Java variety of the Indigo plant into India, and is a great advocate of the cultivation of Sisal and Rhea fibres. He is an Honorary Magistrate in Samastipur.



THE HON'BLE BABU DEVA PROSAD SARVADHIKARY.

THE HON'BLE BABU DEVA PROSAD SARVADHIKARY, M. A., B. L., F.C.U., was born in 1862, son of the late Dr. Soorja Kumar Sarvadhikary, C. C. M. B., who was a noted Surgeon in his day and saw service in the Mutiny Campaigns. Socially, and otherwise, the Sarvadhikary family is one of the best known in Bengal. Six members of it have been members of the Senate of the Calcutta University — an unique record. The subject of this sketch had a most distinguished University career, and in after life has taken a leading part in all movements affecting education, reform, and the general welfare of the people. He is a member of a large number of learned societies. He has been twice a Member of Bengal Legislative Council and took prominent and effective part in Calcutta Police Bill, Bengal Excise Bill and Calcutta Improvement Bill.



PRINCE DARA JAH MIRZA MUHAMMAD ABU ALI BAHADUR.

PRINCE DARA JAH MIRZA MUHAMMAD ABU ALI BAHADUR, SON OF SIKANDAR JAH MIRZA MUHAMMAD VAJID ALI, KING OF OUDH, OF CALCUTTA, was born in 1871. He is the author of an English History in Urdu, and is the Secretary and Founder of the Oudh Family Association, and of the Oriental Sporting Club. He is also an Honorary Magistrate of Alipur. He has two sons and two daughters living.



RAI SAHEB DWARKA PRASAD, KHIDDERPUR.

RAI SAHEB DWARKA PRASAD JAIN, MILITARY WORKS SERVICES, was born on 25th December, 1856. He comes of a respectable ancient family called Kila-Wala of Nabtor District, Bijnor. He passed out of Thomson Engineering College, Roorkee, in 1875, and was appointed Sub-divisional Officer in 1879. He served in various divisions on various important charges. Since 1904 he has been working as a Sub-divisional Officer of Calcutta. He was created Rai Saheb in 1901, and was granted a Coronation Certificate in the Coronation of 1903. He has always been well spoken of by his officers, as a most loyal, energetic public servant, well mannered, thoroughly honest and a quite trustworthy officer.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY, ZAMINDAR AND HONORARY MAGISTRATE, SANTIPUR, DISTRICT OF NADIA, was born in 1837, and comes of a family that has been Zemindars for the past 200 years. He obtained considerable fame as an historian in his student days, and also in literature, and this he afterwards turned to good account as a teacher and writer.

ZAFER QUEDR SYED FATEH ALI MEERZA was born on 9th October, 1876. He took his courses in the Nawab's Madrassah, Murshidabad; St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Doveton College, Calcutta; completing his educational career in the St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. In 1888 he accompanied his late father, Khurshaid Quedr Syed Iskender Ali Meerza, to Europe, and during his short sojourn in England he was admitted in Lord Weymouth's Grammar School. On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, he was deputed to Simla by his grandmother, Her Highness the late Nawab Begum of Murshidabad, C.I., to present an address to the Viceroy, Lord Elgin, with a request to forward it to Her late Majesty, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mirza Shujaut Ali Beg Sebzwari, Acting Persian Consul-General, being in attendance. In 1898 he joined his grandmother in executing a wakf of which he is the Motwalli. He was Commissioner of the Murshidabad Municipality for some time and has been acting as Honorary Magistrate since 1902. He is also appointed visitor to the Central Lunatic Asylum, Berhampore, 1908.

THE HON'BLE MR. TOWNLEY RICHARD FILGATE was born on the 1st September, 1854. He was educated at Chettenham College and in France. He arrived in India on the 24th December, 1876, and joined as Assistant in the Begum-Serai Indigo concern, Monghyr District. After working in other Indigo concerns he became General Manager for Messrs. Ross & Co., of Mozufferpore. He officiated as General Secretary of the Behar Indigo Planters' Association from 1903 to 1905, when he was appointed General Secretary of the Behar Planters' Association, which appointment he still holds. During the period that he was Indigo planting, he was a member of the old Road Cess Boards in Begu-Serai, Monghyr District, and Mozufferpore District. He was elected member of the enlarged Bengal Legislative Council in December, 1909, as a representative of the District Boards of the Tirhoot Division. He is a member of the Mozufferpore District Board, the Mozufferpore District Agricultural Association, the Patna Divisional Agricultural Association, the Mozufferpore Hospital Committee and a non-official visitor of the Mozufferpore Jail.



THE HON'BLE T. R. FILGATE, MOZUFFERPORE.

Home address: Arthurstow, Ardee, Co., Louth, Ireland.

Clubs:—Junior Army and Navy Club, United Empire Club, London; Mozufferpore Club, India.

DIWAN FUZLI RUBBI KHAN BAHADUR traces his descent from the Caliph Abu Baker, the first successor of the Prophet Muhammad. His ancestor Shah Rustum came to India in the 12th century, and his forefathers settled at Mansapur and Salar, in the district of Murshidabad and were given free rent and lands by the Emperors of Delhi and the Kings of Bengal. In 1762 the Emperor Shah Alum granted lands for the upkeep of the shrine of Shah Rustum at Salar, and at that place lives to-day the much-honoured and highly-respected Diwan Fuzli Rubbi Khan Bahadur. He was born in 1848 and entered the Nizamat service in 1865. In 1869 he went to England, where he made a host of friends. On his return to India in 1874 he was appointed Manager of the Mahalat, and from 1881 to the present day he has acted as Diwan to the present Nawab Bahadur and also to His Highness' father. Diwan Fuzli Rubbi Khan Bahadur is the author of an important book entitled "Origin of the Masulmans in Bengal," and while conferring on him the title of Khan Bahadur, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal spoke of this historical work. He commands the respect of all with whom he is brought in contact, being a man of great fortitude and serenity and a tower of strength in times of difficulty and trouble. He possesses considerable organizing abilities, and it has been for him a labour of love to organize the Murshidabad Nowroz Procession, which will form a part of the Grand Oriental Pageant to be held in Calcutta during the visit of the King-Emperor in 1912. England has no more loyal friend and the King-Emperor no more devoted subject than this descendant of the Caliphs.



DIWAN FUZLI RUBBI KHAN BAHADUR, MURSHIDABAD.

GADADHAR MANDAL, NAWABGANJ, BENGAL, who was born B. S. 1277, carried on an extensive trade in country produce at Calcutta. He has always been a keen supporter of education and established a Higher English School at Nawabganj, as well as a public library. He has been received at Government House, Calcutta, and is looked upon as an enlightened friend of his people. He is an Honorary Magistrate of Barrackpore in 24 Pargannas and a landlord.

RAI GAJADHAR PRASAD BAHADUR OF PATNA, PLEADER, etc., was born in 1849. He entered the Opium Department, but not liking it took his University Degree and transferred to the Education Department. He again changed his mind, read law, and was admitted as a Pleader of the High Court, and soon commanded a lucrative practice at Patna. He was elected a Member of the Patna District Board; served on the Patna Municipal Corporation for 20 years; and has been Chairman of the Local Board since its creation. He has also been prominently connected with Temperance, Agricultural and Industrial movements and with education.

KN. GANGOOLY, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, CALCUTTA, was born in 1871 and is now the Head Clerk in the Traffic Superintendent's Office, E.B.S.R. He is the author of a valuable book on Railway matters, the standard text-book in fact for the instruction of all grades of Railway employees seeking promotion.

GIRINDRA NATH ROY, OF JALALPORE, BENGAL, was born in 1877. He is a descendant of Maharaja Protapaditya, the last independent Hindu king of Bengal. He is an Honorary Magistrate, a Zemindar, and a land-owner in the District of the 24 Parganas.

GOPI KRISHNA BANERJI, RAI BAHADUR, B.A.,B.L., OF THE DISTRICT OF THE 24 PARGANAS, BENGAL, was born in 1851. He is a graduate of the Calcutta University, and a retired Subordinate Judge, and Small Causes Court Judge of Sealdah. He is a Zemindar and owns 500 acres of land in conjunction with his wife. He was made Rai Bahadur in 1911.

SIR GOOROO DASS BANERJEE, KT., PH. D., OF CALCUTTA, was born at Narikaldanga in the suburbs of Calcutta in 1844. He was the son of the late Babu Ram Chandra Banerjee. Sir Gooroo Dass passed the Calcutta. University Extrance Examination from Hare School in 1860 and obtained a junior scholarship. He was educated afterwards in the Presidency College at Calcutta. He stood first in the First Division of F.A. Examination in 1862 and in the B.A. Examination in 1864. In both of these examinations he secured junior scholarships. In the M.A. Examination, too, he stood first in the First-class of Mathematics in 1865 and was the gold medallist of the year. Passed the B.L. Examination in the First Division in 1866 and won another gold medal. He was the recipient of honors in law and the B.L. degree in 1877.

The noted personage of this sketch was appointed Assistant Lecturer on Mathematics in the Presidency College, Calcutta, in 1865, was enrolled as a Vakil of the High

Court in 1866, graced the chair of the law lecture in Berhampur College from 1866 to 1872, was Tagore Law Professor in 1878. He was appointed a Fellow of Calcutta University in 1879, occupied the chair of Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1889 to 1891. He was appointed Honorary Presidency Magistrate in 1886, Member of the Bengal Council in 1887. He was created a Judge of the Calcutta High Court in 1889 and a Member of Indian Universities commission in 1902. He retired from service in 1904.

"Hindu Law of Marriage and Stridhana," "A few thoughts on Education," "Elements of Arithmetic," "Elementary Geometry" and "Juan o Karma" are the well-known products of his pen. He was created a Knight in 1904 and an Honorary Degree of PH. D. was conferred upon him by the Calcutta University in 1908.

RAI GOPALCHANDRA BANNERJEE BAHADUR, B.L., was born in February, 1853, in the village of Kanchkuli, in Nadia. He is the second son of the late Pundit Harinath Nyayaratna, who was a renowned Sanskrit scholar, Professor of the Calcutta Sanskrit College and a celebrated Bengali author. He was educated in the Presidency College. He married Mandakini Devi, the accomplished daughter of the late Parananda Mukherji, of the famous Mukherji family of Maynapur. He began his life as a teacher, then practised as a Pleader, and lastly joined the Judicial Service, in which by dint of merit, he rose to the eminent position of a District and Sessions Judge. He distinguished himself by his thorough independence and honesty in the discharge of his Judicial duties and won the respect and esteem of Indians and Europeans alike. He is an orthodox Hindu of the old type, a Fellow of the Theosophical Society, and in his present retirement his special delight is in the study of the Holy Scriptures.



RAI BAHADUR GOPALCHANDRA BANNERJEE, B.L.

He is the head of a well-known Brahmin family in Bengal, consisting of Government officers and members of the learned professions, and is connected with several titled Rajas and noblemen of Bengal.

His younger brother, Mahendranath Bannerjee, was the renowned Government Pleader of Darjeeling. His eldest son, Jatindranath Bannerjee, L. M. S., is an eminent Homœopath in Calcutta. His second son, Jnanendranath Bannerjee, M.A., is a Deputy Magistrate, and has already distinguished himself. His third and fourth sons, Birendranath and Nripendranath, are merchants, and his youngest sons, Raghabendranath and Sachindranath, are still students.

BABU HEM NARAIN OF SEWAN, SARAN DISTRICT, was born in 1855, and is a Member of the Aisthana Kayestha. He has practised as a Pleader for about 20 years, and is also an Honorary Magistrate and a Municipal Commissioner. He is the owner of property in the town of Sewan, and also of villages in the Saran District.



HARIDAS RAY, SANTIPUR.

HARIDAS RAY, ZAMINDAR, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, AND CHAIRMAN OF THE SANTIPUR MUNICIPALITY, IN THE NADIA DISTRICT, was born at Santipur on the 8th Aghrayan 1262 B. S. He is a good Lawyer, and his decisions on the Bench are rarely questioned. He comes of an old distinguished Zamindari family of Santipur, and owns a large acreage of land in several Districts. He is a kind and considerate landlord, and well liked by his villagers. He has always won golden opinion of all the officials with whom he ever came in contact.



JOGENDRA NARAIN ROY CHOWDHURY.

JOGENDRA NARAIN ROY CHOWDHURY, PROPRIETOR OF THE HARIPUR ESTATE, BARATARAF, JIBANPUR, DISTRICT OF DINAJPUR, was born in 1879, traces his descent back to nearly 3 centuries, and belongs to the Tili Zemindari families. About 250 years ago the founder of the family, Jugat Bellari Khan, was a Mukhtear at the Court of the Mahomedan rulers of Bengal at Murshidabad, and rose to high favour with the reigning prince, by virtue of good services rendered. He was granted proprietary rights over three extensive Parganas in the District of Dinajpur, and the title of Roy Chowdhary, and settled at Haripur. He had three sons, one of whom succeeded his father at Haripur, whilst the second settled at Churaman and the third at Bahin. The descendants of these three sons are to-day amongst the wealthiest families in this part of India, and are noted for their gifts to charities, to religious objects, and to matters of public utility generally. He is loyal friend to the British Raj and is also an Honorary Magistrate.

JOGENDRA NATH BANERJI, MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF NAIHATI AND MAGISTRATE. was born in 1870. He is a scion of the same house as the late Mr. Kali Charan Banerji. M.A.,B.L , Registrar of the Calcutta University. He is also descended from Sankar, Commander-in-Chief of Maharaja Protapaditya of Bengal, who fought against Akbar.

RAY JOYKALI CHAKARBORTI BAHADUR OF AMTA DISTRICT HOWRAH, BENGAL, was born in 1860, and, after being educated in Calcutta Colleges, joined the Bar in 1888. He is descended from a very high caste Brahmin family, and is the High Priest of the Goddess Malai Chandi. He is an Honorary Magistrate, and a member of many Councils and Societies. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in 1910 for his public services.

JUG MOH AMISRA, KHARAGPUR, was born on the 17th Bhado 1282 F. S. He is learned in English, Sanskrit, Bengalee and Urdu and an Honorary Magistrate since 1910. He cultivates 300 bighas of land.



PRINCE KAMER KADER MIRZA MOHAMMED ABID ALI BAHADUR, CALCUTTA.

PRINCE KAMER KADER MIRZA MOHAMMED ABID ALI BAHADUR, CALCUTTA, eldest surviving son of His late Majesty Wajid Ali Shah, King of Oudh, was born in 1852, whilst his father yet lived in the purple and held sway over the richest and most fertile province in India. The deposition of the late King of Oudh is one of the proceedings of the latter days of the Honourable East India Company that has given rise to much controversy ; but it is interesting to note that the late King remained loyal to the Government during the troublous days of the mutiny. At the time of the deposition, the late King was offered an annuity of £120,000, but this he refused, and preferred to lay his case before the Imperial Parliament ; his chances of doing this however were spoiled by the out-break of the Mutiny. The present head of the family receives a political pension of Rs. 4,000 per month, and on this he lives a retired life in Calcutta respected and liked by all with whom he comes in contact.



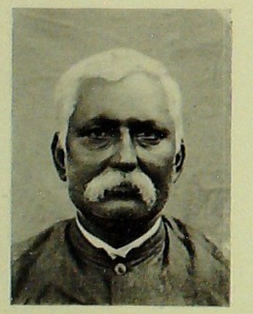
SRI SRI JYOTI PROSAD SINGH DEO OF CHAKLA, PANCHKOTE.

SRI SRI JYOTI PROSAD SINGH DEO is the present proprietor of the ancient estate known as the Zemindary Raj of Panchkote or Chakla Panchkote, a territory of 2,779 square miles, situated on the western frontiers of Bengal. Native chronicles relate that the Raj was founded in Sakabda 2 (A. D. 81) by the Maharaja Dheraj Sri Sri Damodar Sekhur Deo Bahadur, a Rajput scion of the family of Maharaja Dheraj Sri Sri Oodayjee Singh Deo Bahadur, who reigned in Dharanagarh, North-West Provinces. Bir Narain, the Raja of Panchkote, was a commander of 300 Horse under Shah Jehan, and died in the 6th year A. H. 1042-43 (A. D. 1632-33). The Rajas of Panchkote had their residence on the top of the Panchkote Hills, and remains of the palace and the fort, consisting of well built and highly ornamented Hindu temples, are extensive. The great-grandfather of the present Raja removed to Kasipur, in the District of Manbhum, where the family at present reside. Sri Sri Jyoti Prosad Singh Deo, who is the 67th in descent from the founder of the Raj, was born in Sakabda 1803 (A. D. 1881), and succeeded to the Raj in A. D. 1901. He married the sister of the present Maharaja of Mayurbhanja, a tributary estate in the province of Orissa.

The Rajas of Panchkote were addressed as Maharaja Dheraj by officers of the Honorable East India Company. The title of Raja was conferred upon Nilmoney Singh Deo Bahadur, grandfather of the present holder, in the year 1861, by His Excellency Lord Canning, the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The charity of this family is proverbial, and as many as 201 villages were granted rent free by the Raja of Panchkote to Brahmins and high-caste Hindus in order to improve the civilization of that part of the country. The present holder of the estate is fully alive to the tradition of his family and contributes liberally to charitable institutions and works of public utility more particularly in the Districts of Burdwan, Bankura and Manbhum, in which three Districts the Chakla is situated.

RAI BAHADUR KALI BHUSAN GHOSH, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, BARASAT, 24 PURGANAS, CALCUTTA, was born in 1843 and entered the Commissariat Department as a Clerk in 1864. He served with the Kurrum Valley Field Force, and also with the Quetta Field Force in Baluchistan, and retired on full pension with the title of Rai Bahadur in 1894.

RAI KRIPA NATH DUTT BAHADUR was born in 1861. He was Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal. He is descended from the well-known Nimtollah Dutt family. Among his ancestors was Govinda Saran Dutt, Banian to the East India Company, who founded Gobindapur, and this place was afterwards transferred to the English by Ram Chandra Dutt for the construction of Fort William, now Calcutta. The Rai Bahadur takes a leading part in the Municipal affairs of Cossipore, and also in all matters of public concern. In consideration of his various public services in connection with famine plague, Census and Municipality he was made Rai Bahadur in 1910.



KEDAR NATH ROY, NADIA.

KEDAR NATH ROY, ZEMINDAR, KEDARGANJ, NADIA, is son of late Babu Ramlal Roy and Harosundary Devi at Ramnagar Police Station, Meherpur District, Nadia. He was born on 17th September, 1852. He has founded Kedarganj and adorned it with Harosundary Charitable-Hospitable, M. E. School and Post Office, always loyal.

RAI KIRUN ROY BAHADUR OF JESSORE DISTRICT was born in 1869. He belongs to the Narail family of Zamindars, the leading land-owners of the Jessore District, Bengal; he is a Zamindar and large land-holder himself. He served for a time as a Commissioner of the Cossipore-Chitpore Municipality, and also as an Honorary Magistrate of Sealdah and Baranagore. He is a life member of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, and also a member of the Committee of the British Indian Association, and of the Imperial League. When handing the Sanad of Rai Bahadur in 1910 the Commissioner spoke very highly of him.

BABU KOOMUD LAL DEY, DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY, was born in 1851. He belongs to an old Burdwan Family of distinction, and many of his people have been men of wealth and distinction. In 1890 Babu Koomud Lal was elected a Commissioner of the Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality, and since 1898 he has also been an Honorary Magistrate of Hooghly.



KRISHNA MURARI NARAIN SINHA.

KRISHNA MURARI NARAIN SINHA, SON OF ROY ROYAN RAM AMGRAH NARAIN SINHA, LATE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE OF CALCUTTA, was born in 1897. He comes of an old Zamindari family of Badalpura in the District of Patna, and his people have always been loyal to the Government. He is now at School, and promises to become a worthy successor to worthy ancestors.

KUMAR ARABINDA KRISHNA DEB, CALCUTTA, born in 1881, comes of the Sovabazar Raj family of Calcutta, a family that has always stood well with the British. An ancestor was presented with a gold medal by Lord Clive for services rendered after the battle of Plassey. The present incumbent holds the post of Honorary Magistrate of Sealdah and south Dum Dum.



LAKSHMI CHANDRA SUCHANTI.

LAKSHMI CHANDRA SUCHANTI, OF BEHAR (PATNA), was born in 1888. He is an influential member of the Jain community of Behar, a sub-division of Patna. He is a son of the late Babu Gobind Chand Suchanti, a leading Zamindar and Rais. He owns 4,336 bighas of land with an annual revenue of Rs. 28,000, and is an Honorary Magistrate.

REV. LAL BEHARY SHAH, OF CALCUTTA, was born in 1854. He is a philanthropist, and founder of the Blind School, Calcutta. He adopted the "Braille" method of reading and writing for the blind in Bengalee, and was granted the Kaiser-i-Hind medal in 1911.

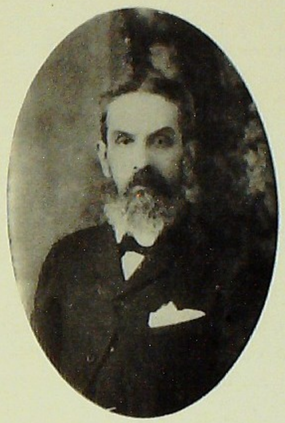
KUMAR KRISHNA MITTER, CALCUTTA, is the son of Babu Khirod Gopar Mitter of the distinguished Mitter family of Ahiri Tolla, Calcutta. Though coming of a rich family, Kumar Krishna started life without any help from his family and within a short time built up a very successful business and is now considered to be one of keenest business men of the metropolis. He is held in great esteem by the leaders of Bengal and holds a very high position. He



KUMAR KRISHNA MITTER, CALCUTTA.

was the organiser of the Swadeshi mela held in Calcutta in 1911. He has taken up the cause of Industries in India and his project of establishing an All-India Industrial Museum and Agency on Industrial Bank which is the talk of the day is within measurable distance of realisation. He is the Promoter and Managing Agent of Ganesh Cloth Mills Co., Ltd., of Calcutta.

RAI LAL GOPAL SEN BAHADUR, DISTRICT OF NADIA, was born in 1857. He was for some time a Judge in the Presidency Small Cause Court of Calcutta. He is a Zamindar and owns three villages in the Nadia District.



HON'BLE MR. W. C. MADGE.

THE HON'BLE MR. W. C. MADGE was born in Calcutta and sent for his education, in boyhood, to Edinburgh. On return to India he served successively as an Assistant Salt Agent, Superintendent of Salt Chowkeys, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Assistant Superintendent of Police. He finally resigned the Public service to join *The Indian Daily News* as its principal leader writer, and as Calcutta correspondent of *The Pioneer*. He resigned his place on the *Indian Daily News* to join the late firm of Carlisles, Nephews & Co., on leaving which he became Secretary of the Original Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association for six of its best years, also editing its journal *The Anglo-Indian Guardian*. He subsequently edited the first daily evening journal ever published in Calcutta—*The Anglo-Indian*—during the six months of its short existence: after which, as a free-lance, he contributed articles to *The Pioneer*, *Englishman* and *Statesman*, being requested at times to deal with special subjects in all three journals.

During the Ilbert Bill agitation, his writings in *The Englishman* attracted the attention of the late Mr. J. J. J. Keswick, who procured his nomination to a place on the Committee appointed to draft the Memorial to Parliament and found the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association.

For the last six years he has also been President of the Anglo-Indian Association, which looks after the interests of the Domiciled European and Anglo-Indian Communities of India; and was in January, 1910, appointed by Lord Minto an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. He is also a Presidency Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, a nominated Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation, a Member of several charitable Institutions. He is one of the oldest Anglo-Indian Journalist in India.

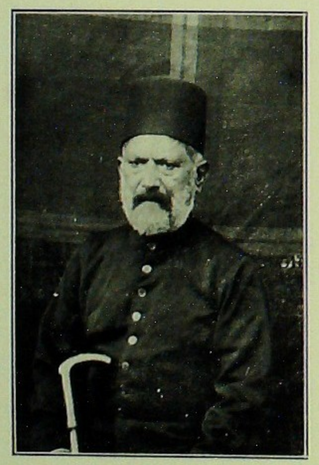
RAI MADHU SUDAN RAO BAHADUR, OF CUTTACK, was born in 1853, and is a graduate of Calcutta University. He served 37 years in the Bengali Education Department, and is the author of many prose and poetical works in the Oriya (Orissa) language. He is also a learned Sanscrit scholar.



MAHOMED EASEN HUSSAIN KHAN BAHADUR.

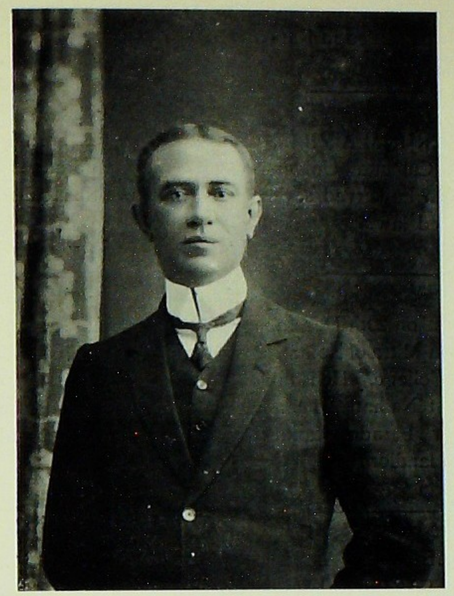
MAHOMED EASEN HUSSAIN KHAN BAHADUR, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, MUHAMMADAN REGISTRAR OF MARRIAGES, AND ZAMINDAR AND LAND-OWNER OF SURI SADAR BENCH, was born in 1852, and educated in Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Bengal and Nagri. He comes of a very ancient stock, and can claim blood relationship with the Raj family of Rajnagar, and lineal descent from the Muslim Emperors of Delhi; this claim has been allowed in several instances by district officers and others in high places. He has rendered valuable aid to the authorities on several occasions in the suppression of riots, and his title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in consequence.

MATILAL GANGULI, RAI BAHADUR, TREASURER, CURRENCY OFFICE, CALCUTTA, was born in 1874, and educated at St. Francis Xavier's College, Calcutta. He graduated at Calcutta in 1893, and was employed as Treasurer to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales during their Indian tour of 1905-06.



MAULVI MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH.

MAULVI MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH was born in Calcutta in 1850 and educated at the Calcutta Madrassa. He was appointed Persian tutor to His Highness the late Maharaja of Darbhanga, and also to the present Maharaja of Darbhanga. In 1873 he was made Professor of Rajkumar College at Rajkote, in Kathiawar. In 1880 he was appointed Treasury Officer of the Darbhanga Raj, and he has served as a Member of the Darbhanga District Board and a non-official visitor of the Darbhanga Jail. He rendered assistance to Government during the two last famines; and he has obtained two Honours Certificates. He is at present an Honorary Magistrate with first-class powers and Vice-Chairman of the Darbhanga Municipality.



HON'BLE MR. MOZAHAR-UL-HAQUE OF BANKIPORE, BAR.-AT-LAW.

THE HON'BLE MR. MOZAHAR-UL-HAQUE OF BANKIPORE, BEHAR, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, AND MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, was born in 1866, and educated partly in India and partly in England when he was called to the Bar in 1891. Whilst in England he fell under the sway of the leaders of Liberal and Radical thought of the period, and eagerly embraced Liberalism as his political creed. On his return to India he proceeded to put his newly-acquired ideas into practice by entering wholeheartedly into all political and social questions affecting the Indian people. He was elected several times to the Indian National Congress, but failed to attend any of its Meetings; but when the Muslims came forward with a proposal to establish a Muslim League pledged to support *all* the proposals of the Government, and to oppose *all* the recommendations of the National Congress, he stepped into the breach, and succeeded in persuading his co-religionists that what was wanted was not two councils of the leading Indian sects, but one council of the two, pledged to work together for the good of India as a whole. The result was the establishment of the All-India Muslim League. Mr. Mozahar-ul-Haque is the leader of the Bar in Behar, and an established leader of public opinion in the estimation of Muslims and Hindus alike.

MOHESWAR SINGH DEO, OF ICHA, CHAIBASSA, was born in 1866. His father possesses the hereditary title of Pir Patidar. Moheswar Singh Deo is an Honorary Magistrate, and owns 75 square miles of land in Bengal. He is also a Zamindar.

NAWAB NASIRUL MAMALEK MIRZA SHUJAAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR, OF MURSHIDABAD, was born in 1861, and was educated partly in England and partly in India. He is well versed in Arabic and Persian, and a poet in Urdu. He was connected with the Education Department for more than ten years. He is a Zamindar and Co-proprietor of Khagra Estate, District of Purnea.

NAVA KRISHNA ROY, RAI SAHEB, OF RANCHI, began life as a Medical student at Calcutta, then entered the Railway service, and finally joined the Police, in which service he rose to the rank of Inspector. In 1887 he was instrumental in nipping in the bud a rising of the Kols (aborigines) of Chota Nagpur. In consequence of this, and other services, he was given the title of Rai Saheb

in 1896, the first title ever given to the Police Department. Originally Rai Saheb belongs to Kanchrapara in the Nadia District but has settled in Ranchi.

NIBARAN CHANDRA MUKHERJI, M.A., B.L., CALCUTTA, was born in 1845. He graduated at the Calcutta University, and then entered the Education Department in which he served seven years. He was then called to the Bar and has since practised law.

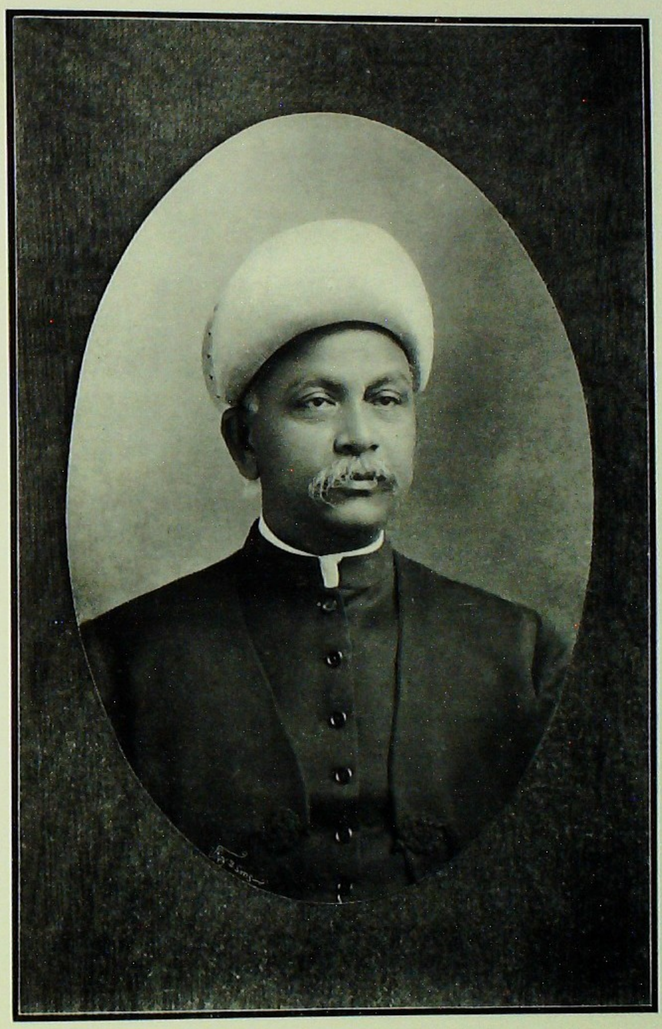
RANCH KARI MITRA was born on 20th December, 1878. Fourth in descent from "Rai-Rayan" Raghu Ram Mitra of Naihati (24 Perganas). Received his early education in the Hooghly College. He is now a Municipal Commissioner and an Honorary Magistrate at Naihati, where he is also a Member of the Lodging-House Committee. His brother Barada Kanta Mitra was made a "Rai Bahadur" in 1910. He is a Zamindar and landlord.

HONORARY CAPTAIN PRAKASA ROYA, SARDAR BAHADUR, I.O.M., VILLAGE SUHAWAL P. O., TARIGHAT, GHAZIPUR, was born in 1854, and entered the Indian Army as an English School Master in 1874. He saw active service in Burma in 1885—87; 1887—89; 1889—92, and was wounded in action and mentioned in despatches. He has several medals and many clasps. He was also with the China Expeditionary Force, 1900—02, and received the medal.

DR. PROTAP CHUNDER GHOSE OF ITINDA, 24 PARGANAS, BENGAL, was born in 1857. He graduated from the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, and at once entered upon the life as a private general practitioner, and much of the income derived from this source is devoted to charity. He owns more than 10,000 bighas of land in his District. He has established a school in his village. when on his pilgrimage to Jessore finding the shrines in dilapidated condition he repaired at heavy expense, he has built some hostels and asrams.

PURNA CHANDRA MAJUMDAR SAHIB (MURSHIDABAD). Few Bengalis can claim a longer and more continuous connection by service to the Mahomedan rulers and princes of Bengal than Mr. Purna Chandra Majumdar, the talented Private Secretary of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad. Belonging to a family held in the highest esteem, Mr. Majumdar has by sheer dint of ability risen to a high position in society and has numerous friends both Indian and European. Several of his ancestors held high offices under the Emperors of Delhi and the Kings of Bengal, who conferred on them the title of Maharaja. Mr. Majumdar has been a trusted

and confidential adviser of the Nawabs of Bengal for many years; and he has discharged his duties with conspicuous ability and integrity. A loyal subject of the Crown and a prominent citizen of Murshidabad, he has devoted no small portion of his time to public duties and taken an active part in benevolent movements. His work "The Musnud of



PURNA CHANDRA MAJUMDAR, PRIVATE SECRETARY, MURSHIDABAD.

Murshidabad," which give sample evidence of his labour and research as an historian, has forever memorized the past glory and grandeur of "The Cradle of British rule in India." Mr. Majumdar has well told the story of this city of great memories, and his work will go down to posterity.

PURNA CHANDRA PAUL was born in 1880 at Itna, District of Jessore, and is a graduate of the University of Calcutta. He is an Honorary Magistrate and a Member of the District Board, and of other bodies, and takes a keen interest in education and in all matters of public interest.

RAI BAHADUR RAJENDRA CHUNDER, M.A., SASTRI OF CALCUTTA was born in 1860, of an old Kulin Brahman family long settled in Calcutta, tracing its descent from the celebrated Pundit Vaneswar Vidyalankara. After a brilliant career in the Sanskrit and Presidency Colleges, Calcutta, he took his B. A. degree in 1881, obtaining the first place in Sanskrit and the Radhakanta medal, and the following year he took his M. A. heading the list in Sanskrit and obtaining a gold medal and the title of Sastri. He has held many important public positions, and has published several historical works.

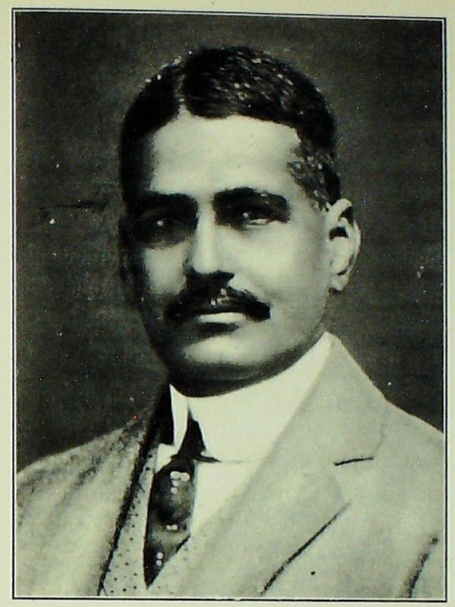
RAJENDRA NATH BHATTACHARYYA, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, RAJPUR, 24 PARGANAS, he was educated in the Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta; is a land-owner, and takes a deep interest in Municipal affairs. He belongs to a highly respectable Brahmin family.

RAMBILASRAY ALIAS BILAS RAM, SITAMARHI, B. N. W. RAILWAY, was born on the 15 Kartick Sambat 1920. He is an Honorary Magistrate, a Banker, merchant and Zamindar, as well as a land-owner in Nepal. He is a learned in Hindu, Nagri and Marwari. He is of the Kaithi caste.

RAM DAS BANERJI, CHAIRMAN, JOYNAGAR MUNICIPALITY, was born in 1841, and graduated from the Jubilee College, Bhagalpur, in 1892. He is President of the Radha Ballav Lodge of the Theosophical Society, and an Honorary Magistrate of Joynagar bench. He is of a meditative disposition, but has been brought into public life by the force of circumstances.

THAKUR RAM DHARI SINHA, L.T.M.S., MEDICAL PRACTITIONER AND HONORARY MAGISTRATE OF CHAMPARAN, was born in 1875, and graduated in Medicine at Patna in 1894. He takes an interest in public affairs, and is an active member of various local bodies. He has been in private practice since 1902, but previously was lent by Government to Jodhpur State. He went on the China expedition of 1900-01 as medical officer of the J. S Lancers, and received the medal for the campaign

THE REV. RAM KANTA DAS GUPTA OF BARNIPORE was born in 1848 and is a Missionary Priest of the S. P. G., and Honorary Magistrate of Barnipore, Bengal. He comes of an old family of Dewans and was converted to Christianity by his elder brother, and ordained priest at Calcutta in 1889. He has held many ecclesiastical Cures, and is still on active service in the missionary field.



RAJENDRA NATH MOOKERJI, C.I.E., CALCUTTA.

RAJENDRA NATH MOOKERJEE, C.I.E., born at Basirhat, in 1854, educated at the London Missionary School and at the Presidency College, Calcutta. He is a Civil Engineer by profession and is a senior partner in the firm of Martin & Co., Architects, Engineers and Contractors, of 6 & 7, Clive Street, Calcutta; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1911; Fellow of the University of Calcutta; an Honorary Presidency Magistrate; Member of the Governing Body of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpore; Member of the Court of Visitors of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Trustee of the Indian Museum, Calcutta; An Honorary Secretary (and a Founder) of the Calcutta Orphanage; Joint Honorary Secretary of the Calcutta Club; created "C. I. E." in 1909. Clubs: National, Liberal (London) and Calcutta. Private residence: 7, Harington Street, Calcutta.



RAMKRISHNA BIMBADHAR MISRA.

RAI BAHADUR RAMKRISHNA BIMBADHAR MISRA was born at Sambalpur, Bengal, B. N. R., of a Moofidar and land-holder family of Urya Brahmins in 1852. He was educated in the Government Zilla School, Sambalpur, and commenced Government service on the 5th February, 1872. He was appointed Tahsildar in 1887 and administered Patna, Bastar, Kowardha and Kalahandi Feudatory States successively under Government Court of Wards on deputation. He exercised the full powers of a Magistrate, Assistant Commissioner, District Judge and Deputy Commissioner and Sessions Judge. He was honored with the title of "Rai Bahadur" and presented with a sword in 1907. He retired from the services as Deputy Magistrate, Deputy Collector and Superintendent, Kalahandil State, Bengal Province, after 36 years' continuous service, on the 21st February, 1908.

REBATY KANTA SARKAR, OF MAGURA (JESSORE), was born 10th Magh 1276. He passed his examination as a Pleader in his young days, but has since blossomed forth as a man of many occupations. He is now Pleader, Honorary Magistrate, Vice-Chairman of the Local Board, Member of the District Board, etc. He is a landlord with estates in several Districts. His family held

prominent positions in the world in olden days. One ancestor, Shooboodhi Bhowmick having served Raja Sitaram as Jananabish Nahah, who gave him the title of Khan and appointed him Chief Revenue Officer and gave him an estate. Other ancestors also held distinguished posts.

THE HON'BLE DR. RASH BEHARY GHOSE, MEMBER OF THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, was born in an obscure village in the Burdwan District in 1845. He entered the Presidency College, Calcutta, in 1861, and had a most distinguished University career. In 1866 he graduated in M.A., in English, with first-class honours, and was the first Indian student to obtain that much coveted degree. In the following year he took his B.L. degree, and won the gold medal as the most successful candidate of the year. As a young man he studied Milton and Shakespeare and many of the other English classics, and also grounded himself in German and French authors, especially in poetry, and in this way laid the foundation of the vast knowledge he now possesses of the literatures of the world. Dr. Ghose was enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta, when he was only 22 years of age. Four years later he passed with honours the Law examination of the Calcutta University, and in 1875-76 he was selected to deliver the Tagore Law Lectures. In 1879 he was made a Fellow of the Calcutta University, and in 1884 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the same University. As a lawyer Dr. Ghose is known throughout the length and breadth of India, and as a politician his fame is not less wide. He is one of the great Indians of his day and a real leader of Indian opinion. In 1891 he was selected a Member of Viceroy's Council and since then his work in the Council has been beneficial both to Government and the people. He was President of the National Congress held at Surat and Madras. Like most scholars, Dr. Ghose delights to live the secluded life of a student buried in his books. He has travelled as widely as he has read. He has visited England, France and Italy. He takes a keen interest in education and lately gave a munificent donation of one lakh to the Hindu University.

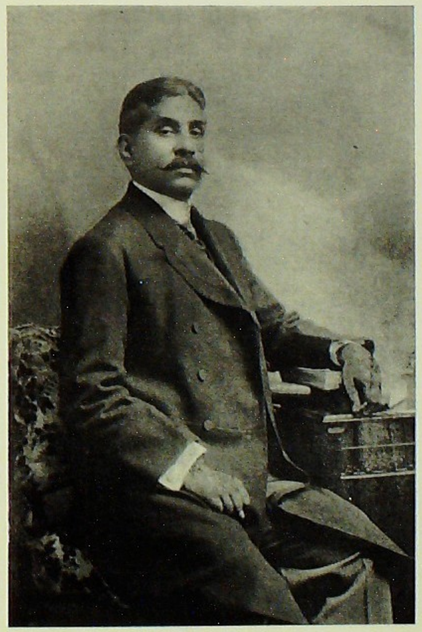


THE HON'BLE DR. RASH BEHARY GHOSE.

RAI SASI BHUSAN CHATTERJI BAHADUR, OF SOUTH GORIA, BENGAL, was born of a very old land-owning Brahmin family in 1852, and served many years as Head Clerk in the Gun and Shell Factory at Cossipore. His services were recognized by the grant of the title of Rai Bahadur and a sword of honour in 1907.

SATISH CHANDRA GUPTA, SUB-REGISTRAR OF JANGIPUR, DISTRICT OF MURSHIDABAD, was born in 1875, and passed sometime at the Calcutta University. He possesses the title of Rai derived from and old native dynasty, he is a landlord an owns several bighas of land.

THE HON'BLE MR. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA was born on the 10th of November, 1871, at Arrah. In 1888 he went to the Patna College, and while he was there, he determined that he would be called to the English Bar. Not a single Beharee Hindu of any of the higher castes had till then ventured to cross "the black waters"; and the difficulties in his way were almost insurmountable; but in December 1889 he booked his passage, and with only fifty rupees in his pocket he set forth for London. There he joined the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple and University College, and formed the nucleus of the fine collection of books that is now in his palatial home at Allahabad. In 1893 he returned to his native country, got himself enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, and settled down to practise at Bankipore. In 1894 he began his journalistic career by helping to found the *Behar Times* (now the *Beharee*) and in 1896 he went to Allahabad, with which place his connection has been close and permanent ever since. In 1900 he became the editor of the *Hindustan Review* and in 1903 he started a weekly, the *Indian People*, which has now developed into a daily paper—the *Leader*. In January 1910 he obtained a seat in the Imperial Legislative Council, where his work has given general satisfaction. Mr. Sinha is a keen and staunch reformer and has influenced public opinion on the subjects of "foreign travel" and "inter-marriage." He is one of the best read Indians of his generation; and he tries to assimilate and harmonise the highest culture of the East and the West. He is genial and sociable, and he is on friendly terms with all the leading men of his country. He has a wide influence, and speaking of the *Hindustan Review*, the *Pioneer* said after its first issue: "We wish there were other periodicals inspired by the same spirit."



HON'BLE MR. S. SINHA, BANKIPORE.



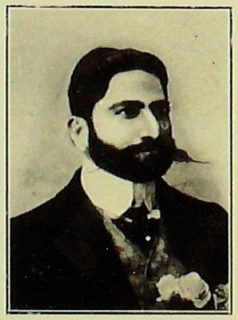
KHAN BAHADUR SARFRAZ HOSEIN KHAN.

KHAN BAHADUR SARFRAZ HOSEIN KHAN, MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BENGAL, is a large landed proprietor and man of wealth, who devotes his leisure time to the furtherance of all movements designed for the public good. He is a very keen student of Municipal affairs and problems, and also follows the education movement closely, he was educated at Queen's College, Benares.

SASI BHUSAN CHATTERJI, CALCUTTA, was born in 1842, and educated at the Sanscrit College, Calcutta. He is an author, and also Compiler of School Books, Maps, Atlases, etc. He is a Member of the Society of Arts, London, and also of the Royal Geographical Society, and an Honorary Magistrate. Residence—8, Dixon's Lane.



MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA SATIS CHANDRA ACHARYA VIDYABHUSANA, M.A. PH. D., CALCUTTA.



SYED SHAH MAHAMMAD ZAFIRAL HOSSAIN.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA SATIS CHANDRA ACHARYA (VIDYABHUSANA, M.A., PH. D.), the first Pali Scholar in India is now Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

SYED SHAH MAHAMMAD ZAFIRAL HOSSAIN, OF BIHAR, PATNA DISTRICT, was born in 1865. He was educated in English, Persian, Arabic and Urdu; he is an Honorary Magistrate and a member of various local Boards and Societies. He is also a Zamindar and land-owner of considerable means.

THE HON'BLE RAI SIVA SANKAR SAHAI BAHADUR OF BHAGALPORE. Few men, specially in Behar, have arisen to such height of eminence and respect, and that by pure self-exertion, industrious application, consummate study, superior ability in organisation, administration and thrift, as the subject of this sketch, who was born on the 25th February, 1863, at Bhagalpore. His ancestry on the paternal side was distinguished by men of Law, and he inherited his superior legal acumen from them, whereas his administrative instinct was drawn from his mother's side. After obtaining a training in Persian and Urdu, he was sent to the Bhagalpore Zilla School, whence he matriculated, and thence went to the Patna College. Babu Siva Sankar Sahai passed his First-in-Arts and without caring to graduate, due to his call at home, applied himself to Law, and passed the Pleadership examination. During his Law studentship he was a teacher in the Behar National Institution. Babu Siva Sankar Sahai joined the Bhagalpore Bar on Tuesday, the 13th July, 1886. Two years after, the great litigation between Raja Padmananda Singh and Rani Sitabuti, as mother and guardian of Kumar (now Raja) Kalananda Singh and Kumar Kirtyananda Singh, which eventually ended in a compromise, dividing the Banailli Raj into nine-annas and seven-annas, was launched. Every member of the local Bar was engaged on one side or the other. Sir Charles Paul, Sir Griffith Evans, Messrs. Bonnerjie and Phillip were requisitioned from Calcutta. Rai Surja Narayan was on the Rani's side and Babu Siva Sankar Sahai was his indispensable junior. Indeed the schooling that Babu Siva Sankar Sahai got under Rai Surja Narayan called forth the former's entire energy and sharpened his intellect, and he still remembers with gratitude all that he owes to him and attributes his present greatness entirely to him. He latterly became exclusively the Pleader and Legal Adviser of the nine-annas proprietors of the Banailli Raj and has been looking to their interests from their very infancy. Indeed the present flourishing condition of the nine-annas proprietors is entirely due to Babu Siva Sankar's tact and able management of their affairs.



HON'BLE RAI SIVA SANKAR SAHAI BAHADUR OF BHAGALPORE.

Since 1904 he has been working as Manager of the nine-annas proprietors of the Banailli Raj, who are also the lessees of the seven-annas share. His successful administration has been recognised appreciatively by the Government, the proprietors,

the ryots, the Public and the Press. Babu Siva Sankar Sahai was made a "Rai Bahadur" in 1910 and was elected, on behalf of the Bhagalpore District Board, a Member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council.

SRISH CHANDRA SARBADHIKARY. It appears from historical and official records that the well-known Bose Sarbadhikary family of Choa in the District of Murshidabad, from which Mr. Srish Chandra Sarbadhikary has descended is the first ancient and noble family of Bengal that was instrumental in securing for the Honorable East India Company before and after the battle of Plassey, the virtual sovereignty of Bengal.

The founder of the family was Sureshwar, who received the hereditary title of "Sarbadhikary" which means the "head of all classes in point of rank, wealth, caste and descent," in consideration of his political position as Dewan or Governor of Orissa, to support the dignity of which title he was allowed a princely *Jaigir, viz.*, the well-known Zemindary in Orissa, Roghunathpur Purgana fetching an annual income of about two lakhs at the time from the Imperial Court of Delhi early in the fifteenth century. In consideration of the celebrated temple of Jagannath being walled up and of various improvements being effected in the management of the sacred shrine of Jagannath Puri under Sureshwar's successful administration of Orissa, he was allowed the exceptional privilege of entering the Jagannath temple at any time he liked with an umbrella carried over his head (an exemplary sign of honour) and this privilege was made hereditary and continued to Sureshwar's male descendants. Sureshwar's younger brother Eshaneshwar exercised a very high political influence all over India as the Vizier of the Emperor of Delhi at that time.

Sureshwar's descendants numbering more than three thousand have settled in different parts of the country from which several branches have sprung up, one of which settled at Dahapara and Choa in 1704, when Murshidabad became the capital of Bengal, Choa was then a military station fourteen miles distant from Murshidabad under the Nawab of Bengal. Maharaja Jivan Ballav alias Janokiram was the Minister of Nawab Alivardi Khan and the Governor of Patna, and his son Maharaja Mohendra Narain was a Minister and a leading power during the rule of Nawabs Alivardi and Shiraj-Doulla. Maharaja Mohendranarain rendered signal service to Lord Clive during their troublous days in the negotiations that preceded the battle of Plassey. His descendants Raja Bhubon Mohon was a Minister of the Emperor Shahalum and Dewan of the East India Company's *Numuch Mahal*, and Bhubon Mohon's sons Rajas Rajkishore and Hariprosad were Dewans of the East India Company when the Company had the monopoly of both the salt and silk trade in Bengal. The Dewans amassed colossal fortune, added largely to their extensive Zemindaries and expended lakhs and lakhs of rupees in charities, both public and private. Their sons Kalachand and Joy Narain were distinguished for various public services rendered to the Government and the public. Kalachand took a leading part in founding the Berhampore College at the instance of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Cecil Beadon. His son Ashutosh too made a free gift of land to the Government at the instance of the District Magistrate, Mr. Wavel and his successors, required for the construction of a public road from Berhampore to Patkabari. Ashutosh's son is Srish Chandra Sarbadhikary who is now the Editor and Proprietor of the *Hindu Patriot*, the oldest native paper in India enjoying since more than half a century the unstinted confidence of Government, and of the well-known *Weekly Indian Nation*. He was allowed the exceptional honour of having his public speeches published with public

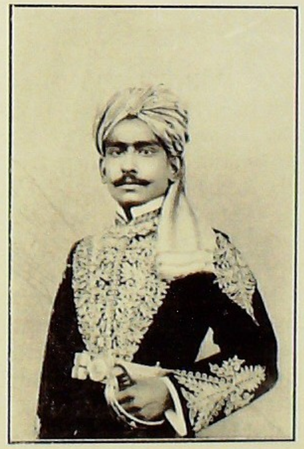
subscription from the representatives of official and non-official communities of Bengal by Raja Beary Mohon Mukerji and others. He is a Presidency Magistrate, a leading public man in India, identified with all the public movements of the day and commands the respect and confidence of both the Government and the public. He is the author of "History of India" that has been prescribed as a Text-book for schools in Bengal.



HON'BLE MR. SUHRAWARDY.

HON'BLE Dr. A. AL-MAMUN SUHRAWARDY, M. A., LL. D., PH. D., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, COMMANDER OF THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIE, CALCUTTA, has a world-wide reputation. When he went to Europe as a student, eminent persons with whom he came in contact were quick to perceive that a young Mahomedan of great promise had made his appearance. Mr. Suhrawardy founded in London the Islamic Society and the London Mosque Fund, and in connection with these objects he was received in audience by the Sultan of Turkey, who conferred on him the Imperial Order of the Medjidie, the Shah of Persia. the Khedive of Egypt and other potentates.

In 1907 Mr. Suhrawardy was enrolled as Advocate of the Calcutta High Court and in 1909 he was elected to the Legislative Council. He is descended from the great family of Suhrawardys, celebrated as an order of Mystics. Mr. Suhrawardy is the founder of "The Light of the World," and also the author of several well-known books on Islam, and is now engaged on a history of Mahomedan Law.



BABU SUKHRAJ ROY SAHEB, BENGAL.

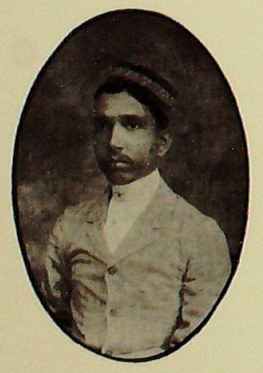
BABU SUKHRAJ ROY SAHEB, A WELL-KNOWN BANKER AND ZAMINDAR OF BHAGALPUR, BENGAL, was born in 1877. He comes of an ancient Sreemal (Jain) family. He owns 100 square miles of land, and is an Honorary Magistrate. His family is remarkable for its devotion and loyalty to the Government.

RAI SAHIB SRI KRISHNA GHOSH, late Chief Clerk to the Inspector-General of the Supply and Transport Corps, Bengal Command, was born in 1847. He served Government faithfully for over 30 years; saw service with the Peshawar Valley Field Force and in the Khyber Pass, and retired with a good service pension in 1903. He has started 2 schools, one at Meerut and the other at Naini Tal. Title of Rai Sahib was conferred on him in 1892.

MOULVI SYED SAKHAWAT HOSSAIN, HONORARY MAGISTRATE OF BAGERHAT, KHULNA, was born in 1859. He was qualified at the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, in 1878, and served seven years in Government service. For domestic reasons he then retired, and took up private practice in which he is still engaged. He is a talukdar, and owns 500 bighas of land.

RAI SAHIB SURENDRA NATH GUPTA, OF CALCUTTA, was born in 1852 at Halisahar. He joined the P. W. D. as upper subordinate in 1874 and by dint of exceptionally hard and meritorious work was made Sub-Engineer in 1877. Such rapid promotions are rare in P. W. D. He has seen active life and served in Naga Expedition, 1891. He was with Manipur Expedition and the abilities of his capable working have been mentioned in the despatches. He has constructed many works that were hard to be accomplished such as water-works of Fort Aiyal. Before retirement he officiated as Executive Engineer. The Government has acknowledged his excellent services and honoured him with a title of Rai Sahib in 1903. He retired on account of ill-health in 1906.

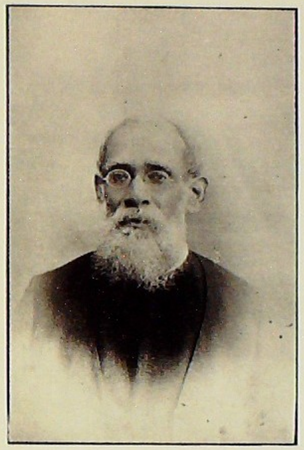
SYED BUDROOL HOSSEIN ZAHOORI, OF PATNA CITY, is a scholar of Persian and Arabic and its Chemistry and has fairly good knowledge of English, Urdu and Bengali. He has written 30 books in Urdu on Homeopathic medicines. He is Vice-President of Municipal Board and member of several institutions and is also Honorary Magistrate. He has social habits and is familiar both with officials and the public. He rendered good service during the time of plague. He owns some land in Patna, Gya, Mozufferpur and Champaran.



BABU SURENDA N. SINHA.

BABU SURENDRA NARAYAN SINHA was born on the 21st July, 1888. He is a Bundela Rajput by caste. Alam Sinha, the founder of the family, came to Murshedabad from Bundelkhand in the 18th century and became rich by cotton trade. The family had the monopoly of the cotton trade of Murshedabad from where cotton used to be exported to Europe. The estate now possesses extensive zemindaries in six districts and indigo factories. He and his predecessors have the privilege of exemption from certain sections of the Arms Act ever since the passing of the Act. He is religious, loyal, public-spirited and connected with many religious, charitable and educational institutions of his zemindaries. Being educated at Berhampore College, he has a fair knowledge of English, Sanskrit, Hindi and Bengalee. He is an amateur Horticulturist and a lover of education. His vast library is open to the public. He established several Schools and a Dispensary.

BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE was born in 1848 and is descended from a respectable family of Rarhee Brahmans, a sub-division of the well-known Kulin Brahmans of Bengal. He received his early education in the Calcutta Doveton College, and in 1868 was sent to England. In 1882 he took charge of a small school in Bow Bazar and this was the nucleus of the now celebrated Ripon College, which has on its rolls to-day over 1,500 youths. On July 26th, 1876, he, in conjunction with the late Mr. A. M. Bose, founded the Indian Association of Calcutta; and ever since he has been its moving spirit. He became a Member of the Calcutta Corporation in 1876, and in 1879 he took over *The Bengalee*, of which he is now sole proprietor and editor. In 1889 he formed part of a deputation sent to England by the Indian National Congress. Since that time he has been active in the so-called Swadeshi movement and in the agitation for the repeal of the partition of Bengal. He is an eloquent speaker, a clever writer, and a student of the classics. In 1895 Mr. Banerjee was nominated President of the Poona Congress, "an office the onerous duties of which he fulfulled with commendable tact and prudence." In 1902 he was for the second time nominated President of the Congress which met at Ahmedabad. His hobby is walking and his principal recreation is found in the cultivation of his flower garden at Manirampore, a village about thirteen miles to the north of Calcutta.



MR. SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

LIEUTENANT SURESH CHANDRA BISWAS was born at Nathpur, in the District of Nadia, 1861. He was daring and plucky from boyhood. After a short trip to Burmah and Madras went to London, worked as pedlar and learnt Greek, Egyptian, Chemistry, Mathematics, Astrology, Astronomy and Medicine. He joined a Circus party, and worked at Hamburgh as animal tamer. As master tamer visited Mexico and Brazil where he joined Brazilian army. Rose from Corporal to Lieutenant. Married a Surgeon's daughter. Revolution broke out. Navy revolted against republican Government. At the battle of Nitheroy, by bravery and power of organization, won splendid victory in 1894.

SURESH CHANDRA MUKHERJI, ZEMINDAR OF UTTARPARA, DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY, BENGAL, was born in 1862. The family is descended from Jago Mohon Mukerji, who served in the Commissariat Department of the British Army, and fought in the seige of Bharatpur in the days when Lord Amherst was Governor-General of India. For this service he received a goodly sum as prize money, and this he invested in land. His eldest son, Joykissen, added to the family wealth, and, at his death, owned estates aggregating 115 square miles of country, with a population of over 100,000 persons. For his munificent benefactions, and his liberal support to the cause of education, and other acts of beneficence, he was several times thanked by Government, and honours were conferred on his only surviving son Raja Peari Mohon Mukerji, C. S. I. Since his succession to his estate in 1888, the other 2 sons,



SURESH CHANDRA MUKHERJI, ZEMINDAR OF UTTARPARA, DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY, BENGAL.

the younger of whom Raj Mohon Mukerji, B. L., was the father of the subject of our sketch and had died before. Suresh Chandra Mukerji has considerably extended the area of his vast landed properties, and largely increased the revenues therefrom. He is a kindly and progressive landlord and has lived the life of an orthodox Hindu Brahmin all his days. He has always endeavoured to make himself of use to his country, and is unimpeachably loyal to the British Raj. His father died when the Babu Suresh Chandra Mukerji was young in years, being in his 26th year and the family responsibilities devolved on him at comparatively early age. It speaks volumes for his strength of character, that, notwithstanding this disadvantage he has so ordered his life that all his actions are a credit to him, and he can look back on all his days as having been days devoted to the exercise of piety and good works. He has one daughter and 3 sons, and his residential building is a piece of finest architecture.



WAHIDUDDIN HAIDER ZEYAUDDOWLA, HONORARY MAGISTRATE OF BANKIPUR.

WAHIDUDDIN HAIDER ZEYAUDDOWLA, HONORARY MAGISTRATE OF BANKIPUR, is a great-grandson of Nawab Wazeerali Khan. Nawab Asafuddowla died childless proclaiming his nephew Wazeerali Khan as his successor. But after a short rule a step-brother of the late Nawab managed to secure the throne and Wazeerali Khan had to retire to Benares. He ultimately died in Calcutta—his tomb still exists on the Circular Road. His Begum and his son Nawab Jalaluddin Haider were first sent to Monghyr Fort and next to Patna with a small allowance granted by the Honorable The East India Company. Realising their conditions they wished to avoid civic life and were allowed to settle in Chapra then not so populated. Nawab Jalaluddin Haider left a minor son Nawab Amiruddowla who also got a political pension. His son Wahiduddin Haider Zeyauddowla also got a political allowance for his education in the lifetime of his father, and enjoyed it till he was gazetted a Government servant, he is still serving with merit and loyalty.

BOMBAY.

These pages contain the photographs and biographies of the Officials, Zemindars, Title Holders, Honorary Magistrates, Dignitaries and other Personages residing in different parts of Bombay Presidency.

MIRZA ALI MAHOMMAD KHAN, M. A., B. L., J. P., OF BOMBAY, was born in 1874, and is an M. A. of Bombay University. In 1901 he was enrolled as a Solicitor, and has since acquired an extensive practice. He is a member of many lay and religious societies, and in 1908 attended the meetings of the Indian National Congress, at Madras, as a delegate from Bombay.

THE *LATE* HON'BLE MIR ALLAH BUKSH KHAN SHAHWANITALPUR, JAGIRDAR, Special First-class Magistrate, President of the Scindh Mohamedan Association, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, President of the Reception Committee of the All-India Mohamedan Educational Conference at Karachi in 1908, one of the highest Jagirdars of Sindh, was born at Tando Mohamed Khan on the 16th May, 1863.



THE *late* HON'BLE MIR ALLAH BUKSH KHAN TALPUR, TANDO MOHAMED KHAN.

He was educated privately at home, at Government High School, Hyderabad, and Rajkumar Chief's College, Gujerat. He knew English, Urdu, Scindhi and Persian. He speaks English fluently. He was appointed Special Magistrate in 1889. He refused to accept heavy expenses of his Court and Office from Government.

In 1895 he was elected Member of the Bombay Legislative Council and has been re-elected five times since.

In 1909 he was elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council by the Sindh Jagirdars and Zemindars. He owned nearly 92,000 acres of land.

He did a lot of social work and took great interest in educational matters.

One outstanding feature of his character was his freedom from religious and rival bigoty.

Unaggressiveness was his chief motto. He died on the 8th of August, 1911, at Hyderabad (Sindh).

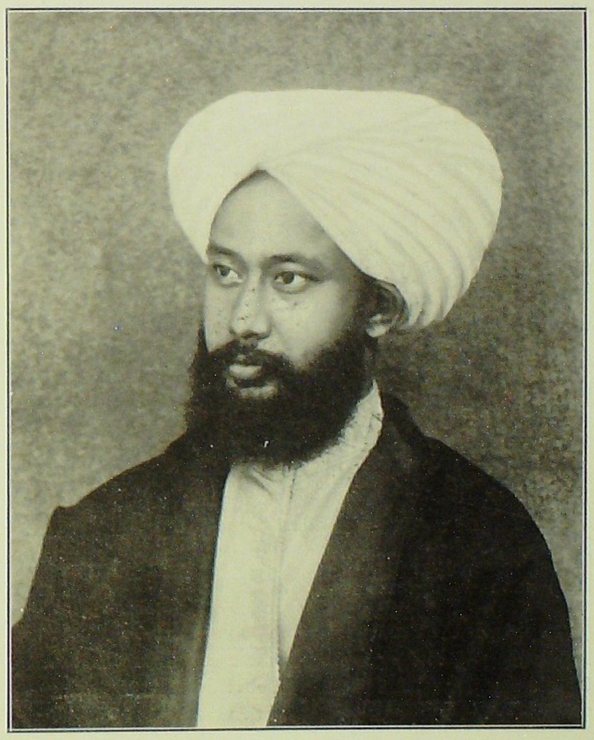
His grandfather Mir Shaho Khan was maternal uncle of Mir Fateh Ali Khan, the founder of Mir's rule in Sindh. The *Sindh Journal* says "Gentle, unassuming, amiable, peace-loving, kind even to the envious, dignified in learning, the Honorable declared Mir was deservedly and highly esteemed by all Hindus, Moslems and Europeans who knew him at all."

MIR MOHAMED KHAN SHAHWANI TALPUR, JAGIRDAR, SON OF THE HON'BLE MIR ALLAH BUKSH KHAN, was born on the 17th of July, 1893, at Tando Mohamed Khan, and was educated privately. He knows English, Urdu, Sindhi and Persian. Since he succeeds to the family estates, he has been trying to emulate the noble example of his illustrious father, and to walk in his footsteps, and to prove himself a worthy successor to a long line of illustrious ancestors.

RAO BAHADUR SETH ALUMAL, TRIKUMDAS, is first-class Jagirdar in Sindh, and a large land-owner. He is a graduate of the Bombay University, having taken his B. A. degree as far back as 1866. In the first Jubilee year, 1877, he was honoured with the title of Rao Bahadur. He is descended from an ancient Hindu family which founded Karachi.

HON'BLE SARDAR SAYAD ALI AL-EDROOS. The Sayads are the descendants of the children of the daughter of the prophet Mahomed, the apostle of God. The title of Syadat or Sayadship was first conferred upon the Prophet Mahomed by God through his angel Gabriel, and the Musalmans who are not descended from the Prophet's daughter, cannot enjoy the rank and title of Syadat meaning a chief of a community.

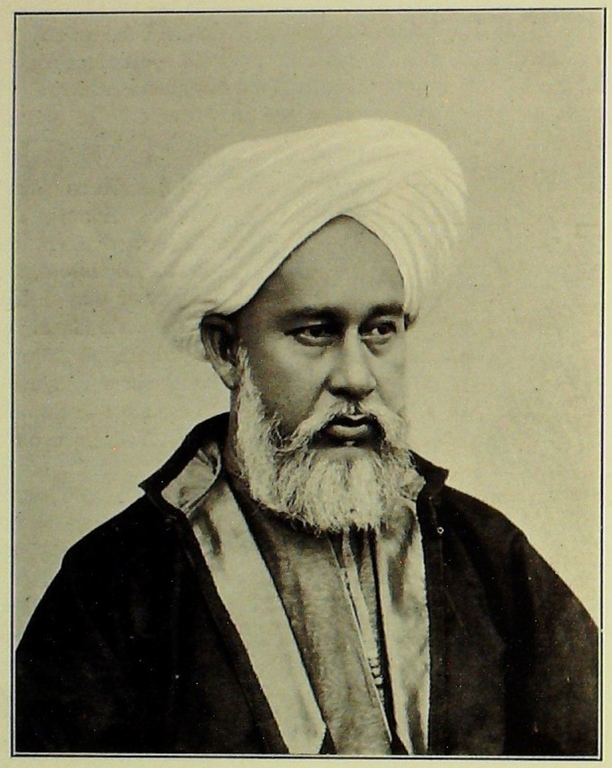
Sayad Abubakar Sakran first kept the name of his son Sayad Abdulla as Sayad Abdulla Edroos, the great-grandfather of Sayad Ali Edroos, the subject of our sketch. The descendants of Sayad Abdulla Edroos have since continued to use the title Edroos, an Arabic word meaning leader of all the people and they are highly honoured by the Arabs who fall prostrate before them, kiss their hands and feet and obey their flag to standard if raised during the time of war either going on between themselves or against their enemies. Their civil suits, quarrels, war and hostility against each other would settle at his abode and his judgment would be unaltered and final. He was held as the head of the Mahomedan Community at large or rather the chief of his people and country.



SARDAR THE HON'BLE SYED ALI AL-EDROOS, OF SURAT.

The ancestors of Sayad Ali Al-Edroos migrated first from Mecca to Hazramot (in Arabia) an interior part of Aden. Sayad Shaikhush Shaikh Al-Edroos was the first to visit India about the Christian Era 1542 and settled at Ahmedabad in Gujerat in the reign

of Sultan Mahmudbin Latif Khan. He was much revered by the Sultan himself, his people and high officials of the Empire. The Sultan gave his daughter in marriage to this Sayad Saheb and conferred upon him large Jagirs comprising 17 entire villages. He died in A. D. 1569 at Ahmedabad where his famous tomb—a specimen of old architecture—is still in existence and greatly worshipped by all classes of people even Hindus and others.



HON'BLE SYED ZAIN AL-EDROOS, OF SURAT.

Sayad Mahomed Saheb Edroos, grandson of Sayad Shaikh Al-Edroos and grandfather of Sayad Ali Al-Edroos first settled at Surat in A. D. 1563, which was at that time not in a flourishing condition nor was it a populous place. This place gradually became prosperous and thickly populated by different classes of men. Gujarat was then governed by *Hubshis* who exercised great oppression upon the ryots but they were soon driven out of the place by Emperor Akber. The Sayad's ancestors, however, were highly respected by the Emperors Jehangir, and Shah Jehan and his successors who at all times complied with their requests and heard the petitions with great attention.

When Surat began to prosper the Portuguese commenced to plunder and take away the property and goods belonging to the people and the cruelties practised by them became so great and intolerable that Sayad Mahomed Saheb Edroos was compelled to apply to the Emperor for redress. The Emperor though at this time received no revenue from Surat, yet in consideration of the position and greatness of Sayad Saheb erected a wall, stationed a Battalion of Sepoys and established his own rule over the place. Several Jagirs were bestowed upon Sayad Mahomed Edroos by the then Emperor in recognition of his good and valuable assistance and was called by the title of Mir-e-Arab and Shaheb-e-Surat, namely, ruler of the place. Sayed Mahomed Saheb Edroos died at Surat in 1615 A. D., where his Mausoleum stands as an emblem of sanctity adored by

tens of thousands of Moslems to say the least of other creeds. He was the founder of the Edroos family at Surat.

When the English wanted a Factory to be re-opened at Surat, Sayed Zain-ul-Abeddin, grandson of Sayad Mahomed Saheb Edroos represented to the Emperor for the grant of a Sanad to the Honorable East India Company for the re-establishment of the Factory, which was granted on Sayad Saheb's recommendation.

The agents of the Emperor at Surat were designated "Nawabs" and "Kiledars" who were inured to exercise tyranny and oppression upon the ryots. Sayad Abdulla Saheb Edroos, son and successor of Sayad Zain-ul-Abeddin, for whom the Emperor had reverential regard came to the forefront in recommending that rather than render the people victims to the tyranny and oppression of the Nawab and Kiledar it would be preferable to transfer the Fort of Surat from the control of the Nawab and Kiledar to that of Mr. Spencer, the accredited agent of the Honorable East India Company. The recommendation was conceded to by the Emperor and the Fort of Surat was transferred into the hands of the British merchants thus constituting Surat as the *nativity* of British Rule in India.

Sayad Mahomed Saheb Edroos, son and successor of Sayad Abdulla Saheb, rendered most important and effectual assistance to Mr. Jonathan Duncan, the first British Governor at Surat, in obtaining the possession of Surat City and assuming the reins of British Government at Surat. He also subsequently assisted in quelling disturbances which were as a necessary sequel of the annexation created by the deposed Nawab of Surat, and his creatures in 1800. The said Hon'ble gentleman Mr. Duncan has made a mention of the position and influence the said Sayad Saheb possessed in Surat and the assistance he gave to him in his minutes called the "Duncan Diary."

During the reign of Kanojirao, Gaikwar of Baroda, Sayad Mahomed Saheb Edroos used his best endeavours to prevail upon the Gaikwar to pay an annual *Salami* or tribute to the English and to allow them to establish their factory in Baroda.

He also rendered valuable assistance at the time of *Jamabandhi* Settlement by collecting the people and reconciling them to accept the rates of land assessment proposed by the Honorable East India Company in 1804. This timely assistance proved so very beneficial to the interest of the Government that there was an enormous increase in revenue. He likewise took an active part in subduing disorders which not unfrequently cropped up amongst the ryots and for these eminent aids the Governor regarded him as an influential and powerful ally having the fullest confidence in his integrity and loyalty towards the British Crown. He was all along honoured on the same footing as native chiefs under British protection and return visits were cordially paid to him by all successive Governors which have been continued up to now as a gracious token of recognition by the benign Government.

The Governor voluntarily granted a Sanad for Rs. 500 a year as *Mewa Khuri*, namely, for fruits only to his son Sayad Sharif Shaikh Edroos while he was an infant.

He was once invited to Bombay by the then Governor Mr. Duncan where he was received with great honours. He was granted a Sanad for Rs. 600 as palanquin expenses by the Governor. He was allowed a guard-of-honour consisting of six sepoys to be in attendance at his house, their cost being defrayed by the Government.

Sayad Mahomed Saheb Edroos left his estates to his son Sayad Shariff Shaikh Saheb Edroos, who, following closely in the footsteps of his revered father, was equally respected and powerful. He was foremost in assisting the British in suppressing a serious outbreak which occurred in 1844 A. D., consequent on the enhancement of the tax on Salt, and the then Collector and Magistrate of Surat, Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart., submitted a report to Government bearing testimony to the valuable assistance rendered by him on that trying occasion. He also took a prominent part in preventing by dint of his strong influence over the Mahomedans, what would otherwise have evolved itself into a serious disturbance, in 1851 A. D., during the month of Mohorrum, at the bottom of which was a Parsi, who had printed and published a comic portrait of the Prophet Mahomed, in order to insult their religious feelings and sentiments. For his aid on this occasion he received a letter of thanks from Government upon the recommendation of the then Collector and Magistrate of Surat, Mr. John Marshall Davies. He was loved and revered by the people of all classes for his sanctity and devotion.

Sayad Shariff Shaikh Saheb Edroos was succeeded by his son Sayad Hasan Al-Edroos, who, alike his father and grandfather, was always prepared to aid the British Government at any personal sacrifice. He rendered invaluable help, during the troublous days of the Mutiny of 1857, to Mr. George Inverarity, the then Collector and Magistrate of Surat. It was through the exertions of Sayad Saheb that peace was maintained at Surat and tranquillity restored at Broach during the Mutiny. He was ready to join the British troops at a moment's notice to fight against Tatia Topi, who was reported to be advancing with a large Force to capture Surat. During the riot of 1878, consequent on the introduction of the License Tax by Government, he assisted the then Acting Collector Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.S.I., in suppressing it and received a letter of thanks from Government in that behalf. In recognition of his distinguished assistance during the Mutiny, Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, was pleased to appoint him a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, the investiture taking place in a public Durbar held at Poona by Sir Bartle Frere, Bart., K.C.B., the then Governor of Bombay. He was a loyal adviser of Government in matters involving public interest, and was an Honorable Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. He was a model statesman and possessed undaunted influence over the Mahomedan community of Gujarat of which he was the recognized Religious Head. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, has made a special mention in his book named "My Time in India" about the statesmanship and high talents of the said Sayad Saheb.

Hon'ble Sayad Zain Al-Edroos succeeded his father Sayad Hasan Al-Edroos, C.S.I., on the latter's demise in 1881, walking in the footsteps of his father and maintaining in a remarkable degree the prestige of his revered ancestors and enjoying the confidence alike of Government and the public. During the riot of 1878, consequent on the introduction of the License Tax by Government, he rendered eminent assistance in company with his revered father to Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.B., the then Collector of Surat, in suppressing it. In 1893 when a disturbance between Hindus and Mahomedans took place in Bombay in consequence of cow-sacrifice, he averted the spread of the evil into Surat and maintained tranquillity in the City by removing misunderstanding existing amongst Hindus and Mahomedans. During the virulent epidemic of plague at Surat in 1896, the Hon'ble

Sayad Zain Al-Edroos, at the desire of Lord Sandhurst, the then Governor of Bombay, impressed upon the minds of the people of Surat the benefits derived from Detention and Segregation Camps and made them go to such camps, where they were quite unwilling and refused to resort to in the beginning. His connection with the Surat Municipality was long and honourable while his public spirit and benevolent activities, especially in the cause of Mahomedan education, brought him in the first rank of eminent and leading citizens. As Vice-President of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference, and as President of the Anjuman-i-Islam at Surat, he proved himself an indefatigable and silent worker, and always thought he had done very little when he had done a good deal. As Honorary Magistrate he worked with zeal and independence. His public services were appreciated by Government by his nomination as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor in 1905, and his term of office was renewed in 1908, which he filled with signal credit to himself up to his death on the 17th August, 1909, at the age of 54. He was the son-in-law of Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mahomed Yakut Khan Nasrat Jung Bahadur of Sachin, grandfather of the present Ruling Chief of Sachin, who carries the same name. The deceased's funeral was very largely attended by all castes and creeds and all Government Officials and a guard-of-honour, and will be remembered for many years to come as an assemblage unprecedented in the history of Surat since the demise of the Nawab of Surat three-fourths of a century ago. He was the beloved of the people and was held in high esteem by Government and their Officers and but for his untimely death would have attained the well-merited distinctions.

Hon'ble Sardar Sayad Ali Al-Edroos succeeded his father to the *Gadi* of Sajjada Nishin of his ancestors at Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad. As a worthy successor of a worthy father Sayad Ali Al-Edroos fills the responsible offices of nominated Municipal Councillor and Honorary Magistrate and is also an Honourable Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor, having been elected by the Mahomedans of Gujarat at the last election held in 1910. As a representative of the Mahomedans of Gujarat, his exertions on their behalf are indefatigable, while as a public-spirited and loyal citizen of the British Crown, he continues to fulfil the traditions of the "Edroos Family" in their integrity and will doubtless prove himself second to none who have preceded him. Government have been pleased to appoint him First-class Sardar of Gujarat. He is a promising young nobleman of 32 years of age and is recognized as the Head of the Mahomedans of Gujarat and is also the President of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Surat. He is pious, intelligent, and kind-hearted, and much good is expected from him. He has one son named Sayad Edroos, aged 11 years.

AMIRUDDIN TYABJI, HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE AND J. P., BOMBAY, was educated from early boyhood in England. He is the youngest brother of the late Mr. Justice Tyabji, of the Bombay High Court. He is the owner of considerable land and a Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Association.



RAO BAHADUR ANANDRAO R. TALCHERKAR, J. P., BOMBAY.



SETH BALABHAI DAMODAR DASS, AHMEDABAD.

RAO BAHADUR ANANDRAO RAMKRISHNA TALCHERKAR, J. P., AND LATE OF H. M. DOCKYARD, BOMBAY, was born in 1849. He took part in the fitting out of three expeditions, the Abyssinian, the Malta and the Egyptian of 1882, and, for his work, in connection with the latter, was specially commended to the Government of India by Admiral Sir John Hext, K. C. I. E. He is an ardent advocate of practical reform in Indian daily life, and for his efforts in this direction was created Rao Bahadur in 1899.



RAO SAHEB BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA NAVALKAR, J. P.

BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA NAVALKAR, J.P., AND RAO SAHEB, BOMBAY, was born in 1851. He was educated in Bombay and joined the public service as a clerk in 1872. He rose to the rank of Accountant, and retired in 1911. He belongs to the Somwanshi Kshatriya Pathare Caste, and is the Managing Trustee of the funds of that community. He also holds other public offices.

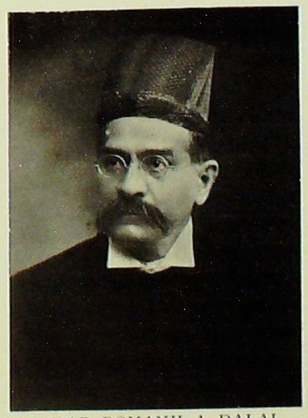
BEZONJI MERWANJI DAMRI, KHAN BAHADUR, OF SURAT, *LATE* DEWAN OF GONDAL STATE, KATHIAWAR. He served twenty-one years in the Kathiawar Political Agency, six months as a Karbhari of Mangrol, and nineteen years as Dewan of Gondal. He was granted the title of Khan Bahadur in 1910 as a personal distinction. At the time of his retirement his services to the public were recognised by raising a memorial to him in the form of a portrait which was unveiled in the Lang Library at Rajkot. The ceremony was performed by Colonel W. P. Kennedy, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.



DEWAN BAHADUR AMBALAL SAKARLAL DESAI, M.A., L.L.B., LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BARODA.

DEWAN BAHADUR AMBALAL SAKARLAL DESAI, M.A., L.L.B., LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BARODA.

Mr. Ambalal was born in Ahmedabad and is now 68 years old. He was the first Gujerati to pass the M.A. and L.L.B. examinations, and he passed all his examinations, in the First Class. Just after his passing the final examination he was appointed a Head Master of the Surat High School. After this his services were lent to His Highness the Gaekwar's Government where he served till he retired. He rose to the Chief Justiceship of the State and when he retired in 1900 the British Government conferred upon him the Honorable title of "Dewan Bahadur." After his retirement he spends his time in public service. He was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress held at Ahmedabad in 1902. He is President of several Societies and is generally the President of all the public meetings in Ahmedabad. He is well respected by the Government and is very popular among the people. He is known as the "Grand old man of Gujerat."



SIRDAR BOMANJI A. DALAL, AHMEDABAD.

SIRDAR BOMANJI ARDESHIR DALAL OF BROACH, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, PANCHMAHALS, is a member of one of the most aristocratic, charitable and public spirited Parsi families in Guzerat. During the troublous times of the Mutiny, the family rendered excellent services to the Government, and in recognition of this, the Government rewarded the grandfather of the present head of the family with the title of Khan Bahadur. A modern history of Broach is more or less a modern history of the family of Sirdar Bomanji. Wherever there is public work to be done, a charity to be assisted, or some much needed improvement to be carried out, there the Sirdar will always be found with his purse at the disposal of his fellow members of the communnity. And it is to be noted that his charities are not confined to members of his own sect. He is cosmopolitan in his sympathies, and

non-sectarian in his donations. He has opened a charitable Dispensary at Rustampora at a heavy cost and has subscribed Rs. 4,000 for maintaining a bed in the Civil Hospital at Broach.

BHICAJI AMRIT CHOBHE, G.G.M.C., OF POONA, was born in 1835, and educated in Vishram Bag College, Poona, and Grant Medical College, Bombay. As there was no University then, the degree of G.G.M.C., *i.e.*, Graduate of the Grant Medical College was conferred on him in 1859. He then became a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and from 1861 until 1895 was teacher of Anatomy and Physiology at the Marathi Vernacular Class in Grant Medical College.

MR. CASSAMALLI JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY, J. P., the second son of the late Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, was born at Warden Road, Broach, Candy, Bombay, on 28th October, 1886, a day which is considered to be a very auspicious one by the people of India. The late Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy had amassed a considerable fortune in his trade with the Chinese treaty ports and he was in his time considered to be a leader of the Khoja Community and a prominent citizen of the city. The Government thought very highly of him and he would have received the nomination of the Government in the Legislative Council had not death interfered and cut short a very valuable life. He was one of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and while inspecting work of the new Docks that he met with an accident which ultimately resulted in his death. The late Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy's name is associated with numerous charities as he was first to realise the needs of his co-religionists. He established a benevolent fund which is at present under the management of Trustees and by which destitute Khojas, men and women, are maintained. Besides these he founded schools at Bombay and Cutch in which free education is given to boys and girls of every community. There is a yearly scholarship given away by the Bombay University in the name of the late Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, and Bandra and Poona contain two well-built and commodious sanitoria for the use of his co-religionists. At the time of his father's death Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy was ten months old and his eldest brother, Mr. Nur Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, managed the affairs of his late father. He was a very promising youth following in the noble footsteps of his father and many charitable acts are ascribed to him. Prominent among his numerous charities is the establishment of an institution known as Nur Baug which affords space and convenience to members of the Khoja community to celebrate marriages and other joyous occasions. Mr. Nur Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy died in 1897, leaving behind him no issue, except his brother, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy was very carefully brought up by his mother, a lady of many parts and a noble heart. Thinking what responsibilities would be incurred by a son of Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy's mother educated her son under her immediate supervision. He was in the beginning put under the tuition of an Englishman and later on he was entrusted to the care of one of Bombay's very successful of teachers, Mr. James MacDonald, who spared no pains to make his pupil all that was necessary for him to be for a man of his position. Mr MacDonald has a very high opinion of his pupil and considering how successful has been his other pupils in the person of Sir Vithaldas Thakersey and Mr. Purshottam Visram Mavji, Mr. MacDonald expects great things from Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy was married to the second daughter of Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana and has issues, 1 son and 2 daughters.



CASAMALLY J. PEERBHOY, J. P.

Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy is a man of very unassuming manners and of a very polite and kind nature. The poorest of the poor can have access to him and none turns away disappointed from his door.

His heart is in the right place and he has begun emulating the good deeds of his late father and brother. He is again an educationist and believes that the salvation of Mahomedans lie in their getting the best education obtainable in this country. He is an enthusiastic supporter of the Moslem University Scheme and gave away without hesitation a princely sum of rupees one lakh twenty-five thousand for the furtherance of the cause of education.

He has besides contributed his money and energy towards the organization of Bombay Presidency Moslem League of which he is one of the Vice-President and he has taken many a tours in the Presidency for the purpose of convincing his co-religionists of the advantages of such an organization.

He is thus a great supporter of education and Moslems of India expect great things of him. To commemorate the names of his late father and brother Mr. Cassamally has erected an ornamental fountain at the junction of Hornby Road and Paltan Road in Bombay which has not only added to the ornament of this city but has furnished a long felt want to man and beast who are resting under its shade and care themselves by draught of natural water. The cost of this fountain is not less than Rs. 20,000.

SETH CHHOTALAL KILACHAND was born in Patan (Northern Gujerat) in Samwat 1935, and he is at present 32 years old. He was a lucky child and after his birth his father was more successful in his profession. He has been well-educated and has got good command over the English language. He joined his father's profession and now his firm is one of the leading mercantile cotton and seed firms of Bombay.



SETH CHHOTALAL KILACHAND, BOMBAY.

Mr. Chhotalal is always in the front in public functions and his purse is always open for the poor. He is the founder, at his own cost, of a library in Patan. He is His Highness Gaikwar's ryot and he has got some special and unique concessions in His Highness' State. He is a Member and Secretary of some well-known Institutions and is also a Member of the Patan Municipality.



SHETH CHIMANLAL LALBHAI, AHMEDABAD.



THE HON'BLE MR. CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD, B.A., L.L.D., J.P., BAR-AT-LAW, BOMBAY.

SHETH CHIMANLAL LALBHAI OF AHMEDABAD, was born in 1884, and received his education at the Government High School in his native city. Owing to deaths in his family he succeeded to his property at seventeen years of age. He has the title of Nuggerseth (Sheriff) which was first conferred on his grandfather by the Emperor Jehangir. On his great-grandfather was conferred the right to collect for his personal use the Octroi duty of Ahmedabad as a reward for military services, but this right has now been compounded for an annual pension of Rs. 2,000. He takes a prominent part in public life. He is considered to be a leader amongst Jains and was President of Reception Committee of Jain Conference held at Ahmedabad and was President of the Conference held at Amalner. He travelled in different parts of India. His courteous and obliging manners have won him the hearts of the people and respect from the Government.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, THE GRAND OLD MAN OF INDIA, was born in the city of Bombay, on the 4th of September, 1825, and belongs to a Parsee priestly family. He was educated at the Elphinstone Institution, Bombay, and in 1850 was appointed Assistant Professor in the same Institution, and later on acted as Professor. He was the first Indian to be appointed a Professor in India. In 1856 he proceeded to England to manage the business of the great Parsee firm of Cama and Co. He founded in London with the co-operation of the late Mr. W. C. Bonnerji, the London Indian Society, and later he started the East India Association. In 1874 he was appointed Dewan of the Baroda State. Afterwards he served on the Munici-

pal Corporation of Bombay, and was given a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council. In 1885 he was present at the inauguration of the Indian National Congress in Bombay. In 1892 he returned to Parliament by the electors of Central Finsbury (London) as a Liberal Member, and while in the House of Commons he tried to interest English members in Indian affairs. In 1902 he published his famous book "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India." In 1892 Mr. Naoroji came out to India to preside over the Ninth Session of the Congress held at Lahore, and in 1905 he attended the International Congress of Social Democrats held in Amsterdam as a representative of India. Mr. Naoroji's life has been devoted to the Motherland for fifty years, and its sweet purity, simplicity, lofty patriotism, strenuous pursuit of high aims and abounding love make it an example for all to follow. Mr. Naoroji is as Mr. Gokhale described "One of the greatest men in the world," or as an old Bombay Journalist said "one in a million."

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, FIRST BARONET, YOUNGEST SON OF THE LATE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY, SHIP-OWNER, was born on 25th October, 1839. He is a leading member of the Khoja community; a Justice of the Peace; President of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay and Vice-President of the All-India Moslem League; he is an opium, yarn, cloth, cotton, silk, tea and sugar merchant of Bombay, Hongkong, Kobe, Shanghai and Calcutta; he owns the Currimbhoy Mills, the Mahomedbhoy Mills, the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills, the Fazulbhoy Mills, the Crescent Mills, the Indore Malwa United Mills, and many other factories (Ginning and Pressing) and the Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works; he has established a Girl's School, and a Madressa at Mandir, the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage in Bombay, Dharamsalas at Mandir and Bhuj; he has given large donations to the New Museum at Bombay



SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, BARONET, BOMBAY.

(3 lakhs), and the New Science Institute in Bombay (Rs. 4,50,000); he is interested in many charitable institutions; he was Knighted in 1905; he was married on the 5th February, 1854; he has seven sons and ten daughters living.

QADABHAI NUSSERWANJI, KAIRAWALA, J. P., BOMBAY, was born in 1844. He is an owner of house property and Hackney carriages, and has always been a loyal supporter of the Government and of the Municipal authorities.



RAO BAHADUR CHUNILAL HARILAL SETALVAD, BOMBAY.

RAO BAHADUR CHUNILAL HARILAL SETALVAD, PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE OF BOMBAY, is of 37 years of age and was born in Ahmedabad. He took his early education in Bombay in the St. Xavier's High School from which he matriculated. He studied in Elphinstone College for two years and he was one of the first batch of students of the Brahma Kshatriya community who went to England for high education. He became a Barrister there and on return to his motherland he commenced to practice as a Barrister in the Courts of Bombay. He was in the fore-front in a very short time. He was given the post of one of the Presidency Magistrate which he is still holding. He is a popular Magistrate and is liked by both the rulers and the ruled.



HON'BLE SARDAR D. K. MODI OF SURAT.

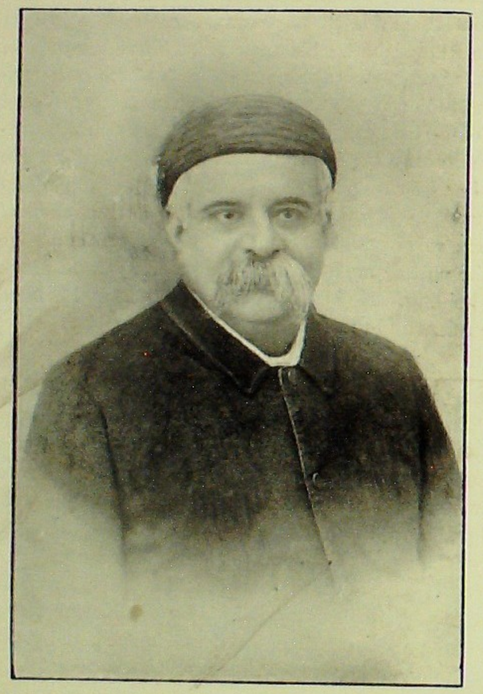
HON'BLE SARDAR DAVAR KAIKHUSARO EDALJI MODI, or head of the Parsee Community of Surat, belongs to the oldest Parsee family in India. The word "Davar" means in Persian "Temporal and Spiritual Judge," and in former times the Davar possessed very large powers in civil, matrimonial and religious matters. The authority and position of the Davar in Surat was always aknowledged by the Nawabs, and have always been recognised and respected by the British Government.

Dawar Edalji succeeded his brother, Davar Rastomji on the 1st of April, 1894. His succession was duly recognised according to custom, at the Uthumna ceremony, on the third day after his brother's death, by the presentation of shawls on behalf of the laity and clergy. It was further marked by his elevation by Government to the high rank of a first-class Sirdar of the Deccan, a distinction enjoyed by no other member of the Parsi community in the whole of Gujerat, another coveted possession of the Davar's is that of exemption from personal attendance in the Civil Courts of the country. No other Parsi family is enjoying this unique honour. Sirdar Davar Edulji Kurshedji Modi had five sons,

Kaikhusro, B.A., of Bombay University and a large Zemindar; Bomanji, M.A., a Deputy Collector; Cawashaw, a large land-owner; and Burzorji, M.A., L.L.B., a Fellow of the Bombay University and Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Surat.

Mr. Modi is a Member of Bombay Legislative Council and a leading First-class Sardar of Deccan.

SIRDAR SIR CHUNIBHAI MADHAWLAL, KT., C.I.E., OF AHMEDABAD, was born in 1864. His grandfather, the late Runchorelal Chotalal, C.I.E., was one of the pioneers of trade, and especially of the cotton manufacturing trade in Gujerat, and started the first spinning mill in Ahmedabad nearly fifty years ago. This example was quickly followed by other capitalists and there are to-day over half a hundred cotton mills of various classes working in Ahmedabad. This gentleman and his son, Madhowlal, took a very prominent part in the development of the city, and it is but true to say that it owes much of its present day prosperity to their exertions. Sir Chunibhai passed through the Ahmedabad High School, and then matriculated and passed two years at College. This course was succeeded by a two years' term at the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Mill, where he was well grounded in commercial matters under the personal supervision of his long-sighted grandfather. At a comparatively young age he lost his grandfather, and his father, almost at the same time, and the vast responsibilities of the business were thrown on to his shoulders; but he was not only equal to the burdens of his business as a merchant and cotton spinner, but was able also to undertake also the duties of a Municipal Councillor, and to carry them out with conspicuous ability and credit to himself. Sir Chunibhai was the first man in India to attempt the spinning of the finest variety of "counts" from Egyptian cotton, and to-day he owns two of the most successful cotton mills in the Bombay Presidency giving employment to over 5,000 hands. His public works are many, and include the foundation of a Science Institute in his native city at a cost of Rs. 6,00,000; and a donation of Rs. 3,00,000 to the Runchorelal Chotalal Technical Institute.



SIR CHUNIBHAI MADHAWLAL, KT., C.I.E., BOMBAY.

Sir Chunibhai's charities are not confined to Ahmedabad alone but extend to distant lands like Hardwar, Benares and Southern India. Among a few names may be mentioned the names of a High School bearing his grandfather's name which has been

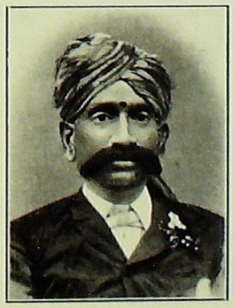
established at a cost of Rs. 75,000 and Rs. 25,000 have been given to spread Sanscrit knowledge. A munificent sum of Rs. 1,50,000 has been given to Ravahai Jubilee Hospital for its equipment and maintenance.

The Government rewarded his virtues by a title of C. I. E., in 1907, he was made First-class Sirdar in 1909 and was created a Knight in 1911.



THE HON'BLE COOPOOSWAMY V. MOODELLIAR, POONA.

THE HON'BLE SIRDAR RAO BAHADUR COOPOOSWAMY V. MOODELLIAR, K-I-H., POONA, son of the late Sirdar Rao Bahadur Viziarungum Moodelliar of Central Indian Mutiny fame. This family originally came from Mysore with the Duke of Wellington, in 1803. The Hon'ble Sardar is Retired President, City Municipality, Poona; President, Camp Education Society, Poona; Vice-President, District Local Board, Poona; First-class Sirdar of the Deccan; Kaisar-i-Hind Medallist, First-class; Member on the Board of Directors of the "Poona Bank," the "Deccan Bank," "Cotton and Silk Mills" and the "Deccan Paper Mills;" Trustee of the "Furgusson College," "the High School for Girls," and the "Widows' Home." Nominated Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay.



SIR DESAI OF JAMBOLI, BELGAUM CAMP.

PATTAJIRAO NAGAJIRAO, SIR DESAI OF JAMBOLI, was born in 1856, being a grandson of the Raja of Savant Wadi. He received a Marathi and general English education, and is a Second-class Sardar. He is a great shikari and first-class shot, and can boast of at least 40 tigers and panthers to his "bag."

RAO SAHEB DADA NATHJI SHELKA-JAGTOP, RETIRED ASSISTANT SURGEON, BELGAUM, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, was born in 1841, and, at nine years of age, was enlisted as a recruit boy in the Kolhapur Regiment of Infantry. In 1855 he was admitted to the medical service as an apprentice and then to the Grant Medical College, and passed through the various grades to that of Assistant Surgeon. He saw war service in Abyssinia, and was mentioned in despatches for good service following the storming of Magdala. As Assistant Surgeon he has held charge of numerous dispensaries in Southern Marhatta country and was instrumental in improving the water tank at Hubli and this got him the title of Rao Sahib in 1886. From 1888 to 1898 he served in Poona on plague duty. His service continued for 40 years until 1898, when he retired. During this period of his life he held charge of several dispensaries and the certificates that were granted to him speak volumes for the excellence of his work.



RAO SAHEB D. N. SHELKA-JAGTOP, BELGAUM.

DASTUR BAHMANJI JAMASJI, C.I.E., THIRD SON OF THE LATE DASTUR JAMASJI, HIGH PRIEST OF THE PARSEES IN THE DECCAN, was born in 1825; he studied under his father, and sometime officiated as High Priest; he joined Berar Administration and appointed a Tahsildar in 1853, and finally officiated as Deputy Commissioner (first time conferred on a native); he quelled riots between Hindu and Mahommedan communities in Berar; during Indian Mutiny 1857, and especially during the time of threatened attack by Tantia Topee, rendered valuable services to the British, and again at Chinch-Amha, 1859, procuring provision supply and assisting wounded (C.I.E.); he adopted energetic measures at time of great famine in 1877; he retired in 1882; he has established marts, constructed roads, erected rest-houses, improved old methods of cultivation, and contributed largely to the commercial and agricultural prosperity of Berar; he also much assisted advancement of Cotton Trade; *m.* 18— : *cr.* C.I.E. 1879. *Dastur Hall, Dastur Front Road, Poona, India.*



DASTUR BAHMANJI JAMASJI, C. I. E.

DEEPSINHJI, TALUKDAR OF GAVRIDAD, KATHIAWAR, was born in 1870 and educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He is a land-owner with an estate of about 27 square miles and six villages.

DR. D. A. DEMONTE, M.D., L.R.C.P. (LONDON), L.M. & S., M.R.C.S., L.M.F.S.A., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., J.P.F.B.U., BANDRA, is a member of a well-known Bombay family of East Indian community, and a leading member of the medical profession in that city. The qualifications designated by the groups of letters following his name show not only his professional attainments, but also point to the fact that Geography and Astronomy are amongst his favourite studies in his hours of relaxation and ease. Dr. DeMonte has done a vast amount of good work for his fellow-citizens. When the plague broke out in 1896 in Bombay, he gave his time and his skill to the terrible work of combating the disease, and refused to accept any remuneration from Government for his work. Mrs. DeMonte is also a Doctor of Medicine, and an able helpmeet to her husband. Dr. DeMonte is also landlord of Bandra.



DR. DEMONTE, BANDRA.

THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, SECOND SON OF SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, BART., the renowned Merchant Prince of Bombay. He is one of the most esteemed and popular men in the social and commercial circles of this great city. He was born in 1873, he entered business life at a very early age, and soon made himself the right hand of his father in the various branches of his extensive trade. He represents the Bombay Millowners' Association, on the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay under the new rules for the election of Members of Council. He was Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association in the year 1908-09, and is on the Committee of that body. He is also a Government Nominee on the Board of the Victoria



HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.

Jubilee Technical Institute, and a Member of the David Sassoon Reformatory. He takes a keen interest in the Municipal affairs of Bombay, having represented Mahim Ward on the Corporation for the last fifteen years, and was Chairman of its Standing Committee in the year 1910-11. Mr. Fazulbhoy is associated with every movement for the advancement of the Moslem Community and naturally takes a very keen interest in all that pertains to the moral and material welfare of his co-religionists, whose confidence and esteem he enjoys to a very remarkable degree. He is a Trustee of the Aligarh College, a Member of the Committee of the All-India Moslem League, and an Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Anjuman-i-Islam. His name, in fact, is associated with every important public movement in the City of Bombay, and there is hardly any such movement to which he has not contributed his time or money.

KHAN BAHADUR FRAMJI DINSHAW KAMDIN, RETIRED POSTAL SUPERINTENDENT, KAIRA DIVISION, BARODA, was born in 1852, and joined the Bombay Postal service in 1875. In the years 1891 to 1895 he greatly distinguished himself by the detection of two murderers who had killed and robbed a postal runner. He retired in 1910 and was given his title and pension.

M. FRAMJEE PATEL, J. P., OF BOMBAY, is a grandson of the late Sett Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, who was one of the best known Parsis in India. The subject of this sketch has spent his life mainly in the causes of physical culture and athletics, and has done more to induce the line of out-door sports amongst Parsis and other Indians than any single man in the country He was the virtual founder of cricket amongst the Parsis, and the Captain who led many a Parsi Cricket Team to victory. He is also a Past Master at Tennis, Billiards, and other games, and well able to hold his own against all comers in the world of sports and pastimes. He is justly called the "Nestor of Parsee Cricket." He is a brilliant speaker and takes a prominent part in all social movements, besides he is a keen and successful man of business.



R. B. DHANDITIA, J. P., BOMBAY.



S. M. EDWARDS, I. C. S.,
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

FRAMJI DORABJI PANDAY, J. P., AND HONORARY MAGISTRATE OF BOMBAY, was born in 1849, and has long been a leading light in the commercial world of the western city of India. In young life he visited England and founded one of the first Indian Firms in that country; under the name of Kalidas Ludha and Co., and later he took a leading part in securing a reduction of ocean freight between India and Europe.

SHRIMANT GANGADHARRAO GAMBHIRRAO SIRKANGO, DESHPANDE, DESHMUKH, AND SECOND-CLASS SARDAR, SAVDA, EAST KANDESH AND NIMAR, is the descendant of a family that was founded 650 years ago by Gurudas, son of Arjun Naik. He was a prime favourite of the Emperor Mubarik, who conferred on him the Deshmukhi and Deshpandeship of Asirgarh, Savda, Mangrod, Varangaon and Dangri Parganas in Kandesh and Nimar. He was succeeded by his son Gangoji, who took a leading part in establishing peace between the Bhils and the Pindaris, and supplied provisions to the Imperial troops. For these services the hereditary Jamedari and Sirkangoship of 123 villages in Kandesh, and the title of "Gambhirrao" were conferred on him by the Emperor Allauddin, together with all the honours of a Sardar. Keshavrao Gambhirrao, the grandfather of the present Sardar, gave every assistance in the introduction of surveys and settlements into his districts, and otherwise aided the Government in introducing reforms and improvements and, in consideration of these services, the Government of India, in 1909, conferred the honour of a Sardarship on the present head of the family. This was the first time that the Indian Government had given the title of Sardar to the East Kandesh District.



G. R. GAMBHIR RAO DESHMUKH SAVDA, EAST KHANDESH.

GANASHAM NILKANTH NADKARNI, RAO SAHEB, RAO BAHADUR, J. P., BOMBAY, was born in 1884. He is a graduate of Bombay University. He has travelled much in Europe, is a landlord at Goa and elsewhere; and has taken a full share of work in public affairs, especially in connection with plague duty.

RAO SAHEB GANPATRAO PITALE, J. P., OF BOMBAY, was born in 1834, and completed his education in the days before the Bombay University had been founded and constituted. He was the Assistant Registrar of that University from the date of its establishment until his retirement in 1887.



THE HON'BLE GHULAM MAHOMED KHAN BAR-AT-LAW, HYDERABAD (SIND).

GHULAM MAHOMED KHAN BHURGRI, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, son of late K. B. Walli Mahomed Khan Bhurgri Zemindar of Thar and Parkar District, Sind. He was Head of Bhurgri Baluchis Representative of the Jagirdars and Zemindars of Sind. He was first elected to the Bombay Legislative Council under the old Council Act and was again unanimously elected to the same Council by the Jagirdars and Zemindars of Sind.



GIRDHAR DASS JAITHABHAI, J. P., OF BOMBAY.

GIRDHAR DASS JAITHABHAI, J. P., OF BOMBAY, was born in 1859. At the age of 12 years he was employed at Messrs. Kalidass Joothabhais' shop on a salary of Rs. 8 per month, and nine years later he was admitted as a partner of that firm. He is now a principal partner of that firm, as well as of the firm of Messrs. Kanj Dharamsey & Co., and is one of the leading piece-goods merchants of Bombay. He is a Justice of the Peace for Bombay, and a Member of several Commercial Associations and a Director of several prominent Joint Stock Companies.

GIRDHAR LAL, OF AHMEDABAD, was born in 1845, and was educated in Gujrati. He has been in Political Agency work all his life and was decorated in 1901.

RAO BAHADUR DIWAN GOBINDRAM, COLONIZATION OFFICER, JAMRAO CANAL, SIND, was born in 1859, and belongs to a very ancient family in Sehwan (Sind), to which centre came his ancestor 700 years ago with Makhdoom Sayad Hazrat Usman, Lal Shabaz Marwandi. The Rai Bahadur has a public service record of which any man might be proud, and has been repeatedly thanked and honoured for his services by the Government. He received the title of Rao Bahadur in 1908.

GOPAL ANANT GIRI, RAO SAHEB, OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, was born in 1861. He is a forest contractor in business, but is also an Honorary Magistrate, Vice-President of the District Local Board, Village Munsiff, and Chairman of the School Board. He owns a large area of landed property, and was granted his title in 1910.

THE HON'BLE MR. GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE, POONA, was born in 1866, at Kolhapur, and he is a Maharashtra Brahman. He was educated in the local College, the Elphinstone College of Bombay, and the Deccan College at Poona; and afterwards he joined the Fergusson College where for twenty years he occupied the Chair of History and Political Economy. In 1887 he became editor of the Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona. In 1897 he paid his first visit to England. During 1900 and 1901 he was an elected Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. In 1902 he was given a seat on the Viceroy's Council, which he occupies with much distinction at present. He has for many years been intimately connected with the Indian National Congress; and in 1905 he founded the servants of India Society which works for the re-generation of India. At the present time his energies are chiefly confined to the cause of free and compulsory education. Chaste in thought, word and deed, a master of lucid exposition, a speaker who inspires without inflaming, a citizen who is not afraid of strife but loves amity, a worker who can obey as well as command, a soldier of progress with invincible faith in his cause, Mr. Gokhale is indeed a perfect servant of India.



HON'BLE MR. GOKHALE, POONA.

RAO SAHEB GOVIND GOPAL UCHGAOKAR, OF BELGAUM, was born in 1861, of an old land-owning family with large estates in Uchgaon, Sangli State and Belgaum. The Rao Saheb, although of independent means, has devoted his life to public affairs, and was decorated for his work in connection with plague prevention.

Pollen presented him with a handsome silver casket on behalf of his brother officers, as a token of their affection and esteem. At the same time His Highness Shri Shankaracharya, of Jotirmath, presented him with an address, recognising his many virtuous qualities. He maintained, at his own expense, a charitable dispensary for over 50 years and managed it personally, and all classes of people, without distinction, received the benefit of free attendance and treatment. Though in Government service for 46 years, he never neglected this noble duty of affording relief to poor sufferers, and has done it quietly and without fuss. Besides this he has built a Dharamsala at Kelva Mahim for the benefit of the Hindus, and another in Bombay; two Ved shalas or Sanscrit schools, one at Chinchni and the other at Kelva Mahim, both in the Thana District were also founded by him, while his other charities have been numerous. Rao Bahadur Joshi was a leading member of the Yajurvediya Palshikar Brahmin Community of Bombay and a Member of the Bombay Hindu Burning and Burial Ground's Committee.

Simplicity in his habits and moderation in all things were the characteristics of his nature. His uprightness and integrity, geniality of disposition and his charities, endeared him to the people and officials alike. His private life was absolutely uncorrupted and unstained. He died at his residence in Bombay in the year 1905 at the ripe age of 80 years. His son Mr. Moreshwat, who was also as a special case, taken into Government service as an Appraiser on a small salary of Rs. 100, has shown in his work many of the good qualities of his father, and promises to distinguish himself in the service, and is at present drawing Rs. 350 per mensem.

HARI SITARAM DIKSHIT, OF BOMBAY, was born in 1863, and after graduating at the Bombay University was admitted as a Solicitor in 1887. He was for eight years Member of the Bombay Legislative Council; and since 1896 has had a seat on the Corporation of that City.



MIR HUSSAIN BUKSH KHAN TALPUR JAGIRDAR HYDERABAD (SIND).

MIR HUSSAIN BUKSH KHAN SHAHWAMI TALPUR JAGIRDAR, cousin to the late Hon'ble Mir Allah Buksh Khan, descended from former Royal Family of Sindh, one of the civilised and enlightened Jagirdars, fond of education, real well wisher of the Community of Talpurs, a loyal subject of the British rule. He was born in 1877 at Tando Mahomed Khan.

IBRAHIM MAHOMMAD SAYANI is a well-known educationalist of the Bombay Presidency. He began his active scholastic career as a Master in the Ahmedabad High School in 1876, and finished his public career at the Surat High School in 1907. He has the unique honour of having been the second Mahommedan to graduate at the Bombay University. He is a great force in the Mahommedan educational world, and has done much good work for his co-religionists.



HON'BLE MR. IBRAHIM RAHMATOOLLA KADERBHOY, C. I. E.



SETH HIRA CHAND NEMI CHAND, BOMBAY.

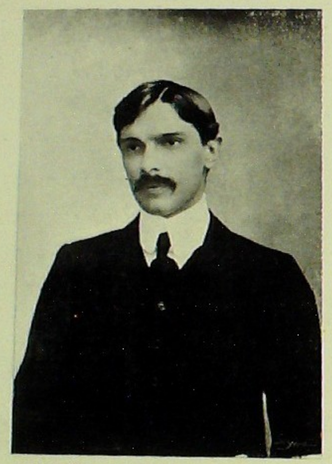
HON'BLE MR. IBRAHIM RAHMATOOLLA KADERBHOY, C. I. E., was born in 1862. He is one of the leading lights in the Mahomedan Community of Bombay. He has won signal distinctions in various walks of life and is an example of patience and perseverance. He is a good speaker and whenever he speaks, his speech is well thought of and masterly. He started his own firm at an early age and has made it successful in a short time. He joined Municipal Corporation in 1892 and was nominated Justice of Peace in 1894. He was elected as the Chairman of the Standing Committee in 1898 and was made President of the Bombay Corporation in 1899, when he discharged his duties with conspicuous success and satisfaction. Mr. Ibrahim's work on the Board of Improvement Trust is too well known and it may be mentioned to the gentlemen's far-sightedness, that he was the first person to bring to the notice of the Health Officer of the city that plague had broken out in Bombay. He rendered every assistance in bringing about a proper feeling amongst the people in regard to preventive plague measures. Given to speak his mind without fear, Mr. Ibrahim Rahmatoolla is nevertheless, one of the most popular Members of the Corporation and also one of the most prominent. He was a nominated Member of the Bombay Legislative Council for 10 years and is now a member of that body by election representing the Mahomedan Community of Bombay. He is Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.



JAFFER JOOSAB, BOMBAY.

JAFFER JOOSAB, PROMOTER OF CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY, is one of the leading Mahomedan business men in the second city of the British Empire. He is a Member of the Khoja Community, and was born as recently as 1877, so that he has not yet reached the prime of his industrious and useful life. Circumstances compelled him to enter upon a business career at the early age of 15 years, so that he was deprived of the benefits and advantages of the higher education of the University. But, in spite of this great drawback, he still found time in his early manhood to further improve himself and even to make many incursions into the literary world. As a school-boy he was something of an actor, and obtained much Kudos for his creation of the part of Mark Antony from "Julius Cæsar," and he also played conspicuous parts in the plays of "Immorality as Morality" and "A man is known by the company he keeps"—the only Dramas thus far written dealing with Khoja home life In later years he was a contributor to "Laxami," and we also find him lecturing on such subjects as "Commerce and Commercial Education," etc. In 1906 he turned his attention to the floatation of public companies designed to assist the Indian people, and the All-India United Insurance Co., Ltd., with a capital of 25 lakhs of rupees, and the Baroda Tramway Co., Ltd., owe their inception to his enterprise. His latest promotion was "The Credit Bank of India, Ltd.," the Head Office of which is in Bombay. He has thus the honour of being the first Mohamedan to establish a Bank in Western India. Jaffer Joosab is a writer, speaker, reformer and is an industrious self-made business man of the highest repute and standing. He takes a keen interest in the public affairs and is a Municipal Councillor in the Corporation.

JAFFER RAHIMTOOLA, LAWYER, J. P., BOMBAY, was born in 1870. He graduated in B.A. at Bombay in 1894, and was called to the Bar as a Barrister-at-Law in 1897. He is a most versatile man, and is a member of many learned and other societies, as well as being one of the Examiners to his *Alma Mater*. In 1910 he was offered a seat on the bench as Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, but was compelled to decline it on the score of growing practice at the High Court Bar. He is a Justice of Peace and Member of the Municipal Corporation, acted twice as Presidency Magistrate.



HON'BLE MR. M. A. JUNNIAH.



JIVANJI JAMSHEDJI MODI.

THE HON'BLE M. MR. A. JUNNIAH J. P., BAR-AT-LAW. He was first called to the Bar in 1896. He was elected Member of the Bombay Corporation, &c., some 4 or 5 years back, which he subsequently resigned on account of heavy demands on his time by his own profession. In January 1909 was elected Member of the Imperial Council of Government of India.

He is now one of the most prominent Bars-at-Law in the Bombay Presidency.

SHAMASIL ULMA JIVANJI JAMSHEDJI MODI, J. P., was born in 1854, he is the son of Jamshedji Jivanji Modi, Head Priest of the Fire Temple at Colaba, Bombay. He was educated at the Elphinstone College, and graduated B. A. at the Bombay University in 1876. He has been a keen advocate of the cause of education, and holds many diplomas and decorations from the British and Foreign Governments speaking to his high literary attainments. He is also a member of many learned societies.



SHETH KALIANDAS K. KAPADIA.



RAO BAHADUR DIWAN KAURAMAL CHANDANMAL KHILNANI, HYDERABAD.

RAO BAHADUR DIWAN KAURAMAL CHANDANMAL KHILNANI OF BHIRIA, DISTRICT OF HYDERABAD, SIND, was born in 1844. He spent 25½ years in the Education Department. He then served 7½ years as Assistant Collector; reverted to the Education Department as Translator, and then served as Assistant Manager of the Sind Encumbered Estates Department for 3 years. He then served for 12 years as Principal of the Hyderabad Training College, during which period he wrote and translated many School books for children, and, on his retirement on pension, was given a special grant of 1,100 acres of land. He was given the title of Rao Bahadur in 1907 in recognition of his services in connection with plague.



SIR DESAI GOVIND JANA RAO, BAGALKOT.

SIR DESAI GOVIND JANA-RAO, PARGANA, BAGALKOT, is a Pargana Watandar of 5 villages, *viz.*, Mannikeri, Rampur, Sutgundar, Shimikeri and Mugalhalli, in the Bagalkot Taluka, of the Bijapur District, in the Presidency of Bombay. One of his ancestors by name Lakarsaya acquired the watan about 400 years ago during the reign of the Adilshahi Dynasty at Bijapur. His ancestors continued to enjoy the watan by dint of honest service even during various revolutions of powers in this part of the country. Upon the introduction of their rule in India the continuance of the watan in his family was graciously ordered by the British Raj. He was born in the year 1866.

Having been bred up in village life he does not profess to have any high educational qualifications. As a big and a loyal watandar, he has been made a Member of the District Local Board of the Bijapur District, as well as of the Taluka Local Board of Bagalkot. Lately the British Government have been pleased to confer upon him the powers of a Magistrate which he is exercising in his jurisdiction.



R. R. KALE, B.A., LL.D., SATARA.

R. R. KALE, B.A., LL. D., HIGH COURT PLEADER AND PUBLIC PROSECUTOR AT SATARA, was born at Satara in 1868. He is a great Sanscrit Scholar and his collections of Sanscrit texts with their translations have made him famous. He is also a very distinguished lawyer, a man of broad views and an earnest worker in the cause of social reform.

KAZI KABIRUDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, OF AHMEDNAGAR, belongs to an old Zamindari and land-owning family of that town in the Deccan. During his student days in London he began to take an interest in public matters and served a term as President of the Anjuman-i-Islam, and also as Honorary Secretary of the London Indian Society. This activity he has since continued in India. He is a Director of several public companies, amongst them—The Credit Bank of India, Ld., All-India Insurance Co., Ld., Baroda Tramway Co., Ld. He is a Justice of Peace and has done a lot in organising relief measures for famine and plague during his office as Secretary of Municipal Committee.

KHAN SAHEB KARMALLY JOOSAB, OF BARODA, belongs to the Khoja Mahomedan Community, and comes of an old and respectable family, and was born in Bombay in 1863.

At a comparatively early age he exhibited a marvellous experience in business circles, and was soon instrumental in establishing various concerns.



KHAN SAHEB KARMALLY JOOSAB, BARODA.

With the assistance of his other three brothers, Messrs. Noormahomed Joosab, Jaffer Joosab, and Rahim Joosab, one of the first and foremost Insurance Companies, was established in Bombay, as the All-India United Insurance Co., Ltd.

In 1908 Mr. Karmally founded and established "The Baroda Tramway Company, Ltd.," and of which he is the Managing Director. The Tramways have proved a great boon to the general public.

Two years later Mr. Karmally helped to float and establish the "Credit Bank of India, Ltd.," which is now under the control of his brother Mr. Jaffer Joosab.

Apart from all the above concerns Mr. Karmally holds large contracts in Bombay, Poona, Kirkee and Baroda.

Mr. Karmally is an ardent Educationalist, and has encouraged in various ways the Free Education of Boys and Girls of all communities.

The Mahomedan Jumma Musjid in Baroda had fallen into a most dilapidated condition and had been neglected for some years. It is now being renovated owing to Mr. Karmally's efforts, besides his subscribing to the Building Fund very liberally.

During a most disastrous fire in Baroda, over fifty (50) houses were burnt down, and over five hundred (500) men, women and children were rendered homeless and destitute of all their belongings. Mr. Karmally with his usual wonted chivalry and kindness, besides

aiding and assisting those unfortunates personally to control and extinguish the fire. After the morning of the fire, he collected all the unfortunates and destitute at his bungalow and spontaneously provided them with money and some necessary clothing, and afterwards started a Public Fund in their aid and served as a Joint Honorary Secretary.

In a Railway collision at Itola, Mr. Karmally was a great helping hand to the wounded at the Baroda Railway Station.

During the various seditious movements, Mr. Karmally has always been to the front, and his unbounded loyalty to the British Government, has always been most pronounced and efficient and he has always promoted the advancement of loyalty among the younger generation on various occasions.

When the late Viceroy, Lord Minto, visited Baroda, Mr. Karmally rendered numerous assistance in various capacities, etc., and all these actions of loyalty were very suitably appreciated by the British Residency at Baroda.

Mr. Karmally having gained a general business experience of over 30 years, during which period his character and his business abilities have earned for him an honourable position in the Indian Trade Circles.

Among the recipients of our beloved King Emperor's Birthday Honours List in 1909, the title of "Khan Saheb" was conferred upon him as a personal distinction.

In commemoration of the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, Mr. Karmally constructed a building for the Public Reading Room and Library, in the Cantonment, Baroda, and of which there was a great need.

HER HIGHNESS THE NAWAB KHURSHED JEHAN BEGUM BI-BI ZUHA, OF CAMBAY, comes of a very old Persian family. In 1802 the King of Persia sent Haji Kallel Khan as an ambassador to India. He was well received by the then Governor of Bombay acting for the Government of India, and many gorgeous entertainments were given in his honour. During the visit, however, an unfortunate *contretemps* occurred between British soldiers and the Persian escort of the ambassador, and, in attempting to quell the disturbance Haji Kallel Khan was killed. This disaster was keenly felt throughout India, and the Governor-General in Council expressed his deep sorrow, not only to the Persian monarch, but also to the relatives of the deceased, and conferred on them a State pension in recognition of the good work the ambassador had done in bringing about a better understanding between India and Persia, and in cementing the ancient friendship existing between the two countries. Haji Kallel Khan was succeeded by Mohamed Mobee Khan as representative of Persia in India, and this gentleman was the grandfather of Her Highness the Begum of Cambay, the subject of this sketch. Her Highness is one of the keenest advocates of the education of women in India; and for this reason, and on account of the exceptional educational advantages it offers, she resides with her two daughters in Poona. Few purdah ladies have ever advocated so strongly as the Begum Saheba has done this question of the education of women, and their training to take the same place in social and domestic life that is claimed as a right by western womens. In season and out of season, in school and in private, Her Highness continually urges her fellow country women to educate themselves and their children, and to go forward on the path of learning that alone can elevate them and improve their social condition. Her Highness herself is a highly educated lady in Persian and Gujerati, but she knows

no English. This defect she is rectifying in the education of her daughters. At the recent meeting of the All-India Women's Conference Her Highness took a prominent part in the proceedings with Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, and preached her favourite doctrine with the utmost fervour. There is no doubt that her work will bear fruit as the years go on.

If many mothers in India were as desirous for the real welfare of their children as Her Highness, girls in India would enjoy the educational advantage claimed as a right by their western sisters, and occupy the place in social and domestic circles that is accorded to them.



SARDAR LALBHAI DALPATBHAI, AHMEDABAD.

SIRDAR LALBHAI DALPATBHAI, OF AHMEDABAD, is a leading Jain citizen and mill-owner and was born in 1864. He belongs to the well-known Nugger Sheth family of Ahmedabad. Whilst still a boy he entered commercial life and has floated the Saraspur Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and the Raipur Manufacturing Co. Sirdar Lalbhai is President of the Committee of Management of the Jain Temples in Kathiawar, and was for a number of years the General Secretary to the Jain Conference. He is also the Director of many Railways, and Navigation, and Spinning and Weaving Companies. Government have also been pleased to make him a First-class Sirdar of Gujerat.

HAJI SAHIB MAHAMED HAJI OOSMAN, J. P., OF BOMBAY, was born in 1859. He belongs to the Holai Memon Jumat of which he is one of the most trusted and esteemed members. His parents were poor, and he is one more example of the possibilities that lie at every man's door of advancement in this world's prosperity. He attended a vernacular school as a child, but there his education finished, as he was compelled to go to work whilst still young, and to earn his own living. He became a dealer in hides and goat skins, and was so hard working, and so far-seeing, that he amassed a fortune in the course of a comparatively few years. A large part of this he has spent in the cause of education, and on various charities; and it may be said that there has hardly been any public movement in Bombay or Poona having for its object the relief of distress, or the promotion of some public utility, to which he has not contributed substantially. He has also performed many acts of charity entirely on his own account, the chief of which are, perhaps, the founding and endowment of a charitable dispensary at Bombay, and the establishment of a free school for the children of his own community at Poona; but a list of his benefactions would take up more space than is now available. However mention may made of "Tyabiah Yatimkhana" with a cost of Rs. 34,000, Oosmaniah Masjid costing Rs. 50,000, charitable Dispensary, Madrasas Dargasl Jamethkanas in Morvi, Kirkee &c., Haji Saleh Mohamed also takes a personal share in the management of many charitable institutions and watches the question of income and expenditure with the eagle eye of a smart man of business. He has never forgotten the struggles of his own young days, and is ever ready to offer a helping hand to those who stumble on life's path.



HAJI SAHEB MAHAMED HAJI OOSMAN POONAWALA, J. P., BOMBAY.



SETH SATRAMSING MANGOOMAL, SUKKUR, WITH HIS SONS.

SETH SATRAMSING MANGOOMAL was born in the year 1832 A. D. and died 1907 A.D. He had four sons: as shown in the photographs from No. 2 to 5. No. 2, Seth Loonidasing Satramsing, born 1859 A. D.; No. 3, Seth Jessasing Satramsing, born 1861 A. D.; No. 4, Seth Narainsing Satramsing, born 1867 A. D; No. 5, Seth Chellasing Satramsing, born 1875 A. D. They belong to the patriarchal family known as the Jetmalanis, in Shikarpur, Sind. They are rich Bankers and Merchants possessing firms in all the principal places in India in the names of Seth Satramsing Loonidasing at Shikarpur, Sind; and Seth Mangoomal Jessasing at other places and Agencies in many parts of the Independent and Russian Tartary. They occupy unique positions in society and are conspicuous for acts of patriotism and generosity. Seth Satramsing Mangoomal and Seth Loonidasing Satramsing are the Commissioners and the rest the Collector's Durbaris. They have opened a large commodious Traveller's Rest House at Shikarpur, Sind, which is open free of charge to all travellers of different positions without any distinction of caste or creed.



MAHOMED HASSAN MAKBAH, J. P.

MAHOMED HASSAN MAKBAH belongs to the well-known old Bombay family of the same name and was born in 1288 A. H. He was carefully educated on purely Mahomedan lines, and has for years past been looked up to as a leader of the people by his co-religionists. He has published many books and pamphlets in which he advocates the early religious training of children and the restriction of the numbers of Indians who yearly enter the Indian and other universities in pursuit of the higher education.

KHAN SAHIB MAHAMOOR KHAN ISMAIL KHAN MUKUDAM, COLABA, BOMBAY, was born in 1845, and educated in Urdu and Marathi. He is a large landed proprietor, an Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Bombay Advisory Committee, and of other societies. The title of Khan Sahib was conferred on him in 1911.

MIRZA MAHOMED KHAN, BOMBAY, born at Shiraz in 1269 Hijra. He came to India in 1285 Hijra. He was granted the title of Malik-ul-Kitah by the Persian Government in 1300 Hijra. He was created Khan Sahib by the British Government in 1314 Hijra. He is an author of several Vernacular books.

MR. MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY is the first son of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and heir to the Baronetcy. He was born in the year 1867. He is a Justice of the Peace, and an Honorary Magistrate and a Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and is one of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, having been appointed by Government in the place of his father, when the latter retired owing to advancing age. Like his brother, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy, he takes a great interest in the affairs of Islam, and is a prominent figure at all assemblies and meetings held in Mahomedan interests, and is an energetic and sympathetic worker on the Committee of the Bombay Anjuman-i-Islam, and as a Member of the Haj Committee. His father's photograph appears on page 286.



RAO BAHADUR BHAWOO MANSARAM, BOMBAY.

RAO BAHADUR BHAWOO MANSARAM was born at Poona in 1829. He erected at a cost of Rs. 70,000 a temple, Dharamsala and Ghaut, at Vithalwadi; and during the famine of 1879 he organized "Relief Camps" at Poona. In 1887 he celebrated the Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's reign by feeding over ten thousand poor; and in 1893 he was given the title of "Rao Bahadur." He died the following year 1894, and since then his son, Kaluram Bhawoo Mansaram Naik, following in his father's footsteps, has constructed a Dharamsala at Lakadipool and Alandi. He is a zealous Bench Magistrate; a Trustee of many public institutions, and is held in high esteem by his many friends.

RAO SAHIB MORO KRISHNA DABHOLKAR, OF AHMEDNAGAR, was born in 1866, and is an Hereditary Sirdar and a pleader in the Ahmednagar District Court. He has possessed civil powers within his Jagir villages since 1867, and criminal powers since 1876. In 1883 he was also granted Revenue powers under section 88 of the Land Revenue Code.

THE HON'BLE SARDAR RAO BAHADUR MOTILAL CHUNILAL OF BROACH was born in 1849. He entered the Government service as a Clerk in 1869 and retired from the position of District Deputy Collector in 1899. He was elected a Member of the Broach City Municipality and Chairman of the School Board in 1901 and was appointed President of that Municipality in 1906, when his father the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., died. He was elected a Member of the District Local Board in 1903 and Vice-President of the said Board in 1906, in succession to his father. He was appointed Honorary Magistrate of the First-class in 1905. He was also appointed Honorary Organizer of the Co-operative Credit Societies for the Province of Gujarat in 1906 and some one hundred Co-operative Societies have come into existence since his appointment. The title of "Rao Bahadur" was conferred upon him in recognition of his manifold public services. In 1909 was raised to the dignity of Second-class Sardar by Government, and was nominated a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council on the 22nd December, 1909. He is connected with the administration of several Charitable Institutions in the city.



HON'BLE SARDAR RAO BAHADUR MOTILAL CHUNILAL, BROACH.

SARDAR NAWAB MIR MUZAFER HUSEN KHAN OF SURAT, son of the late Khan Bahadur Mir Goolam Baba Khan Sahib, C.I.E., is a First-class Sardar of Gujerat and an Honorary S.C. Magistrate of Surat City. He belongs to the highest and noblest family in Surat, and is in receipt of a large political pension. He was born in 1863.



NADIRSHA C. SATARAWALA, BOMBAY.

NADIRSHA CURSEDJEE SATARAWALA, MAHABLESHWAR, is the proprietor of the Ripon and Central Hotels, and a big landlord in Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara. He is a Municipal Councillor and a respected trustee and Member of the District Parsi Panchayet and its religious funds. Having rendered services during the plague at Mahableshwar, he was the recipient of special thanks from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Sir George Clarke, and others.



SIRDAR NARAYAN CHINTAMAN NATU, POONA.



VINAYAK RAO MORESHWAR NATU, POONA.

SIRDAR NARAYAN CHINTAMAN NATU born in 1869, Shrimant Vinayak Rao Moreshwar Natu born in 1874, and Shrimant Shridharrao Vihal Natu born in 1878, are the great-grandsons of Sirdar Balajeepunt Natu, First-class Sirdar of the Deccan, who was connected with the Residency during Sir Barry Close's *regimé* in 1803, and in high favour with the late Hon'ble Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir John Malcolm and the Government officials in general. He was created a First-class Sirdar and given "Inam" villages. The Maharaja of Satara, whose Diwan he was for a long time, added a few more villages, while some of the Chiefs of the Deccan remunerated him with incomes aggregating to over Rs. 40,000 annually. The Sirdar and Shrimant Natus of the accompanying photographs are Inamdars and Honorary Magistrates, loyal, liberal, high-minded, and, inasmuch favour with the British officials, as was their great-grandfather, Sirdar Balajeepunt.

NARAYAN YESHWANT PRADHAN, RAO BAHADUR, of the Political Department, Bombay, belongs to the Kyasth Prabhoo caste, Chandraseni sect, of Hindus, and was born in 1859, at Dapali in the District of Ratnagri. He is the third generation of his family that has served the Government, and the personal distinction of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him as an acknowledgment of his services. He has landed property in Dapoli, District of Ratnagiri. The Rao Bahadur joined the office as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay as a clerk and rose to the rank of Daftardar to the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country.



RAO BAHADUR NAGARDAS NAROTTAMDAS NANAVATY.

RAO BAHADUR NAGARDAS N. NANAVATY, GIRGAUM, OF BOMBAY, was born in 1847 in the capital city of Western India. He attended various schools in his youth, and finally passed on to the Elphinstone College and graduated in B. A. and at the Bombay University in 1867 and 1870 respectively. He served five years in the Education Department, the bulk of the time as Head Master of the Nadiad High School; but, in 1871, he was admitted as a Pleader of the High Court, and in 1874 he was elevated to the Bench as a Sub-Judge. He served Government in many districts for about 36 years, and retired in 1904. He is a J. P. for Bombay, and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, and, in 1906, was rewarded for his long and faithful service with the title of Rao Bahadur. He is Dasa Tharola Bania by caste. The family originally came from Cambay about 70 years ago.



THE HON'BLE K. B. NOWROJI, AHMEDABAD.

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR NOWROJI PESTONJEE, VAKIL, C. I. E., OF AHMEDABAD, was born about 1840 in the city where he has spent the greater number of his days. He has led a long and honourable life, and has been rewarded in his old age by being elected a Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

RAO BAHADUR PATEL RUSTOMJI, KHAN SAHEB, OF GODHRA, was born in 1852. He was educated in Bombay and then turned his talents towards teaching, having entered the Education Department, Bombay, in 1876. He retired on pension in 1910. The title of Khan Saheb was conferred on him in 1910 on the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

and has a medal and three clasps. He has also the Durand Medal and the Delhi Durbar Coronation Medal. It remains but to add that his son, Jamadar Ganu Sawant, is now serving in the old Regiment in which his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather saw service, and earned their honours.

RAHIM JOOSAB was born on 29th August, 1880, in Bombay, of an old respectable family. He received a liberal education and at an early age exhibited such a marvellous tact for business that at the age of 16 he joined his eldest brother, Khan Saheb Karamally Joosab, in the mercantile business.



RAHIM JOOSAB.

In 1899 Mr, Rahim took up the subject of Insurance and started doing Insurance business resulting in his securing several British and Continental Insurance Agencies for Fire, Life and Marine in 1901.

Having worked these Insurance Agencies with great success, he was looked upon as authority in this line. In 1906 he was instrumental in floating the first Fire and Life (Combined) Insurance Company styled The All-India United Insurance Company, Ltd., under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Sir Phirozshaw M. Metha, with a capital of Rs. 50,00,000. This is the first Swadeshi Company floated in this Presidency and it was due to Mr. Rahim's credit, zeal and tact that the necessary capital was subscribed. This Company is doing splendid business both in the Fire and the Life Insurance lines. This Company has now established itself among the foremost Insurance Companies in India.

Mr. Rahim Joosab, besides being the Secretary of the All-India United Insurance Company, Ltd., is also Resident Agent of the Manufacturer's Life Assurance Company, Ltd., of Canada, and representative of other British and Continental Insurance Companies.

In the year 1908 Mr. Rahim with his brothers started the Baroda Tramway Company in Baroda which has proved to be a greatest boon and cheap means of transit for the poorer classes in Baroda, and in 1910 was instrumental in helping his brother Mr. Jaffer to float the Credit Bank of India, Ltd., and in the same year Mr. Rahim started and floated the Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., for weaving cloth of high counts. He has very recently floated the Pioneer Bank of India, the Directorate of which is founded of distinguished persons.

Mr. Rahim Joosab has by his vast experience in business earned a name for himself in the business world and is the only Mohamedan expert in India and promoter of several Swadeshi Companies. Mr. Rahim is a great boon to his community and so far as the elevation of his community is concerned he is called 2nd Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim. Mr. Rahim Joosab, the self-made man, has not only been occupied with business but he has also turned his attention towards other philanthropic actions and has been helping various charitable institutions besides giving his time to the poor.

RUSTOMJI ARDESHIR SPENCER OF BOMBAY was born in 1837. He served for a time on the Railways then in the Secretariat, Bombay, and finally started business in the commercial world on his own account. He amassed considerable wealth and finally retired into private life in 1900. He has much property in Bombay and is a J. P. of that City.

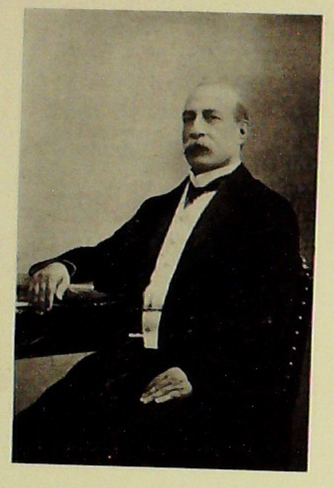


HON'BLE RAGHUNATH PANDURAY KARANDEKAR, BOMBAY.



THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAO, BOMBAY.

THE HON'BLE SIR SASSOON DAVID, KT., J. P., OF BOMBAY, is an Additional Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council, and is the representative of Industry and Commerce for Bombay. He is a mill-owner and merchant. He was born in Bombay in 1849, started his business career in the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., in China, in 1867, and became a partner there in 1872. He married the daughter of the late Mr. E. D. Sassoon and sister of Sir Jacob Sassoon, *Bart.*



HON'BLE SIR SASSOON DAVID, KT., BOMBAY.

In 1884 he started his own firm—Sassoon Jacob & Co.—in Bombay, with branches in Hong-kong, Shanghai and Kobe. He took a prominent part in starting, and has the management of the David and Standard Mills, and is the leading cotton yarn merchant, and one of the prominent opium merchants of Bombay. He was Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association for two years in succession—1905 and 1906. Notwithstanding his large and important business transactions, Sir Sassoon never let his own work interfere with his public duties, being an old and useful Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Standing Committee, of which he was a Chairman in 1909, City Improvement Trust, and several other Joint Stock Companies such as Mills, Insurance, Mines, Shipping, etc., of which he is either a Chairman or a Director. Sir Sassoon was the prime-mover and leading spirit in the founding of the Bank of India and has been its Chairman from the beginning of its establishment. He is also a powerful supporter, and one of the leading Directors of the two great Tata Schemes, *viz.*, the Tata Iron and Steel Manufacturing Co., and the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Company.

In the year 1905 he was appointed Sheriff of Bombay, by His Excellency Lord Lamington, and during his year of office was instrumental in raising the large sum of nearly £5,000 in aid of the Kangra Valley Earthquake Relief Fund. He received the honour of "Knighthood" at the hands of His Majesty (then Prince of Wales), in Government House, Bombay, on the 14th November, 1905. To commemorate the visit of Their Majesties (then Prince and Princess of Wales), he presented a statue of the Prince to the City of Bombay. He also took a keen interest in the founding of the Prince of Wales' Museum, towards the funds of which he subscribed largely. As a public benefactor, Sir Sassoon has used his great wealth in subscribing most liberally to almost every public and charitable object that has been started in Bombay or elsewhere for the last twenty years.



SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE, BOMBAY.

MR. SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE is the Senior Member of the Firm of Shalebhoy Tyebjee and Sons, who for the past 70 years have been doing business as Ship Chandlers and Government Contractors in the Western Coast of India.

By honest and straightforward principles he has worked his business to the position it now holds as the leading firm of Ship Chandlers in Western India.

He also owns among his many valuable Estates a very large Estate of about 8,000 acres known as the Bhagal Estate in Bulsar which is being irrigated and planted with cocoanut trees and to-day there are about 10,000 trees in the Estate which in years to come will turn out a very profitable Estate. A large area is also being used for rice cultivation.

He is a very liberal and open-hearted man always ready and willing to help not only his own community but any one who should appeal to him for assistance.

A donation of Rs. 2,500 was recently given by this generous gentleman to His Highness the Aga Khan's Aligarh Scheme for a Mohamedan University.

He was made a J. P. in 1909.

Having retired from business, the firm is now being ably and successfully managed by his two sons, Abdulcayum and Amiroodin.

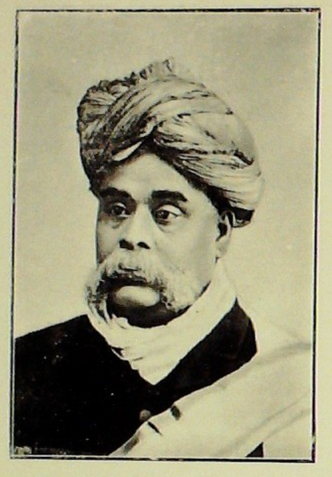


S. J. DESHMUKH PARGANA ALMEL, DISTRICT BIJAPUR.

SHIVLINGRAO JAGADEVRAO DESHMUKH, PARAGANA ALMEL, DISTRICT BIJAPUR, born in the year 1880. He has been awarded with a title of Rao Saheb.

PARACHAND JERAMDAS WADHWANI, L. M. AND S., OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, was born in 1864, and created Rao Sahib in 1902. He has had a long and varied career in the public service, and has been thanked for, and complimented on, his work, especially in connection with plague prevention, on many occasions.

THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR SHRINIVAS KONHER RODDA, BOMBAY, was born on the 17th September, 1850, and belongs to an ancient family in the Mysore Province. He underwent several vicissitudes of fortune which compelled him to shift for himself for his livelihood. He began life in an humble position and in his thirteenth year kept up an Indigenous school. Industry has its reward. After serving for a few months in a Mission School as a teacher, he resigned his post and joined the Normal School for Training Schoolmasters. After passing his Final Examination in this school, he passed the Matriculation Examination and joined the Deccan College at Poona, but was obliged to leave the same without taking a degree. From an Assistant Master's place, he soon succeeded in getting the post of the District Inspector of Schools, Dharwar, and held the post for nearly 20 years. He was the Principal of the Dharwar Training College for 10 years and acted for a short time as the Educational Inspector, Southern Division, just before his retirement. For his long and meritorious service, he was given a Certificate of Merit at the time of the Coronation Durbar in 1903. The title of "Rao Bahadur" was conferred upon him in 1908, only a few days before his retirement, after an approved service of 36 years. He contested for a seat in the Bombay Council in July, 1909, and succeeded in his attempts. In November of the same year the New Reform Council Scheme came in force and he had again to fight out his election against half-a-dozen candidates. His popularity and good work again won for him the seat in the Council for the Southern Division District Local Boards. He has been a Member of the Municipality of Dharwar and that of the District Local Board for a quarter of a century. He is now the Vice-President of the former. He is the Vice-President of the Karnatak Vidya Vardhak Sangha, and was for some time Canarese Examiner of the Bombay University. His career is an example for the young generation that honest hard work combined with righteous conduct will raise any one in the estimation of all. His three mottos in life are (1) Fear God; (2) Honour the King; (3) Serve the Country, having always in view (1) and (2).



HON'BLE MR. RODDA DHARWAR.

RAI SAHIB DIWAN WATTANMAL MANIKRAI JAGTIANI, RETIRED HONORARY ASSISTANT ENGINEER, HYDERABAD, SIND, was born in 1850, and passed through the Government Engineering School at Hyderabad. He served 34 years in the P.W.D., and retired in 1905. He was granted his title in 1887. He is a land-owner and the proprietor of house property in Hyderabad City, Sind. He has 3 sons—the eldest, Detram, manages the property; the second, Topanmal, is a Specialist in Photo Buttons in Bombay; and the youngest, Topanmal, owns the Sindh Punjab Hindu Hotel of Bombay.



HON'BLE DR. T. B. NARIMAN, BOMBAY.

THE HON'BLE DR. TEMULJI B. NARIMAN, OF BOMBAY, born in 1848, Member of the Legislative Council, is one of the most successful of the Native Medical Practitioners and a recognized leader of the Medical profession in Bombay, where he graduated in 1872. He is a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London, and has served as Dean of the Bombay University. In 1909 he was Vice-President of the Bombay Medical Congress, and in the same year was given the gold medal of the Kaiser-i-Hind, when in December of the very year he was nominated Member of the Bombay Legislative Council to represent the Parsi Community. In 1910 he was appointed a Member of Provincial Advisory Committee. He is a high Mason having been Worshipful Master and substitute Grand Master of the Grand Lodge.

TRIMBAK CHINTAMAN GOKHALE, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE VACCINE INSTITUTE, BELGAUM, was born in 1849, and passed 39 years in Government service as an Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination. He owns land in British territory, and also in the State of Kurundwar. He was given the title of Rao Sahib in June 1910.



RAO SAHIB VASANJI TRICUMJI MOOLJI, J. P. BOMBAY.

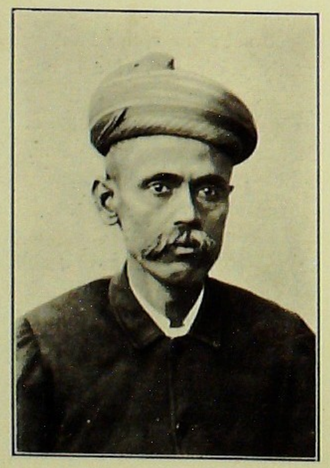
RAO SAHIB VASANJI TRICUMJI MOOLJI, J. P., BOMBAY, is a distinguished Member of the Jain Community in Bombay. He was born in 1866, and at the early age of 18 entered the cotton business, in which he has been eminently successful. He is held in high esteem by the Bombay cotton merchants who have made him a trustee of the Bombay Cotton Exchange Association. In 1896 he was made Justice of the Peace. In 1899 the Government of India created him a Rao Sahib. He fills in Bombay many public positions with judgment and ability. For the religion of his community he has evinced a practical interest by building Jain temples. He has also contributed largely to schools for boys and girls, libraries, dispensaries and other useful works, and he has lately made a princely gift of Rs. 2,25,000 to the Bombay Government to meet the costs of a library in connection with the Bombay Science Institute.

VASUDEV MADHAV SAMARTH, DEWAN BAHADUR, FORMERLY REVENUE MINISTER OF BARODA STATE, was born in 1855. He is a graduate of Bombay University, and was granted the "Dewan Bahadur" in 1898 for plague work, and was further honoured with the Kaiser-i-Hind in 1901 for famine relief operations.



R. S. V. K. JOGLEKAR, KARAJGI.

RAO SAHIB VISHWANATH K. JOGLEKAR OF KARAJGI, was born in 1864, of a Chit Pavan family, which was one of the first to remove from its ancestral land, Chiplun Taluk, District of Ratnagiri, at the dawn of British rule in the country, and entered into close association with the new comers. After being educated at various places, he entered Government service in 1888, and at once began to take a keen interest in Local Government. In 1896 he was granted the title of Rao Saheb. He has done excellent work in connection with plague duty, and gained the thanks of Government for the evidence he gave before the Hemp and Drugs Commission, Bombay. He believes that "India's final achievements depend upon the friendly and cordial relations between West and East, and absolutely upon the permanency of the British rule in India." He is also a great believer in education and in the amelioration of the conditions of life amongst the lower classes.

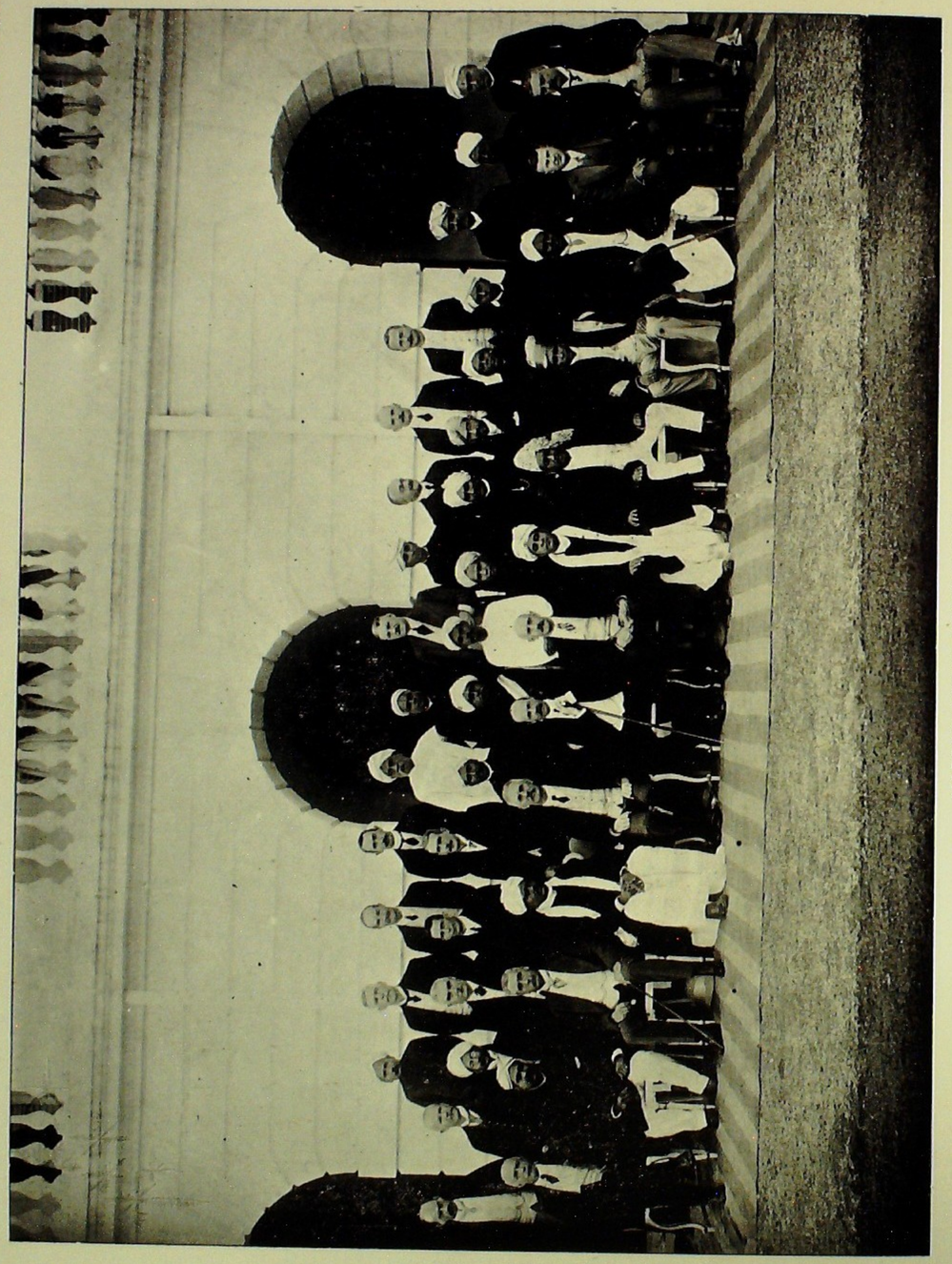


RAO BAHADUR WAMAN GANESH RALE.

RAO BAHADUR WAMAN GANESH RALE, ADMINISTRATOR, AKALKOT STATE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, DECCAN BRAHMIN. He was born in 1857. He is a Fourth-grade Deputy Collector in the Bombay Presidency. He has rendered specially distinguished services in the Revenue, Judicial, Irrigation and Political Departments.

MADRAS.

These pages contain the photographs and biographies of the Officials, Zemindars, Title Holders, Honorary Magistrates, Dignitaries and other Personages residing in different parts of Madras Presidency.



MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Photo from Willie Burke, Madras.

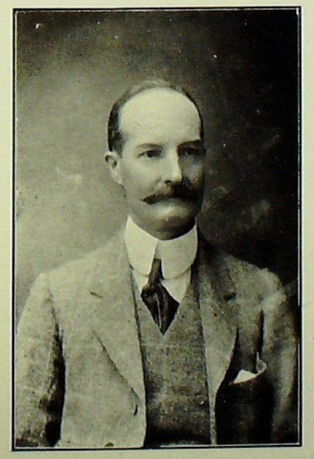


THE HON'BLE ALEXANDER GORDON CARDEW, M.A.

THE HON'BLE ALEXANDER GORDON CARDEW, M.A. (OXON.), C.S.I., was born in 1861 and is the eldest son of the Reverend J. W. Cardew, M.A. (Cambridge) Vicar of West Knoyle, Wilts. He married Evelyn Roberta, daughter of the late Mr. E. J. Firth, and has two sons and two daughters.

He was educated at Somersetshire College, Bath and Queen's College, Oxford (scholar).

He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1881, and after serving as Assistant Collector, Under Secretary to Government, Deputy Registrar of the High Court and Secretary to the Board of Revenue, he became Inspector-General of Prisons and held that post for seven years. Returning in 1900 to the ordinary line of the service, he served as Chairman of the Harbour Trust Board, Madras, and as Collector of Madras and Madura until 1903. Then he was appointed Secretary to the Madras Government in the Legislative and Educational Departments, and in 1905 he became Secretary to the Madras Government in the Revenue Department and a Member of the Madras Legislative Council, which positions he still fills. He has edited several volumes of the eighteenth century records relating to Fort St. George, and is the President of the Philatelic Society of India.



THE HON'BLE MR. HUGH EDWARD CLERK.

THE HON'BLE MR. HUGH EDWARD CLERK was born in 1859 and was posted to the Madras P. W. D. in 1880 and employed in various divisions as an Assistant Engineer. He constructed the Potinghy Ghat in the malarious hill tracts of the Vizagapatam Agency and head bridge across the Vaijas in Madura. In 1899 he became Under Secretary to Government, P. W. D., in 1901 he was selected to collect evidence for the Irrigation Commission and afterwards was employed on special duty in the Inspection of Irrigation projects. He served as Superintending Engineer and on two occasions acted as Chief Engineer for Government and Joint Secretary to Government. He was confirmed in this post in May 1911. He is also a Fellow of the Madras University.

MAHARAJ SRI RAO SIR VENKATASVETA CHALAPATE RANGA RAO BAHADUR, MAHARAJA OF BOBBILI, K. C. I. E., was born on the 28th of August, 1862. He was adopted by the late Rani in 1871 and carefully educated by Dr. J. Marsh. He assumed charge of the estate in 1881 and ever since has taken a leading part in the public affairs of Southern India.



MAHARAJA OF BOBBILI, K.C.I.E.

In 1888 the title of Raja was conferred upon him, and in 1890 the title was recognised by the Government as an hereditary distinction. He was created a Knight of the Indian Empire in 1895 and received the personal distinction of Maharaja in 1900. He visited England in 1893 and was presented to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, who gave him her photograph with her autograph. Being in London at the time of the marriage of the present King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, he sent to Queen Mary an ivory casket. In 1902 he again visited England to represent the Madras Presidency at the Coronation of the late King-Emperor. The Maharaja has served on the Madras Legislative Council four times, and in 1910 served as a Member

of the Executive Council of Fort St George. He is a life member of the Royal Asiatic Society and the East India Association and he is Vice-President of the Madras Landowners' Association and President of the Madras Imperial League. He is extremely generous, and the Maharaja's High School, the Maharani Caste Girls' School, the Female Hospital and the Poor House at Bobbili, also the Diamond Jubilee Hall at Vizagapatam and the Edward Hall at Parvatipur owe to him their existence.

The Bobbili Zemindari is one of the three ancient estates in the Vizagapatam District. In 1652 an ancestor of the present owner received it from the Moghul Government, and shortly afterwards Bebbuli, which means " the Royal Tiger " was built. The name of the town and Zemindari was afterwards corrupted into Bobbili. The Chiefs of Bobbili passed through troubled times while the French were at Vizagapatam, but when the East India Company was established in the Northern Circars, in 1794, the ancient Zemindari, with all its honours and privileges, was restored to them. A permanent sannad was granted to them by the British Government in 1803, and the relationship between the Zemindars of Bobbili and the Government have ever since been of the happiest nature.



MAHARAJA OF VENKATAGIRI.

UMDE RAJAHA RAJE SIR MAHARAJA VELUGATI SRI RAJAGOPALA KRISHNA YACHENDRA BAHADUR VARU, K.C.I.E., MAHARAJA OF VENKATAGIRI, was born in 1857, and is a hereditary Raja, and was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire in 1888. He was given the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction on the King Emperor's birthday in 1910. He is the Zemindar of an area of some 2,000 square miles in the Nellore District, Madras, with a revenue of ten lakhs. He is a leading Zemindar of the Madras Presidency, and succeeded to his estate in 1878. He has been twice Member of the Madras Legislative Council, and has also been President of the Madras Landowners' Association for the past twenty years. He is also a very keen sportsman. His family were great warriors in the old days, and were military Chieftains, independent for the most part, but sometimes feudatory to neighbouring princes and rulers.

THE HON'BLE RAJA VAIRICHARLA VIRABHADRA RAZU BAHADUR OF KURUPAM is descended from the ancient and well-known Vairicharla family of the Vizagapatam District. As early as 1435 A.D. his ancestors established themselves as independent rulers of Kurupam, the title of Raja becoming hereditary; and when the East India Company was struggling with the French settlers in the Vizagapatam District, Sanyasi Razu, an ancestor of the present Raja, gave to the English much timely assistance. In return for his aid, the East India Company recognised him as Zemindar and made with him the Permanent Settlement in 1802, and this recognition was confirmed by Act II of 1904, in which the ancient Zemindari of Kurupam is recognised as inalienable and impartible.

The present Raja of Kurupam succeeded to the Zemindari in 1891 and attained his majority in 1898. The title of Raja was conferred upon him in 1906 by the Government. He married in 1895 Rani Lakshminarasayamma, the younger daughter of the late Maharaja Sri G N. Gajapati Rao, K.C.I.E., the well-known philanthropist of Southern India. Rani Lakshminarasayamma died on 8th July, 1901; and the Raja of Kurupam



HON'BLE RAJA VAIRICHARLA VIRABHADRA RAZU BAHADUR.

has not married again. He is the happy father of three charming children—two sons—Sri Kumar Suryanarayana Razu Bahadur, and Sri Kumar Narayana Gajapatirazu Bahadur, and one daughter, Kumari Sri Janaki Ratnayyamma Jee, all of whom are receiving a liberal English education in conjunction with strict observance of their caste and religion.

The Raja's administration of his Zemindari has been wise and progressive, and recognising his public spirit and remarkable ability, the Government of Madras nominated him in 1906, as Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council to represent the landed aristocracy of the Presidency. In 1907 he was made a Member of the Committee for the Management of the Pasteur Institute of Southern India at Coonoor. He is also a Member of the Victoria Technical Institute (Madras), the Central Agricultural Committee (Madras), the National Indian Association, in which he takes active interest the East Indian Association (London), and the Representative of the Madras Presidency on the Indian Famine Fund. His activities have indeed ranged over a wider field, as may be seen from the interest he has evinced in Social, Industrial and Agricultural matters as President of the Social Conference and Industrial Exhibition held at Vizagapatam and of the Cattle Show held at Vellore. In 1908 he was re-appointed an Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council, and in the Council Chamber he has rendered much useful service. In appreciation of his good work on the Madras Legislative Council, the Zemindars of Madras Presidency elected him in 1909 to a seat in the Imperial Legislative Council, and there he has been striving to abolish the village service cess in the Madras Presidency, and has received from the Finance Minister a promise that the Government of India will recommend the Secretary of State to do away with this cess soon as the Financial position of India improves.

In 1905 he was invited by the Government to be present in Madras at the public reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and was awarded a private interview by the present King-Emperor.

Among his many public charities are a Dispensary at the head-quarters of the Zemindari and a Choultry at the same place for the benefit of Dispensary in-patients and travellers; a Primary School at Kurupam; a Dispensary at Waltair; a public Market at Vizagapatam; and a gift in perpetuity of a site on the Waltair beach to the Fishermen of Vizagapatam who were dispossessed of their ancestral homes on the Vizagapatam beach by the Municipality on sanitary grounds.

The Raja of Kurupam was the prime mover in the foundation of the Imperial League in the Madras Presidency, and as a staunch loyalist he has assisted the Government in the suppression of anarchy in Southern India.

An instance or two will bring out the strength and intensity of his loyalty to the British Government. The gruesome tragedy enacted on the 19th February, 1909, during the annual celebrations of god Siva at the temple of Kotappa Konda, a small hill in the Northern Circars, when the religious fanaticism of a few illiterate worshippers drove them to shed the blood of the servants of Government, an account of which appeared in the *Madras Mail* of the 22nd February, 1909, drew forth from the Hon'ble Raja an outburst of loyalty which found expression in the form of tracts entitled "Obedience to Authority" which he composed and caused to be distributed broadcast over the length and breadth of the land and in which he sought to inculcate with all the strength at his command the principle of loyalty to constituted authority in private or in public life, appealing now to the glorious Hindu ideal of unswerving loyalty to Parent, Preceptor, and King and now to the necessity and reasonableness of being loyal to the ruler who answered to the highest conception of earthly sovereignty, and under whose rule India has enjoyed the inestimable blessings of Peace, Order and Liberty. The publica-

tion of the tracts was followed up by the employment of a powerful orator to go about to preach to the people the Gospel of Loyalty. The publication of these tracts, while it had a magical effect on the minds of the people, drew from His Excellency the Earl of Minto, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, a high commendation of the Hon'ble Raja's action. In a letter dated 4th May, 1909, addressed to the Hon'ble Raja, Lt.-Col. Sir Dunlop Smith, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, wrote as follows: "I am to assure you that the Viceroy thoroughly appreciates the action you have taken to create a healthy public opinion and to keep the people straight. Your tract on 'Obedience to authority' is a most interesting as well as convincing appeal and His Excellency feels that it will do much good. The itinerant preacher also should be able to do much in the good cause."

The same occasion drew from His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, the following commendation. In a letter dated 9th May, 1909, addressed to the Hon'ble Raja, Mr. A.Y.G. Campbell, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, wrote thus:—"I am directed by His Excellency to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 25th April and of the copies of the tracts which you are having distributed in the Guntur District. I am to express His Excellency's high appreciation of the motives by which you are actuated. His Excellency considers the steps you are taking well calculated to promote the preservation of good order and to counteract the efforts of those who make it their business to misrepresent the motives and actions of the Government. I am to convey to you His Excellency's best wishes for the success of your undertaking.

The assassination of Mr. Ashe, late Collector of Tinnevelly, which shook the country to its depths, again moved the high-minded Raja to action. With characteristic zeal and insight he set on foot a scheme, an account of which is published in the Tinnevelly District Gazette of the 1st September, 1911, by which he instituted four prizes, open to the citizens of the District in which the horrible murder was committed, for the best essays on "The benefits derived by India from British Rule and the necessity for all loyal subjects of the British Raj, not only to actively support the Government but also to suggest measures to crush sedition." It was in connection with this scheme that His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, in his letter to the Hon'ble Raja dated 9th August, 1911, wrote as follows: "I am writing to you so that I may tell you for myself how highly I appreciate your desire to support Government and to quench disloyal tendencies and moreover to give practical proof thereof by the scheme outlined in your letter.* * * * * Now may I thank you sincerely for having come forward with this scheme which you have taken care to work out carefully. It is characteristic of your public spirit and loyal desire to uphold the cause of Law and Order in the Presidency, and I am sure that your proposal can result in nothing but good."

In fact, the very high sense of civic duty which has always characterised the Hon'ble Raja's public life has been the admiration of every British Pro-Consul who came in contact with him. This short Biographical Notice may fitly close with the remarkable testimony of Lord Ampthill, a former Governor of Madras. In a letter dated 4th February, 1906, addressed to the Hon'ble Raja, Lord Ampthill said: "I am sure you will always act with the high sense of public duty which I have admired in you, and I hope that I shall hear some day of your promotion to higher rank in the same way as other good landlords have been distinguished. You may be sure that I shall not let my predecessor be ignorant of my great regard for you."

Kurupam is situated in the north-eastern portion of the Vizagapatam District, and is included in the agency tracts. Its total area is about 700 square miles, and its total revenue is about two lakhs of rupees.

"The Rajah pays a total peishcush (inclusive of land-cess) of Rs. 37,848 to Government both for himself and his children."



KHAN SAHEB ABDULLAH HAJEE KASIM OF UDIPI.

KHAN SAHEB ABDULLAH HAJEE KASIM OF UDIPI was born on the 9th October, 1883. He is the only son of the late Hajee Kasim Saheb of Udipi. His family is well known as the principal dealers in genuine Sandal-wood Oil on the West Coast of India. He is an eminent land-holder and merchant of the Muslim community in South Canara District. The title of "Khan Saheb" was conferred upon him in June, 1909. This title was earned by his public spirit and charities extending to all communities and several public institutions in the Madras Presidency.

MIR ASAD ALI KHAN BAHADUR IS THE SECOND SON OF THE LATE NAWAB SYED FATHA ALI KHAN BAHADUR, C.S.I., NAWAB OF BANGANAPALLE, was born in 1879, and was educated at the Nizam's College, Hyderabad, Deccan. For a time he worked at administrative work under the Collector of Bellary, and later he joined the College of Saidapet with a view to studying scientific agriculture. A year or two later, however, he turned his attention to trade, and founded the firm of M. A. Ali & Brothers at Banganapalle, and in 1909 he purchased the business of Framjee P. Bhumgara, Jewellers and Curiosity Dealers, Madras, and has since settled down in that city. He is a Member of many Clubs and Societies in Madras, and takes a keen interest in the spreading of education, and in all forward movements for the public good. He was given the title of Khan Bahadur in 1911, and exempted from the provisions of the Arms Act in 1907. He is very fond of travelling and has travelled in almost all parts of India.



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THE HON'BLE T. S. BALAKRISHNA AIYAR, RAO BAHADUR, COIMBATORE.

THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR T. S. BALAKRISHNA AIYAR, B.A., B. L. OF COIMBATORE, was born in 1862. He graduated in 1881. Law in 1886. He is a Government Pleader. He was elected President of the Urban Bank. He was nominated a Member of the Legislative Council in 1909. The title of "Rao Bahadur" was conferred upon him in 1910.

GHULAM MAHOMED KHAN BAHADUR, late Manager of the Office of the Surgeon-General, Madras, was born on the 15th Shawal 1270, Hijra. He is a native gentleman of an old Mahomedan family of the Carnatic, learned in Arabic and Persian, and in every sense of the word a man of culture. He has spent a long and useful life in the public service, and in doing good to his community.

CHITTI BABU VENCATAPATHY NAIDU, DUBASH TO MESSRS. PARRY & Co., MADRAS, is a graduate of the Madras University, and a well-known figure in commerce and trade all over South India. His grandfather had the honour of entertaining the late Duke of Edinburgh, the First Member of the English Royal House to visit India. He also received the late King Edward during his tour in India in 1876-77; and he was further the first Indian gentleman who broke through custom and tradition by crossing the seas to visit Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. The present head of the house worthily sustains the traditions of the family.



V. R. CHOKKALINGAM PILLAY.

V. R. CHOKKALINGAM PILLAY, MERCHANT AND MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, PALGHAT, was born in 1862. He entered his father's business in very early life, and was also in charge of his father's rice lands and cultivation in Cochin State for some time. He was a Member of the Reception Pandal on the occasion of the last Royal visit to Madras. He was given an interview by His Highness the Raja of Cochin and received presents at His Highness' hands. He is a Municipal Commissioner for the last 10 years, a Member of Agricultural Association. He has succeeded in tracing out the Siva's Temple of Zore.

GOPAL RAW SIMI VASA RAW, B.A., PLEADER, MADURA, was born in 1857, and is a graduate of the Madras University. He is a land-owner, a Rao Bahadur, and has travelled extensively in England and on the Continent of Europe. He takes an interest in education and in the conduct of public libraries.



RAO BAHADUR GOVINDOSS CHATHOORBHOOJADOSS

RAO BAHADUR GOVINDOSS CHATHOORBHOOJADOSS KHOOSALDOSS, MERCHANT OF MADRAS, was born in 1878, and joined his father's firm at the age of seventeen years. He was educated mainly in the Hindu Theological College, Madras. The family is famous throughout Southern India, not only for its probity in the commercial world, but also for its philantrophy in private life, and its public spiritedness in all matters affecting the public welfare. In his charities the Rao Bahadur has been non-sectarian, and his munificent aid to the cause of dumb creation and Muhammedan education is an object lesson in true charity to many of his own co-religionists. He is a great upholder of the British Raj, and received the title in 1907, and in the beginning of this year he was made an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, and it is believed that some substantial honours still wait him at the Imperial Coronation Durbar. In private life the Rao Bahadur is simple and unassuming very orthodox Hindu and of a religious turn of mind. He is very hospitable and at this young age he has become very popular.

RAO BAHADUR C. HANUMANTH GOWD OF HOSPET was born in 1858. He was educated in the Provincial College, Bellary, and latterly in the Presidency College, Madras. He is a recognized authority on agricultural matters, and has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor of Madras as a non-official visitor to the Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA HAFIZ MOHAMED LUTFULLAH SAHIB OF NARASINGAPURAM, SOUTH INDIA, was born at Masulipatam in 1256 Hijri. He was made an "Hafiz" at the exceptionally early age of 13 years, having by that time learned the whole of the 30 Chapters of the Koran. He was for 28 years Professor of Arabic, Persian and Urdu at the Presidency College, Madras, and now holds a similar post in the Madras Christian College.

SHAMAS-UL-ULMA MOULVI SAIYID HASSAN RAZA SAHIB NAKAWI OF HYDERABAD, DECCAN, was born in 1847, and has passed his life in the educational service of Madras. He is at present tutor to the sons of His Excellency Nawab Fakrul Mulk Bahadur, Minister of Justice to His Highness the Nizam.

JACOB SAVARIROYA PILLAI, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, PALAMCOTTAH, TINNEVELLY DISTRICT, was born in 1849, and was educated at the Local High School. He is a land-owner in his District, and was appointed a special Town Magistrate of Palamcottah in 1909. He entered on his career as Head Clerk to the Church Missionary Society, Tinnevelly, in 1872.

THAKUR JHANARDHAN SINGH, RAI BAHADUR, I.S.M.D., CHOOLAY, MADRAS, was born in 1845, and entered the Indian Subordinate Medical service in 1871. He saw service in the Afghan War of 1879-80, and with the Upper Burma Field Force, 1886—90. He holds various public offices and is a land-owner.

RAO SAHEB JOISA SUNAM BHAT OF HUNIN HADA GALI, BELLARY DISTRICT, was born in 1862, has made a reputation as a Member of District Boards, and a Census Officer, and for his work in connection therewith he has received the thanks of Government.



SYED KALIMULLAH SHAH SAHEB, RAJAHMUNDRY.

SYED KALIMULLAH SHAH SAHEB PEERZADA BAHADUR is a leading Muhamedan Gentleman, a prosperous Mokhasadar, and an Honorary Magistrate of Rajahmundry in the Madras Presidency. His young brother Mir Akram Alli Saheb Peerzada is the first Muhamedan Graduate from this place and is studying Law in the Madras University. The brothers came of an ancient priestly family which has been, on its maternal side, holding in hereditary succession, the office of Government Khaji at Ellore for more than seven generations. Their venerable grandfather, Moulive Muhamed Mir Nazar Ali Saheb Bahadur was famous for his piety and earning and was presented in 1877 with a certificate of honour in the name of the Queen-Empress, for distinguished services rendered on Local Board and Municipal Council in the early days of Local self-Government. The family continues to preserve its public spirit and is held in great esteem in these parts.

KANUKOLLU CHANDRASEKHARARAW PANTULU GARU OF MASULIPATAM, was born in 1854. He served Government for 30 years in the P. W. D. as a draftsman, surveyor, etc., and retired on his pension in 1907. He owns landed properties in the Kistna and Guntur Districts, and is an Honorary Magistrate of Masulipatam.



THE HON'BLE V. KAMESWARA ROW NAIDU, VIZAGAPATAM.

THE HON'BLE V. KAMESWARA ROW NAIDU, VIZAGAPATAM, was born in the year 1869 and owns a large number of villages (inam, proprietary and Government zeroity) in the Ganjam District, Madras Presidency. He is also a merchant of extensive business and was for several years a Member of the Ganjam District Board, the Berhampore Taluk Board, and also a Member and Vice-Chairman of the Berhampore Municipal Council. At the recent elections for the reformed Madras Legislative Council, he was elected unopposed as the representative of the landholders of the eleven Districts forming the northern group of the Madras Presidency. He maintains a Choultry at Pundi Railway Station (Bengal-Nagpur Railway) in his Estate. It is on the Trunk Road from Madras to Calcutta. Travellers of all castes and creeds are given meals or supplied with rations free at the Choultry.

KILLIMANGALATH, NADUVATH NARAYANAN NAMBUTHIRIPAD MAHAMAHOPADHYA was born in 1854 and belongs to a distinguished Brahmin family in the Cochin State. His father was one of the leaders of the revival of Sanskrit learning and literature in Southern India, and the son followed in his footsteps being to-day one of the best Sanskrit scholars in India. He has just completed a monumental work on Sanskrit, which will shortly be published to the world, it is expected to give some glimpses of his learning and scholarly writings.

KOORIMANNIL VALIAMANNIL CHEKKUTTY, KHAN BAHADUR, ANAKAYOM AMSOM, ERNAD TALUK, SOUTH MALABAR, was born in 1854, and joined the Police Department in 1878. His great-grandfather took part in the troubles that followed the invasion of Malabar by Tippu Sultan; and his grandfather, his father, and he, himself performed prodigies of valour in the suppression of rioters and dacoits, for which he was rewarded on retirement with the title of Khan Bahadur.



KARIDI GOVINDAPPA, SATINKAR.



KARIDI LINGAPPA CHETTY.

KARIDI GOVINDAPPA, SATINKAR, born in 1854 at Birur. According to the desire of his son Mr. Nagesha Chetty, a choultry has been built in the name as "Sri Manjunath Anathalaya" to provide 12 orphans and 20,000 rupees have been deposited in Government as capital and the building is almost completed. The future management would be of the grandson Nagasha Chetty.

KARIDI LINGAPPA CHETTY, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, born in 1870 at Birur. His father Yallappa Chetty has built a choultry and it is under his management.

He has been distributing prizes, books to the Boys and Girls every year in memory of his son and feeding to the candidates who appear for L. S. Examination annually at Kadur. He is a kind-hearted man.



C. KUNHI RAMAN MENON, CALICUT.

KUNHI RAMAN MENON, OF CALICUT, was born in 1858, and graduated at the Madras University in 1884. In the same year he founded the first Malayalam Vernacular newspaper "Kerala Pathuka" in Malabar, and took a leading part in the Congress movement. He is an Honorary Magistrate and has the honour of invitation to the Press Camp at Delhi.

RAO BAHADUR T. V. NARASAYYA OF BEZWADA, was born in 1858. After working for a time in the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, he began to read Law, and was called to the Bar in 1883. He has rendered good political service to the Government on several occasions. He holds the title of Rao Bahadur. He has held the Chairmanship of Municipality and in this capacity has erected Lawley Water Works.



M. B. KISHNA CHETTIAR, F.T.S. ZEMINDAR, PALAKOD.

MB. KRISHNA CHETTIAR, F. T. S., is a Chairman, Union, Palakod; Member, Taluk Board, Dharmapuri, and District Board, Salem; Inamdar, Gangojikothur; Land-holder and Banker, at Palakod, Salem District, Madras. A loyal subject of the British Throne, Proprietor of Dharamsala (where Hindus are fed free) and Worker for Co-operative Credit Societies.



LINGOM RAMASWAMY NAIDU, BERHAMPORE.

SUBADOR LINGOM RAMASWAMY NAIDU OF BERHAMPORE was born in 1839. He served in the 10th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, now disbanded, and went through the third Burmese war, and other campaigns. His grandfather and his father also served in the same Regiment, the former being killed at the Battle of Seringapatam, and the latter by a Burmese poisoned arrow. There is thus over a century of continuous service in the Regiment by one family. After retirement he served as a Municipal Councillor, and was afterwards appointed an Honorary Magistrate for Berhampore town.

THE HON'BLE V. KRISHNASWAMI IYER, MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS, was born in 1863, and graduated at the University of Madras. In 1885 he was enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Madras, and, in the course of a few years, built up a very large practice at the local bar previously to his election to the High Court Bench. He is one of the soundest lawyers in the Presidency, and his decisions on points of law are eagerly looked for. He is a Member of the Congress, and holds somewhat heteradox views on education. For instance he is an advocate of manual training combined with literary training, so that the failure at the one branch may fall back on the other to aid him in earning living.

THE HON'BLE Mr. MAHAMAD ABDUL KUDDUS BADSHAH SAHIB, MADRAS, belongs to the much respected and highly esteemed family of Madras. He was born in Madras in 1865 and entered the firm of Badsha Sahib and Co., in 1883, and became a partner of the same firm in 1894, at an early age he showed a great aptitude for languages, and possesses a fair knowledge of English, Persian. Hindustani, Tamil and Telugu ; Arabic is his favourite tongue, and a few Mahommadans have made a more profound study of that language, with a view to read the Koran in the original. He is simple in his dress and habits, and his great wealth is not spent in display but is employed for the good of the Muslim Community in Southern India. A rapidly growing and highly prosperous business does not prevent him from taking an active part in public affairs. He is Vice-Turkish Consul at Madras, an Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council on behalf of the Mohammadan Community and a Member of the Madras Port Trust, an Honorary Magistrate, Vice-President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Vice-President of the South Indian Athletic Association, etc. He built the Kuddusia Mosque at Triplicane, Madras, and he is the Manager and Muthawallee of the Badshah Mosque. In female education he takes a very great interest, and he contributes largely towards and manages schools for Mohammadan girls in Madras. He is an active advocate of total abstinence and a strict follower of the Prophet. He possesses several Jagirs, Zemindaries and Shrotriems and Diamond Mine. His residence Khas Mahal, known as "the Old Palaces of Nawabs" is at Triplicane, Madras. No more loyal subject of the King-Emperor or more respected Member of the Mohammadan Community will be the guest of the Madras Government at Delhi for the Imperial Coronation Durbar.



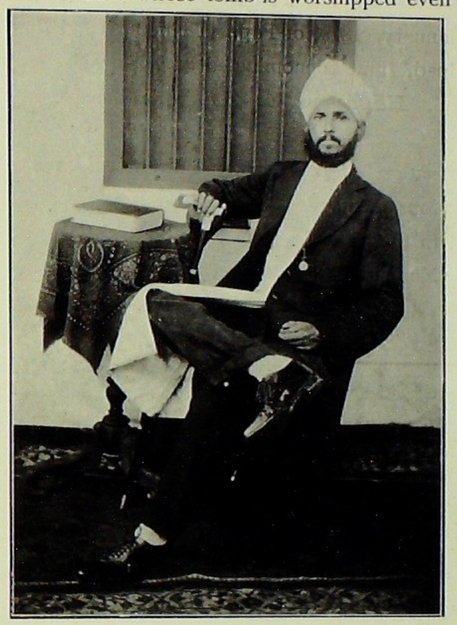
THE HON'BLE MR. ABDUL KUDDUS BADSHAH SAHIB, MADRAS.

RAO SAHEB NAMANA KONDOLARAYUDU NAIDU, RETIRED TAHSILDAR, OF RAJAHMUNDRY, was born in 1846. He spent some years in Government service and earned golden opinions from his superiors. In later life he managed the estates of Her Highness the Dowager Rani Sahiba of Wadhwan, in the Vizagapatam District, for five-and-a half years, and is now living in retirement.

V. NEELAMAGAM PILLAI, RAO BAHADUR OF MADRAS, was born in 1854. He was promoted Senior Hospital Assistant for services with the Burma Field Force, and given the title of Rao Bahadur for long and faithful service.

MOULAVI MIR MAHUMMAD BAZLAY ALI SAHEB BAHADUR is the Government Khazi of Ellore, a Subah of considerable importance in the Mogul days.

The family is descended from Syed Ali Ashakhan Bayyie-Sultanate-Hindustan, a famous saint whose tomb is worshipped even to-day in Sir-ay-mir near Joanpur in the Lucknow Province. The office was first conferred on the family in the year 1706 (5 Jamadi-ul-Akhar in the 41st year after the Coronation of Emperor Alamgir) and was repeatedly confirmed by the purwanas of the Emperors and the Nizams. The present holder is the seventh in unbroken lineal male descent from Syed Burhanuddeen Khan Saheb, the first holder of the dignity.



MOULAVI MIR MAHUMMAD BAZLAY ALI SAHEB GOUTH KHAZI, ELLORE, RAJAHMUNDRY.

Apart from the religious and judicial duties attached to the priestship, the Khazis have also taken an active part in local self-Government. Moulavi Mahummad Mir Nazar Ali Saheb Bahadur, the grandfather of the present Khazi, was presented in 1877 with a certificate of honour in the name of the Queen-Empress for distinguished services on District Board and Municipal Council and the father, Syed Abdur Rahman Shah Saheb Khadiri, was as well known for his piety and good works as for his public spirit and loyal co-operation in all that concerned his District.

The family is one of the oldest and most venerable in this part of the country and the present Khazi, who is young, promises to be worthy of his function and ancestry.



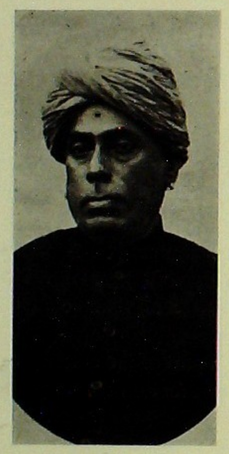
S. PARVATHAPPA, BIRUR, MYSORE.

S. PARVATHAPPA DASARA, REPRESENTATIVE, ASSEMBLY MEMBER AND ALSO MEMBER OF THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OF MYSORE STATE, BIRUR, KADUR DISTRICT. R. Pathey C. Veerappa, Nut Merchant, Birur, promised to pay Rs. 30,000 for the Lingargath Sanscrit College at Bangalore City. A Town Hall has been built at Chickmagalur and a Choultry is in foundation at Birur Station. He is the richest man in Lingargath Community in Mysore State, He is a generous man.



MANAVIKRAMAN TIRUMALPAD *alias* ONNUKURAYIRATHIL RAJA MANJERI, MALABAR.

MANJERI PUTHENKOVILOGOTHI MANAVIKRAMAN TIRUMALPAD *ALIAS* ONNUKURAYIRATHIL VALLABBARAMA RAJA *ALIAS* MANNARMALA THAMBURAN was born in January, 1879, of Pappi Thambatti and Raman Nambudripad, and denominated Manavikraman Tirumalpad. He began his Scholastic career in the Presidency College, Madras, in 1888, and passed his B.A. Examination in 1903. He was the next senior member to the first four members of the Manjeri Kovilogom. He succeeded to the title of Onnukurayirathil Vallabharama Raja *alias* Mannarmala Thamburan on the 10th February, 1904.



RAO SAHIB D. MARKANDAYA SASTRI, ONGOLE, GUNTUR DT.

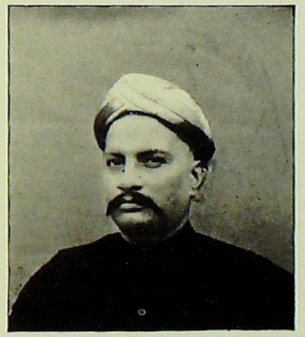
RAO SAHIB DHARA MARKANDAYA SASTRI, PROPRIETOR, UPPALADINNE ESTATE, ONGOLE, GUNTUR DISTRICT, born in 1857. He is a Telugu and Sanskrit scholar. He invented agricultural implements to suit Indian conditions. He is serving the public on Municipal and Local Boards for over 25 years. His agricultural activity, loyalty and public spirit made him a "Rao Sahib" last January.

OTTUR VASAVA MENON, RAO BAHADUR OF KOTTA KAD, SOUTH MALABAR, was born in 1855. He entered the Police Department in early life and for his work in suppressing the Moplah rebellion was rewarded with his title and a sword of honour set with precious stones. He retired in 1905. He now devotes his time to the study and cultivation of Hindu Scriptures in which he has already attained proficiency.



HON'BLE N. SUBBA ROW PANTULU, MADRAS.

THE HON'BLE NYAPATHI SUBBA ROW PANTULU, MADRAS, MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, is descended from a family of middle class Madhwa Brahmans, pundits and public servants, who settled in Nellore many years ago. He graduated in 1879, and then, whilst reading for his Law examinations, became a teacher in the S. P. G. School Vepery. He finally settled in practice at Rajahmundry, was appointed Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor. He first entered public life in 1884 at the time of the elections when the Local self-Government scheme of the late Marquis of Ripon was introduced. In 1892 he was elected a Member of the Madras Legislative Council at the coming into operation of the Indian Councils Act, and earned the good will of His Excellency Lord Wenlock for the manner in which he performed his duties. Since those early days he has done yeoman service in the cause of India, and his election to the Viceroy's Council is at once a tribute to his abilities, and a compliment to his energies and powers of construction.



RAO BAHADUR PAKALA GOPALA RAN PATRULU GARU, B. A.

RAO BAHADUR PAKALU GOPALA RAN PATRULU GARU, B. A., was born in 1854. He was educated in the old Zillah School of Berhampore, and subsequently in the Presidency College, Madras, where he graduated in the year 1877. After passing his Law examination he became a Vakil of the District Court of Ganjam, and rapidly built up a large practice. He was for a long time a Member of the Municipal Council of the town of Berhampore, and as Chairman of that body rendered good service by improving the water supply. In 1889, when Lord Connemara visited Berhampore, he spoke very highly of his services to the Municipality. In 1891 Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General, conferred on him the title of Rao Bahadur as a mark of personal distinction.

PERURILIMDAN RANGACHARIAR OF KUMBAKONAM, SOUTH INDIA, was born in 1832. He is a Vaishnaria Brahmin. In 1871 he was appointed Sanscrit Pundit at the Government College, Kumbakonam, and this post he held for 26 years, retiring on pension in 1897. In 1898 he was granted the title of Mahamahopadhyaya by the Government. He is a great Sanscrit scholar and well versed in the recitation of Veda.

YDAH VENKATACHELAPATY, RAO SAHEB, MERCHANT AND BANKER OF COCANADA, was born in 1865. His father was a Champion of the cause of widow re-marriage, and helped the movement to a large extent financially. The Rao Saheb has spent much money also on public objects. He is a landed proprietor and owns six villages jointly with the Maharaja of Bobbili.



D. RAMACHANDRAIYA GARU.

D. RAMACHENDRAIYA GARU, ZEMINDAR OF ACHAMANGALAM AND PURUSHOTHAMAPURAM, residing at Krishnagiri, Salem District, Madras Presidency. Vice-President, Urban Bank, Krishnagiri. Late Member, District Board Salem. Supervisor during the famine of 1876-77. He has endowed Boarding Room for Boys of the Local Fund School, Krishnagiri, and is very influential with officials and public alike. It is expected that there is some honor in store for him and may be made Honorary Magistrate before long.

R. RAMACHANDRA ROW, COLLECTOR, NELLORE, was born in 1871. He was educated at the Madras University of which he is a B. A., and is entitled to the use of the title "Dewan Bahadur" which was conferred on him in 1904.

M. K. RAMAN UNNY MOOPIL NAIR OF MANNARGHAT, SOUTH INDIA, was born in 1866. He is a landed proprietor, the Chieftain of 5,000 men, and President of the Palghat Bank, Ltd. He is also the founder of the Malabar Landlords' Association, and the Founder and Editor of the Journal of that Association. He is a noted Sanscrit Scholar and a popular man in his District. He was an elected Malabar Representative for the Indian National Congress held at Bombay.



HON'BLE M. RAMASWAMY CHETTIAR.

THE HON'BLE RAMASWAMY CHETTIAR OF CHIDAMBARAM, MADRAS, is a Member of the Vysia Caste, known in Southern India and Burma as the "Nattukottai Chetty" clan, and was born in 1872. He is a leading light in the commercial world of Southern India, and was especially selected to represent the trading community on the Madras Legislative Council. His father, Muthiah Chettiar, was a great upholder of his religion, and spent twenty lakhs of rupees in renovating the ancient temple of Chidambaram, one of the most celebrated temples in India. The Hon'ble Ramaswamy Chettiar is Chairman of his Municipality, and has lately marked his re-election to that office by the gift of a lakh of rupees towards the cost of a water-supply scheme for Chidambaram.



HON'BLE MR. RICHMOND, MADRAS.

HON'BLE T. C. RICHMOND, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, MADRAS, was born in 1861. He is a nominated Additional Member of the Legislative Council, a Member of the Madras Corporation, and President of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, an association with a membership of 1,500. He is also a Fellow of the Madras University, and takes a leading part in all public movements in which he is ably seconded by Mrs. Richmond.

THE HON'BLE MR. PETER FRANCIS XAVIER SALDANHA, MEMBER OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MANGALORE, was nominated by His Excellency the Governor of Madras to be an Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council in January, 1910. He was born on the 29th April, 1860, and belongs to an opulent Catholic family of Mangalore, distinguished for its loyalty and public-spiritedness. Soon after finishing his studies, he joined in 1880 the well-known firm of Messrs. A. J. Saldanha & Sons, the Bolloor Coffee Works, established by his father in 1848, of which he eventually became Manager and held that office for about 17 years, till his retirement. To his high business talents and tact, it owes its present reputation throughout Southern India and its eminence in European Coffee markets. He retired from the above firm in the latter part of 1908 and opened in 1910 a distinct firm under the name and style of Messrs. P. F. X. Saldanha & Sons, Coffee Curers, Coffee Merchants and Landing and Shipping Agents, of which he is the Managing Proprietor. It includes the Highland Coffee Works, Tile and Brick Works and Chunam Works, and Coffee Plantations in Mysore. But Mr. Saldanha has never allowed his activity to be circumscribed by mere business con-



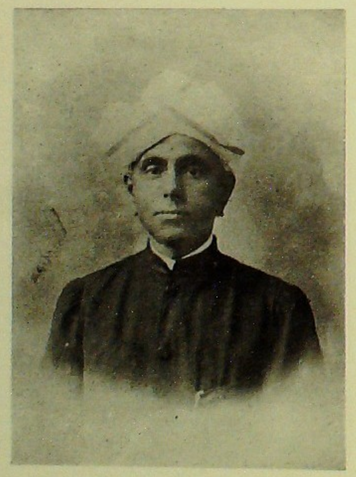
THE HON'BLE MR. SALDANHA.

siderations. As a Member of the Madras Legislative Council, he fittingly represents and ably advocates the many sided interests of the land-owning gentry of the Planters' Associations, and of the Indian Christian communities of Southern India.

MAHAMAHOPADHYA RAMASUBRAMANIA SASTRIAL OF TIRUVISALOOR, was born in 1837. He was educated by a celebrated Guru, South India, and is very learned in the four Vedas. He was of several hereditary titles dating back to remote times, as well as the one conferred by the British Government. He is also a land-owner in his District.

RAO SAHIB SARUKKAI KRISHNAMA CHARIAR, B.C.E., EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, P.W.D., retired, of Madras, was born in 1855. He retired in 1910 under the age rules, but has since been re-employed on special work as a temporary Engineer, made Rai Sahib in 1900.

THE HON'BLE C. M. SCHMIDT, MADRAS, was born at Ootacamund in 1865. He received his education in India and subsequently in England and in Germany. He entered the service of the Madras Government in 1886 and rose in the Chief Secretariat to the position of Registrar, a position that he held for twelve years. In 1890 he was appointed Inspector-General of Registration, and in 1909 he was made a Member of the Madras Legislative Council. He is in charge of the Madras Record Office, and his work is much appreciated by the Madras Government.



HON'BLE T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR.

THE HON'BLE T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR, B.A., B.L., HIGH COURT VAKIL, MADRAS, was born in 1861, and graduated B.A. at Madras in 1882. He took his B.L. in 1885, and then served for some years in the Chambers of Mr. Eardly Norton. Barrister-at-Law, and was enrolled as a Vakil of the Madras High Court in 1886. He quickly made his mark at the Bar, and in 1892 was appointed a Professor in the Law College, and his lectures were largely attended and widely appreciated. He is also a Fellow of the Madras University. He is a Journalist Professor, Public man and Lawyer. In his private life he is devotedly religious and of charitable disposition.

SHUNMUGAM PILLAI, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, PALAMCOTTAH, TINNEVELLY DISTRICT, was born in 1860. He is a highly respected member of the trading community and a prosperous man. He owns a small area of land and houses and shop premises in Palamcottah and Tinnevelly.

THE HON'BLE MR. PAZHAMARNERI SUNDARAM IYER SIVASWAMY AIYER, C.I.E., ADVOCATE-GENERAL TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, was born in the Tanjore District, Madras Presidency, on the 7th February, 1864, his father being a highly respected Pleader in the District. He was educated at the S. P. G. College. He took his degree in January, 1882, took his B. L. degree in 1884, heading the list of successful candidates. He was enrolled a Vakil of the High Court of Madras on the 17th April, 1885. He has practised at Madras ever since. In 1887-88 he was appointed Examiner in Sanskrit to the University of Madras. In the year 1893 he received the appointment of Assistant Professor of Law at the Madras Law College, which he held till 1899. He held the post of Examiner for the B. L. degree in 1898-99. In 1898 he was made a Fellow of the University of Madras, and has ever since taken an active part in the affairs of the University. After a close contest with the Reverend Canon Sell, the rival European candidate, he was elected in 1904 to represent the University in the Madras Legislative Council, and was the first Indian to fill that position. He was re-elected in 1906 without opposition. He received the appointment of Officiating Advocate-General of Madras in October, 1907, in the place of Mr. C. Sankara Nair, who had been appointed to act as High Court Judge. His Majesty the King-Emperor appointed him permanent Advocate-General on the 13th January, 1908. At the New Year's Honors, 1908, he was created a Companion of the Indian Empire. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswamy Aiyer presided at the Tanjore District Conference held in March, 1907. As Member of the Legislative Council, he had a great share in the shaping of the Madras Estates Land Bill and other important measures. From 1893 to 1907 he was a joint Editor of the *Madras Law Journal*. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswamy Aiyer is a Tamil Brahmin.



HON'BLE MR. PAZHAMARNERI SUNDARAM IYER, SIVASWAMY AIYER.

RAI BAHADUR K. SUBBARAYUDU OF KURNOOL, was born in May, 1846, at Tatapudi, Ramachendrapuram Taluq, Godaveri District. He lost his mother shortly after birth; and, his father being poor, was taken over by his paternal aunt, Vissa Kamamma, and brought up by her and her husband Ramanna Pantulu, first at Pedapuram and afterwards at Rajahmundry. Ramanna Pantulu kindly put him into the then Zilla School, Rajahmundry, wherefrom he passed his Matriculation Examination about 1865 and entered the Educational line. While there, he passed the First-in-Arts Examination and some Special Tests by private study. About 1870 he joined the Revenue Department as a Clerk and then completed the Deputy Collector's Test. Hard and honest work raised him in Public service, and he eventually retired as a Third-Grade Deputy Collector.

The Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal in the Madras Presidency was constructed by a Company as a Government guaranteed work, the total cost exceeding two crores of rupees. It, however, proved an utter failure financially, and Government forestalled the contract and took the work over about 1882. Expecting increased revenue, they reduced

the Company's water-rates and also sanctioned some concessional rules to attract foreign labour, capital, and enterprise. This, however, did not mend matters. The Canal revenue fell off, being short of even maintenance and working charges by half to one lakh of rupees annually; and the Government of India reviewing the work accounts for 1889, ordered abandonment of the work. At this crisis, the Local Government obtained permission from the Government of India and deputed Subbarayudu to enquire and report as to the causes of failure of the Canal and remedial measures, if any. A full and exhaustive report was submitted by Subbarayudu after nine months; and, in appreciation of this report (called thorough and excellent), His Excellency Lord Wenlock, the then Governor of Madras, was pleased to recommend him for the title (conferred upon him in 1896). About 1894, he was again placed on special duty in connection with the same Canal—now for executive work—and this he held for seven years and then retired in 1901, retrieving the financial position of the Canal, which showed an annual saving of half to one lakh of rupees, instead of so much loss.

He is one of those manifold instances who, under the benign and just British Government, have won laurels, secured high positions and distinguished themselves by hard and honest work.



RAO BAHADUR K. SURYANARAYANA MURTY, COCANADA.

RAO BAHADUR SURYANARAYANA MURTY, COCANADA, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, originally belongs to Yanam, a French Town situated some 16 miles to the South of Cocanada. His grandfather and father were both merchants. His father died in 1895 leaving him a partner in the firm of Messrs. Innes & Co. On account of sheer dint of his honesty and straightforwardness he has enhanced the sphere of his business operations from what it was in his father's time. He was always considered that whether in business or in private life honest and straightforward dealing should conduce to man's means and success in life. He has always considered it as his duty to help the poor and the afflicted ones. Was awarded a certificate of merit at the last Coronation of 1903 in recognition of his public charities. Acted as an Honorary Magistrate for 15 years. Has been for several years in the Port Conservancy Board and in the Municipal Committee to enquire about the grievances ryots in connection with the irrigation pipes in Godaveri Delta. Has constructed a dispensary in his father's name. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon him in 1910.

RAO SAHIB TANJORE RAJA RAM RAO, PLEADER, BEZWADA, born in November 1864. He is a land-owner in the District of Kistna.

RAO SAHIB TIRUVADAICHURAM LUTCHAMANA NAICKER, MADRAS, PENSIONED HEAD STORE-KEEPER OF THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT, was born in 1857. He served 30 years in the Department, and was on active service in the North-West Frontier and the Somaliland Expeditions. He was given the title of Rao Sahib in 1910. He is a landlord and house proprietor.

TRICHINOPOLY CASAVA RANGANATHA RAW, F. C. I., F. B. T., OF TRICHINOPOLY, is Manager of *The Wednesday Review*, Trichinopoly, and a Teacher of Book-keeping and other Commercial subjects in which he holds diplomas from England. He is also a Public Accountant and Auditor.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA VALIA GODA VARMA, RAJA OF CRANGANORE, COCHIN STATE, is a Prince of the historic Royal Family of Cranganore, Cochin. He was born in July, 1859, and showed early symptoms of marked genius and ability.

He began his education in the 5th year under the house-hold Guru. He mastered Poetry, Rhetoric, Grammar and other Sanskrit works under other learned men before his 21st year. He was compelled to stop his education for a while, owing to a lingering illness, and re-commenced study in his 21st year. He learned Sanskrit Logic under His Highness the reigning Maharaja of Cochin and his late lamented brother, at Tripunithura. He returned home and learned "Gada Dhareeyam" and other Sanskrit works under Satagopalaiyar of Kumbakonam, and learned by self-exertion "Vedanta," "Mimamsa" and other sacred books before his 38th year.

He has disciples in all classes of Hindu society and devotes the major part of his time to their instruction. He has attended several religious meetings and dismissed many religious questions. He has published certain important books, and even now is an ardent student and teacher of Sanskrit.

VELLORE DAMODARA MUDALIAR, MADRAS, was born in 1854. He retired as a First-class Tahsildar after 30 years' service, and has since been created an Honorary Magistrate. He owns residential property in Bangalore Cantonment.

A. VENKATARAMANA PAI, RETIRED DISTRICT JUDGE, KASARAGOD, SOUTH CANARA. He was educated at the Basel Mission School and at the University of Madras. He was a practising pleader for some years and held a high reputation as an advocate. He was created Rao Bahadur in 1893 and Diwan Bahadur in 1903.

THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR VENKATA RAMA BHADRA NAIDU GARU, F. M. U., ZEMINDAR OF VADAGARAI AND DODDUPPANAYAKANUR, MADURA DISTRICT, is the scion of an ancient and historic family connected with the earlier Hindu rulers of Madura. His namesake, Rama Bhadra Naick I, the original founder of the family, followed Nagama Naik, the Vijianagar Commander and Agent General, to these parts, and when the latter went on a pilgrimage to Benares he, being the General's faithful servant and distinguished relative, acted as his Deputy, and on the Vijianagar conquest of Madura, he was appointed as Fouzdar (Military Governor). He was a warrior worthy the steel of any foe, and on one occasion, it is recorded of him, he scaled the battlements of the Cumbum Fort in the face of his determined enemy, the Chola king, who had severely wounded him in the cheeks and the forehead, and planted the flag of his master thereon. This exploit won the estate of Vadagarai to the family from the hands of Viswanatha Naik, the first Naik Ruler of Madura, about A. D. 1484. His grandson Machi Naik II, who succeeded to the chieftainship about A. D. 1569, was the most famous shot of his time, he receiving an addition to his estate by shooting an arrow across the famous Mariamman Teppakulam, in Madura, in the presence of Tirumalai Naik, the greatest of the Naik kings of Madura, an achievement which none of the other Chiefs could equal. One of his successors, Kumara Ramabhadra Naik, took great pains to check the advance of Haider Ali, the usurper of Mysore, on the Naik possessions in 1755. With his descendant, Venkatasawmy Naik, Mr. F. B. Hurdis, the well-known Collector of Madura, concluded the Permanent Settlement in 1802. In 1856, a good portion of the estate was taken possession of by the Madras Government, in return for a pension that descends upon the eldest son in the family. This event happened during the time of Ramabhadra Naik III, who was a great friend of Raus Peter, a former Collector of Madura, and a noted elephant hunter of Southern India. Ramabhadra's son, Venkatasawmy Naik, succeeded him in 1864, and rendered excellent service during the great famine of 1876-77. He was one of those invited by the Madras Government to be present at the reception of His late Majesty King Edward, when, as Prince of Wales, he visited Madura in 1875. His son, Ramabhadra Naidu IV, is the object of the present sketch.



THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR VENKATA RAMA BHADRA NAIDU GARU, F. M. U., ZEMINDAR OF VADAGARAI.

He was born at Vadagarai, on the 23rd December, 1873, and received his early education there and afterwards he finished his First-in-Arts Course in the Native College, Madura, where he had a bright career. During his minority the Court of Wards managed his estate. He took charge of it in 1894, and from that day to this he has efficiently maintained it. From his savings he bought, in 1907, the estate of Doddappanaikanur. He opened an Experimental Farm in 1904, in which he successfully worked for a number of years. He has exhibited various varieties of agricultural produce at successive Agricultural and other exhibitions, which have awarded medals to him and his men for their unique character. He has been, almost from the start, a Member of the Madras Central Agriculturist Committee, and as one interested in matters Agricultural, he was, in 1909, specially invited to be present at the opening of the new Agricultural College and Research at Coimbatore by His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras. He is one of its non-official honorary visitors. He was, in 1906, appointed by the Madras Government a Member of the Committee of Visitors of the Madras Court of Wards. Since 1904 he has been the Chairman of the Periyakulam Municipality, and in this capacity he has conferred no little benefit on his native town in the matter of sanitation, communications, education and water-supply. His administration has been an object lesson to most Municipalities in the Southern Presidency towns. He maintains at his own cost a Primary School for Boys at Vadagarai and manages besides, the Victoria Memorial High School at Periyakulam, for which he has built a fine building at a cost of Rs. 20,000. In October, 1902, his eldest son was sent to school for the first time, and in commemoration of that event, he granted a spacious site, on which the High School is built. He has always been a liberal donor for purposes of public charity, subscribing amongst others to the Famine Fund of 1897—99, the Coronation Fund of 1903, the Madura Theosophical Girl's School Fund of 1907, to the Albert Victoria Hospital at Madura and to the Madras Agricultural Association. His public spirit and generosity have won for him the good-will both of the Government and of his compeers. In 1903, the Government of India presented him with a Certificate of Honor, and in 1908, made him a "Rao Bahadur." He had the honour of being presented by the then Governor, Lord Ampthill, to His Majesty King George V, when he, as His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, visited Madras in 1906. He has now been invited by the Government of Madras to be present at the Coronation Durbar of His Most Gracious Majesty to be celebrated at Delhi on the 12th December, 1911. The southern Zemindars of Madras elected him (nearly unanimously) to represent them in the Madras Legislative Council on the first bestowal of the franchise on them in 1909. He took his seat in Council on the 4th January, 1910, and since then has whole-heartedly worked to further

their interests in it. His courtesy, forbearance and his just sense of proportion have all combined in earning for him, both from Government and his co-legislators, not only a patient hearing, but also loyal co-operation. In religion, he is a pious but liberal Hindu; and his charity towards the needy and the poor is not known to any beyond his innermost circle of friends and associates. He is the friend of his tenants, who love him as their father. He has, as a Zemindar, been not unmindful of the necessity to reform his own class, and his powerful pen produced not long ago a vigorously written paper on the abuses which have crept into the zemindari fold. He is not only for purging the old type Zemindar of his old-world ideas and vices, but also for reforming him and making him a new unit for rearing the prosperity of the Indian Empire, under the civilizing forces of the West. He holds that zemindari youths should be trained with ordinary citizens, and as ordinary citizens, brought up in the wholesome atmosphere of public schools, where mutual competition has free-play and give-and-take is daily practised. In recognition of the valuable services he has been rendering for the cause of education, His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, the Chancellor of the University of Madras, has, before his departure, been pleased to nominate the Zemindar a Fellow. His plan for the formation of a co-operative Bank to aid indebted Zemindars has been favourably received in the Southern Presidency, and if adopted, is likely to do immense good to the country. He is a Member of the Cosmopolitan Club at Madras and Madura. He owns in all about 20,000 acres wet and dry lands and forest in the Madura District, and is, perhaps, the finest representative of the new cultured type of Zemindars that is coming to the forefront in the Madras Presidency.



W. VIRASAMI MUDALIAR.

W. VIRASAMI MUDALIAR OF PALLIPUT DISTRICT, CHITTUR, MADRAS, was born in 1877, of an old and highly reputable family at Walajanagar. He is a Zemindar and landed proprietor, owning two villages, and devotes his full time and attention to the care and development of his estates called Ramachandrapuram. He has done a lot to increase the prosperity of ryots and has also added to his revenue by abolition of old Zemindary of heavy assessment and by introducing a new system of reduced and commuted rents. This was introduced for the first time in whole Zemindary of Karvitnagar.

THE HON'BLE RAJAH V. VASUDEVA RAJAH, THE VALIA NAMBIDI OF KOLLENGODE, or as he is popularly known the Rajah of Kollengode is a familiar and prominent figure in the public life of South India. He represents an ancient and influential family of Chiefs in the fertile Palghat gap in South Malabar known as Venganad Rajahs; and he holds a high and honoured position in the social and religious organisation of Malabar. He has had really good education and high-class training. He has made himself highly useful in many directions and maintains at considerable cost a well-equipped High School at which many poor students are educated often free of any cost. He has put up for the use of the people of his place a hospital with an in-patient ward to be maintained by the Taluk Board. The Palghat Agricutural Association of which he was the first President (for 3 years) and the Malabar Jenmi Sabha of which he has been the Vice-President from its inception; owe not a little to his public spirit and organising skill. He takes a keen interest in encouraging all the arts and industries of his place such as the weaving of fine grass-mats, carpentry and bell-metal works.



HON'BLE RAJAH V. VASUDEVA OF KOLLENGODE.

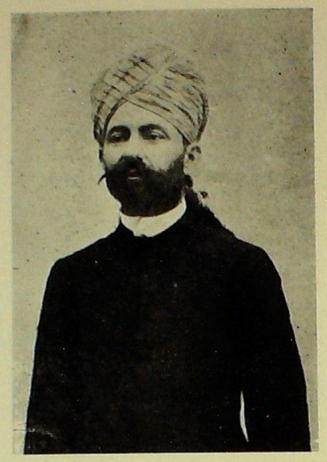
His personality and winning manners have secured for him an honoured position in the public life of the presidency town as well. He has been a personal friend of successive Governors from the time of Sir Arthur Havelock; and he has been held in high esteem both at the Government House socially and at the head-quarters of Government in his public capacity. The title of Rajah as a personal distinction was conferred on him in 1901 and since then honours have been pouring on him in quick succession. In 1903 he was invited as a State guest to attend the Coronation Durbar at Delhi; and when in 1905 their present Majesties visited Madras as Prince and Princess of Wales, he was not only included in the public procession but was also granted the rare privilege of a special audience by Their Majesties. Since 1906 he has been continuously on the Madras Legislative Council. It is unnecessary to add that the Kollengode family enjoys the full confidence of Government for loyalty and devotion; for besides the Malikana allowance which it has always been enjoying it has also repeatedly received certificates of honour and confidence from Government. The Rajah of Kollengode is now 38 years old and he has still many years of active and useful public life before him. If the past be a test for the future the country has every reason to expect that all honours opened to a cultured and high born aristocrat are within his reach and that he will use his opportunities with honour to himself and advantage to the land of his birth. His friends and well wishers whose name is legion will always feel confident that these expectations would be realised in their full measure; and in the words written to him by Lord Ampthill every one of them has to say to the Rajah "Nothing could be better for India than an example of beneficence and unselfish devotion to public duty such as you are setting, and it is to be hoped that many more of the great aristocratic land-holders will do as you are doing."

PUNJAB.

These pages contain photographs and biographies of Officials, Title-Holders, Durbaris, Jagirdars and Leading Dignitaries residing in different parts of the Province.



K. S. ABDUL HAKIM KHAN, LAHORE.

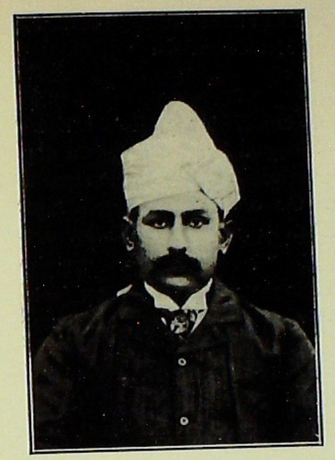


HON'BLE KH. AHAD SHAH, LUDHIANA.

K. S. ABDUL HAKIM KHAN, LAHORE, has been a most efficient and successful officer in the Peshawar Border Military Police, from which he has been transferred to the Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab, by reason of his great detective abilities In the Border Police he rose to the rank of Subadar and by his intimate knowledge of the Pathan Tribes, their individual Maliks, and their factions and fends, he was able to render valuable help in the settlement of disputes and the tracing out of crime, successive commandants of the force have acknowiedged his smartness and abilities in this respect. He is besides an expert in the knowledge of the habits of rifle thieves, and has been the means of detecting a large number of cases of the theft and sale of arms and ammunition and bringing the offenders to justice. For these services he received money rewards from the Government on several occasions. During the visit to India of His Present Majesty King-Emperor George V, as Prince of Wales in 1905 Subadar Abdul Hakim was put on special duty on the staff of His Royal Highness, and he gave an excellent account of his intelligence and zeal. His services in this connection were brought to the notice of His Royal Highness and were personally recognised by His Royal Highness at Karachi on the eve of his departure. During his connection with the Border Military Police, which he joined in 1889 at the age of 20, he accompanied the Chitral Relief Force, the Tirah Expedition and the Utamkhel and Booer Expedition and for his services therein he earned a medal and clasps. The title of Khan Sahib was conferred on him in March 1906.

HON'BLE KHAWAJAH AHAD SHAH OF LUDHIANA is a Member of Provincial Legislative Council of the Punjab, Municipal Commissioner, and Secretary of the Municipality. He is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Ahamed Shah Mahomed Shah Ludhiana and "The Observer," Lahore. He takes a keen interest in Municipal affairs, having put a new life into it besides having increased its income.

KHAN ABDULLAH KHAN JAGIRDAR, MURDAN, DISTRICT PESHAWAR, is an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province. He is Yasafzai by birth and has served the Government in Police, Judicial, Settlement and Political Departments. His officers have always spoken very highly of him and he has always been considered manly hardworking, zealous and straightforward. Mr. Warburton, late Inspector-General of Police, Patiala, entertained "high opinion both of his integrity and tact" and recommended him as the best man for reorganising and improving Bahawalpore Police. He is very popular both in the European and Indian societies. The Chief Court of the Punjab considered him fit for promotion, by selection, in the Judicial line and Sir James Wilson, late Financial Commissioner, Punjab, liked his work in the Settlement. His father, late Khan Bahadur Mohamed Ibrahim Khan, had rendered most conspicuous Political services to the British Crown at a great personal risk and danger who was deputed on numerous political missions of great danger, and in 1875-76 he was given a gold watch, a present Rs. 1,100 and a Memorial Medal by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Still after his retirement in 1888, he served in the Black Mountain, Mahmand and Buner Expeditions, in Durand Mission to Kabul and in Asmar commission. The Jagir is hereditary in the family.



KHAN ABDULLAH KHAN JAGIRDAR, MURDAN.

HAKIM HAJI AHMAD SAID KHAN SAHIB OF DELHI. He is the son of Hakim Murtaza Khan and nephew of Hakim Mahomed Khan. He comes of the well-known family of "Ashraf-ul-Hukma" which has its reputation extended far and wide, even beyond India. He keeps up the traditions of his family in serving the town by giving free medical advice of Unani System and he further gives the poor free medicines from his own purse, not only this, he, since a long time has taken to take a keen and active part in other public affairs and is of great assistance to his cousin Haziqul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan and being Member of the Standing Council of "All-India Vedic and Unani Tibbi Conference," and being Vice-President of "Anjaman-i-Tibbia" (with which are incorporated and Tibbiya Madrissa for man and women and Zenana Shafakhana, &c.) he takes an active and healthy interest in these institutions. Besides being very popular Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, he is also Vice-President of the Municipality of Delhi. In these capacities he has rendered an immense service to the public and to enumerate them would be an impossibility in short space. He lead the deputation to Kangra Relief Fund to help the distressed and homeless of the Kangra earthquake,



HAKIM AHMAD SAID, DELHI.

and he succeeded in securing a larger amount of funds than ever was subscribed for other funds. Similarly he took pains for the collections of funds for the Public Library, Victoria Memorial Hospital, King Edward Memorial Fund, and always met with unique success, which is due to his popularity.

On his return from Haj in 1907, he was accorded a hearty reception by his townsmen, and it is said that there had never been such a welcome before. He carries a great weight with his friends, public and officials, both as Rais and as Public leader. He is taking a good interest in Shahi Mela as he is a member of its Committee.

HAKIM MAHOMED SHARIF KHAN, SON OF HAKIM AKMAL KHAN, was very brilliant in Unani system of medicine and left his impresson of this system. After the death of his father he was given 8 villages in Panipat and Sonapat besides the title of Ashraful Hukma. Out of these 3 villages, Mussorie Dasna, &c. were free of revenue till Hakim Sadiq Ali Khan Sahib, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch.

Hakim Mahmud Khan, father of the subject of this sketch, was an expert Hakim in India in the last century, some of his treatments are considered as miracles. Haziq-ul-Mulk Abdul Majid Khan and Hakim Wasil Khan were his celebrated sons. The Government bestowed on Hakim Abdul Majid Khan his hereditary title of Haziqul Mulk who became so very popular that he became famous throughout the world. He established the first School of Unani in 1882 in Delni. Hakim Haziqul Mulk Ajmal Khan, is 3rd son of Hakim Mahmud Khan. He is a worthy son of a worthy father, head of the highly respected family and successor of famous ancestors. He has widened the scope of the Unani system remarkably. He is a popular public leader and famous Medical authority throughout the world in Unani system of medicine. He was born in 1284 A.H., and had high education. Since he was born with gifted brain power, he has won the hearts of all, and he feels it a pride to serve the country and his people. The British Government conferred on him the hereditary title of Haziqul Mulk on May 1908. He is supporter of Sir Syed Ahmed's Mission and in the capacity of a Trustee he has rendered very valuable services to the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. He is a great benefactor and supporter of the Unani system of medicine and for the last 25 years he has been untiringly trying to elevate the Madras-i-Tibbia, which was established by his elder brother in 1882, to the standard of a College of Unani and Vedic system. He intends equipping it with all the modern requirements. The scheme chalked out by him for this College shows a laudable effort for reviving the dead or dying oriental systems of medicines. On 13th January, 1909, he established a Midwifery School and a female hospital, and its aims are to produce able Nurses and Lady Doctors, so that Indian Ladies may also become experts and with oriental knowledge may use modern instruments. The necessity is keenly felt and it is intended that trained Lady Nurses may serve ladies even at critical moments and thus may save thousands of unfortunate lives. In 1903, he established a Pharmacy to enable Indian Hakims and Vaids, in getting reliable and genuine Unani and Vedic medicines and herbs besides in the Pharmacy. Indian herbs are standardised by the use of modern Chemistry. All the profits of this Pharmacy go towards the upkeep of the above mentioned institutions.

In 1910, the Haziqul Mulk established "All-India Unani and Vedic Conference and its aims are to protect the rights of Hakims and Vaids, and to better and improve their status and methods of treatment. In 1911 Haziqul Mulk spent 4 months and travelled

through London, Berlin, Vienna, &c., in order to get a good insight of the modern improvements in medical service and to introduce these in India. He was invited by the Government of His Majesty The Emperor George V at the Coronation at Westminster Abbey on 23rd June, 1911. He acheived a great success in his aims at Europe. On his landing in India he was enthusiatically received by his friends and admirers, and his arrival at Delhi was marked by such deep enthusiasm giving him as is seldom seen any where in India, the annals of busy life. His life is a fine model of incessant heavy work, thousands of patients receive free advice daily and hundreds of Mofussil patients receive prescriptions and advice by post. He supervises personally all his institutions besides looking after the duties entrusted to him, he keeps a regular study of the literature He leads a very simple life.



HAZIQ-UL-MULK HAKIM AJMAL KHAN SAHIB, DELHI.

HAZIQ-UL-MULK HAKIM AJMAL KHAN SAHIB, RAIS-I-AZAM, DELHI, traces his descent from a very old and most respectable family, which has had uninterrupted prestige, position and respectability for centuries together in spite of numerous changes in the times. Special mention must be made of the founder of the family who was brought in India by Emperor Babar from Kashgar. The great influence that the family carried in Central Asia, tempted Emperor Babar to request the head of the family to migrate and to help to establish his firm rule in India. For a very long time the piety of the family was remarkable, and it produced such personages, the dust of whose feet was considered to be most blessing and which touched the eye of thousands and millions as antimony. Amongst them may be mentioned the names of Hazrat Haji Mohamed Kasim and Hazrat Mohamed Hashim whose shrines are to be found at Aurangabad Deccan, and they commanded high respect and reverence not only during their life time but the names are worshipped even now. Hazrat Khawaja Abdulla, son of Ihrar, whose name is still worshipped by millions of people belonged to this family.

During the reign of Akbar the Great, this family established itself at Akbarabad (Agra) and at that time, it produced brilliant persons like Mulla Ali Tari, who shined like sun in the sky of the Mahomedan law, and who was highly respected by Akbar on account of his being highly learned, pious Faqib and Shaikh, and was considered as one of the leading nobles of his Darbar. Mulla Ali Daud, his son, was also highly respected at Moghal Durbar. His son Hakim Mahomed Fazil Khan put in a new life in the family by learning the most respectful art of medicine. The connection with the Royalty still continued and during the rule of Emperor Alamgir, Hakim Wasil Khan, the head of the family, moved to Delhi. His sons Hakim Akmal Khan and Hakim Ajmal Khan, the well-known Hakims of the rule, were granted a Jagir of 2 lakhs in Azimabad (Patna) besides the honor of "Seh Hazari" and Hakim Mahomed Akma Khan was given the title of "Akmal-ul Mohaqaqin Mulk."

ALI MAHOMED IS A ZEMINDAR AND SMALL LAND-OWNER IN THE GURDASPORE DISTRICT, was born in 1858. He passed the Sub-Engineer's test at Roorkee in 1881, and since then has done much useful work in connection with Railways, lighthouses, wharves, Famine Relief and other public works. He was made Khan Sahib in 1910.

AMAR SINGH, REISLF JUNG PAIN LEH, AMRITSAR DISTRICT, is a very big landlord in his District, and is also noted as an erudite Persian Scholar.

KHAN SAHIB SHEIK AMIR ALI, B. A., JUDGE OF THE SMALL CAUSE COURT, LAHORE, was born at Gurdaspur in 1865. The title of Khan Sahib was conferred by a sannad granted by His Excellency the Viceroy in 1911, at the Viceregal Durbar held at Lahore. The Khan Sahib has held many important offices, and is an ornament to the bench which he occupies. He is an author of many literary works and hold land in Gurdaspur district.

BHAI ARJAN SINGH SAHIB REIS AND HONORARY MAGISTRATE, CIVIL JUDGE, BAGARIAN, LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

Geneological Table of the past men belonging to the throne of Bhai Arjan Singh Sahib.

Bhai Rup Singh.
|
Bhai Dharm Singh.
|
Bhai Dyal Singh.
|
Bhai Gudar Singh.
|
Bhai Bir Singh (adopted).
|
Bhai Mehr Singh (adopted).
|
Bhai Bahadar Singh (adopted).
|
Bhai Sampuran Singh.
|
Bhai Narain Singh.
|
Bhai Arjan Singh (adopted)
|
Bhai Ardaman Singh. Bhai Arganjan Singh.

The ancestors of this dynasty were descended from Raja Bhartu Rajput who was a khokhar by caste and who had laid the foundation of a town and called it Bhartpur after his own name. When through a change of time his great-grandson *Badhan* who was the son of Rattan Pal took his abode in the Punjab, he became related to Ram Gharya dynasty. From Badhan to Sádá (a man in his 8th generation) they were Sultániá. Sádá with his son Sidhu lived in Manzia Tulgain where through the kindness of the 6th Guru Hargobind he was turned an akát sevi sikh from a Sultania; and Sidhu

was given the title of Bhai. Bhai Rúp Chand who was born in the house of Bhai Sidhu through the blessings of the same Guru was appointed by him (Guru) a preacher of the Sikh religion in the Malva Dominion and the foundation of a village Bhai Rúpa was laid after his own name. The 10th Guru baptized him and called him Bhai Rúp Singh; and gave him a Karachha (a large spoon) with his sacred hand and said: "Kisá Hamara our háth túmhárá, *i.e.*, use my pocket to spend with thine own hand); set up a Langar (alms-house) and continue it for ever and give food to the poor to their full." This Langar (alms-house) is going on in its original colours up to the present time and is never discontinued in any famine whatever. This house gives an ample proof in showing the greatness of this dynasty. Out of the seven sons of Bhai Rúp Singh two brothers Dharam Singh and Param Singh had had the honor of accompanying the tenth Guru at all times till Hazur Sahib (Nander) in Deccan; where he (the Guru) besides his horse and Khandá (an instrument used in battle) gave him a sword, belt and a book to recite his daily prayers, in honor of the services rendered to him by them. This belt, book, Khandá and Karachh are still kept as the monument of those times.



BHAI ARJAN SINGH, BAGARIAN.

Bhai Gudarsingh and Mai Rajji were the chief heroes of this dynasty and they, according to the wishes of Guru Sahib, threw much light upon the Langar (alms-house) and preaching. It is due to this effect that all men, both great and small in Malva, are well acquainted with their names. This man founded many of the towns by himself.

This family has been highly respected by the Maharajas of Phul dynasty and other Sikh rajas, raises and chiefs according to the commandments of Guru Sahib. Not only this but also the men of this family have been baptizing the above dignitaries and have been serving in this Langar very earnestly. This is why the villages that they held in Jagir as well as those bought of his own money are situated in territories of Nabha, Patiala, Jind, Faridkote and districts of Ludhiana, Ferozepore and everywhere.

Besides the Maharajas of Patiala, Nabha, Sangrur (Jind) and Faridkote and Sikh reises and chiefs, their Honors the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners have been bestowing upon Bagarian the honor of their blessed presence.

According to the commandments of Guru Sahib, the ninth Guru, this family has always been preaching the loyalty to the British Government, to the followers of Sikhism in the whole of Malva and to the owners of the States and their subjects. This is why

Malva is more loyal to the British Government than all the other parts of the province and the Sikhs of Malva only, according to the advice of the 9th Guru have proved themselves true and faithful in many of the battle fields. Like the Sikh States in the mutiny of Lahore and that of 1857 the reises of this lineage besides providing the Government with the victuals and the necessaries of the war have rendered valuable services to it with their men both horse and foot. They still hold the certificates and documents given to them for their loyal services by the great officers and nobles. For this reason the British Government have kept this family in its true colors and have lavished upon it every kind of honor. They have been viceregal durbaries. Since the beginning of British reign in India the men of this lineage have been serving the Government as Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge. This dynasty, like the other Sikh Rajas, enjoy the privilege of adopting their sons if they are without any male issue.

The present reis Bhai Arjan Singh Saheb, too, is serving the Government very earnestly alike his elders. He is an Honorary Magistrate and a Civil Judge and has been abiding by the commandments of the Guru. Besides Malva he has been preaching the Sikh religion in every part of Sindh of the Punjab. It is due to this effect that this man is the Joint President of the Chief Khalsa Dewan as well as the Central Khalsa Diwan; and also he is the member of the Khalsa College Council and the Managing Committee from a long time, and is the President of the Khalsa Religious Committee of the same college. He has been giving thousands of rupees in the subscription raised for the public welfare, and is one of the great well-wishers of the public and especially the Sikh community. It is evident from the above honors lavished upon him in profusion by the public that he has a very sympathetic feelings for them.

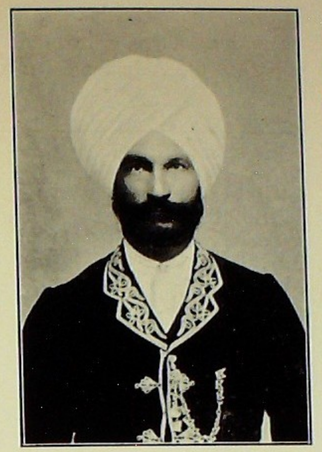
GURU ATMASINGH OF KARTARPUR, in the Jullundar District, Punjab, is a Sodhi Khatri, and a direct succession in religious office of Guru Nanak, the first of the ten recognised heads of the Sikh religion. Nanak was a Bedi Khatri. Ram Das, third in succession to Nanak, was the first of the Sodhis.

Kartarpur founded by the fifth Guru, Arjan, in 1598, is situated on the high road between Jullundar and Amritsar. Pilgrims flock here all the year round. Maharaja Ranjit Singh, in 1833, made a grant of 1¼ lakhs for the building of the fine edifice known as the Tham-ji. The original Granth Sahib is kept at Kartarpur in the Shishmahal and exposed to public view every Sankrant Day. In 1861 Guru Sadhu Singh prepared a handsome copy of the original book and presented it to Queen Victoria, who graciously acknowledged the gift in a letter from the Secretary of State.

The present Guru's father, Guru Nao Nihal Singh, had an income of about Rs. 59,000, including jagirs, Muafis, profits on land, house-rent and offerings. He contributed Rs. 10,000 towards the hospital founded at Jullunder in memory of Queen Victoria. He was a Provincial Durbari.

On his death in 1908 he left two sons, Guru Atma Singh and Kanwar Sardul Singh. His widow has recently built a temple costing nearly Rs. 50,000, in his memory adjoining the Gangsar, a sacred well dating from the time of Guru Arjan.

The present Guru, Atma Singh, was born in 1902. This estate is under the Court of Wards.



BALWANT SINGH.

BALWANT SINGH, SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE, MAILSI, MULTAN DISTRICT, belongs to an old Punjab Sikh family. His ancestor Budh Singh Bhilowalia of the Sidhu family and owner of many villages in the Amritsar District, was killed in Ahmad Shah's invasion. His nephew took possession of Bhilowal and Kuchalkwal. His son Dasaundha Singh succeeded to his property, but, in the days of Ranjit Singh, it was seized by Government and an allowance of Rs. 3,000 made to the then holder to supply five sowars to Samin Dera. Kishen Singh, son of the then holder, joined Raja Sher Singh, and his jagir was confiscated in consequence. His son, Asa Singh, again married into a Majithia family, and the subject of this sketch is his nephew.

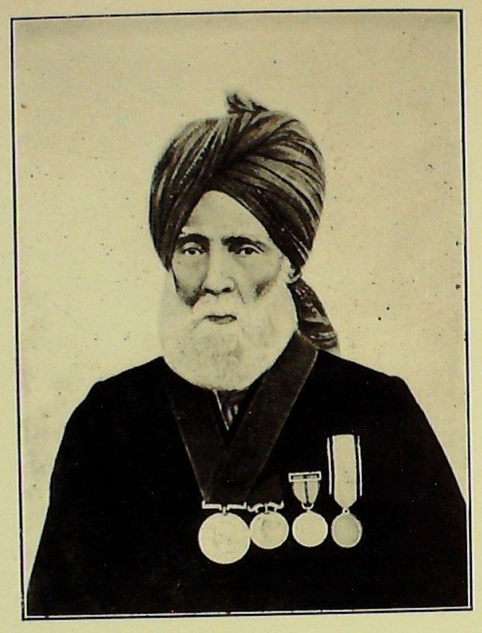
KHAN BAHADUR MOHAMAD BARKAT ALI KHAN. The holder of this respected name belonged to an ancient family of Khalil Pathans, whose ancestors held high ranks under the Moghul Emperors. His great-grandfather, Mohamed Waris Khan, acted as a plenipotentiary to the Nawab Nazim of Oudh at the Delhi Court and his father, Mohamad Arif Khan, after serving under the King of Oudh, and the Mahratta Chief, Jaswant Rao Holkar, as a Cavalry Commandant, was appointed a Resaldar in British Cavalry by Colonel Gardiner whom he assisted in enlisting mounted soldiers for the expedition against Almorah; and obtained a grant of land from the British Government.

Mohamad Barkat Ali Khan was born in 1821 and commenced his career as a Police Officer under the British in the Punjab in 1847, and rose to be a Resaldar in the Punjab Military Police Force. When the Fort of Shahpur was attacked by Major Fisher, he accompanied the British Troops and gave substantial proof of his courage and gallantry. In the Sikh campaign of 1848 whilst conducting the British Troops against Jaswant, Raja of Amb, he was wounded, and Sir John Lawrence, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, who was a witness to the incident awarded him a special *khillat*. He did further good service under Mr. Saunders in hunting down dacoits, &c., for which he received handsome rewards. In the mutiny of 1857 he assisted the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, Mr. F. Cooper, in the arrest of the mutineers of the 26th Light Infantry. In January 1860 he was appointed Tahsildar in the Lahore District and soon rose to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner. In 1868 he received the title of Khan Bahadur. In 1872 he was put on special duty with the envoy of His Majesty the Shah of Bokhara and the following year attached to the suite of the Yarkand Envoy. He also performed similar duties on other occasions. At the Delhi Kaiseri Durbar of 1877 he was entrusted with the arrangements of the Punjab Camp and was granted a Kaiseri Medal. In the Jubilee Durbars of 1887 and 1897 he received a similar honor and attended the Coronation Durbar of 1903 as a State guest.

After his retirement in 1882 he devoted his energies to the advancement of the community in matters educational, social, moral and sanitary. The Shahi Mosque, the Taksali Gate Mosque and the shops attached to the golden Mosque, Lahore, were restored to the Mahomedans through his efforts. In 1868 he organized the Anjuman Islamia,



KHAN BASHIR ALI KHAN, LAHORE, WITH HIS SON SAUDAT ALI KHAN.



K. B. BARKAT ALI KHAN, LAHORE.

Punjab, with the object of creating loyalty to the British Government, and encouraging English education. He was not lacking in his friendship with the Hindus and on imbroglio between the two communities he always exercised his great personal influence towards the maintenance of peace.

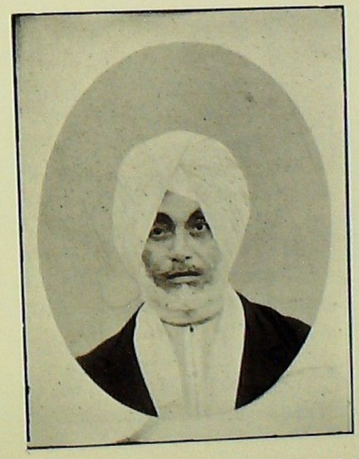
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's Educational Mission in the Punjab owed its success to Mohamad Barkat Ali Khan's efforts, so that he is called the Syed Ahmad of the Punjab. A Hall named after him was erected in the Aligarh College, and also at Lahore. He was for a long time Vice-President of the Lahore Municipality, was a Fellow of the Punjab University and a Trustee of the Aligarh College.

Khan Bashir Ali Khan, son of the late Khan Bahadur Mohamad Barkat Ali Khan and a well known leader of the Punjab Muslims, was born in 1857, entered the Government service in 1882 as a Tahsildar in the Punjab, was transferred in 1887 to Baluchistan where he served the Government as Munsif and Judge, Small Cause Court, retired in 1909, and in recognition of his loyal and meritorious service to Government was appointed an Honorary Civil Judge and Magistrate, First Class, at Lahore. He is also Secretary to the Anjuman Islamia, Punjab, and local Sub-Committee of the Muslim University Fund and Member of the General Council of the Anjuman Hemayat Islam, Punjab, and the Punjab Association Club.

THE HON'BLE HENRY PARSALL BURT, C.I.E., A.M.T.C.E., was born on the 5th of April, 1857, and is a son of the late H. Potter Burt, Esq., of Littlecot, Streatham Common. He was educated at Clifton College and at the Royal Engineering College, and entered the Government of India service in 1878. He was made Deputy Manager of the N.-W. Railway in 1901, and Manager of the O. and R. Railway in 1902; and in 1905 he was twice Manager of the East Bengal State Railway. Since 1907 he has been Manager of the N.-W. Railway in India. He is a Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and Lieut.-Colonel Commanding N.-W. Railway Rifles. In 1905 he officiated as Under Secretary to the Government of India.

BHAWANIDAS BATRA, M.A., RAI BAHADUR AND ZAMINDAR OF GIROTE, DISTRICT SHAHPUR, PUNJAB, was born in 1859. He was awarded the title of Rai Bahadur in 1901 for good settlement work in the Jhelum District. He is an hereditary landlord owning lands in the Girote and other Districts. He served as Revenue Member of Jammu and Kashmir State from 1907 to 1909, and is also author of a work in Punjabi and another one in Hindi.

KHAN SAHIB MIAN CHANNAN DIN, GAZETTED RAILWAY OFFICER, was born at Lahore in November 1857, and after completion of his education entered Government service in April 1875, and in 1892 was promoted from the position of Chief Clerk to that of Assistant Traffic Superintendent, and gazetted as a Railway Officer. In March 1911 he was further promoted as District Traffic Superintendent—pay Rs. 600—in which capacity he is still employed. During his long period of service he has received many testimonials as to his capabilities and "The Civil and Military Gazette" of July 1907 spoke very highly of his family connections. The Khan Sahib owns Rs. 15,000 worth of irrigated land in Mauza, Tulspore; Rs. 30,000 worth near Jia Bagga; and Rs. 35,000 worth at Kot Radha Kishen; in addition he owns land and gardens in the Lahore suburbs worth over two lakhs of rupees.



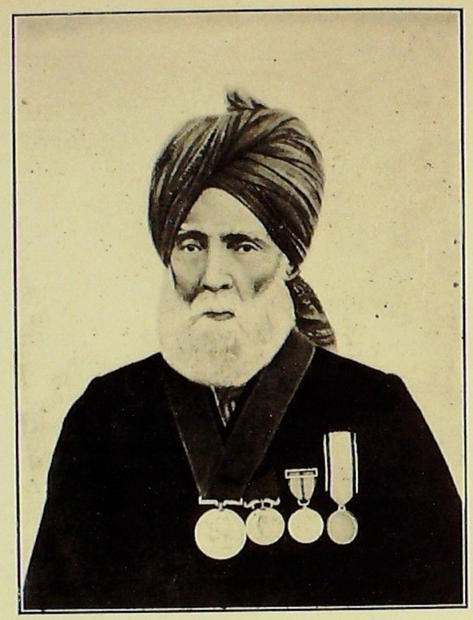
S. BHAGWANT SINGH REIS, BHADAUR AND LUDHIANA.

SIRDAR BHAGWANT SINGH belongs to a very ancient family of Sikhs. He is a landlord and Reis of Bhadaur and Ludhiana. He is a provincial durbari and is an invited guest this year in the Imperial Coronation Durbar of 1911.

After his retirement in 1882 he devoted his energies to the advancement of the community in matters educational, social, moral and sanitary. The Shahi Mosque, the Taksali Gate Mosque and the shops attached to the golden Mosque, Lahore, were restored to the Mahomedans through his efforts. In 1868 he organized the Anjuman Islamia,



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K. B. BARKAT ALI KHAN, LAHORE.

Punjab, with the object of creating loyalty to the British Government, and encouraging English education. He was not lacking in his friendship with the Hindus and on imbroglio between the two communities he always exercised his great personal influence towards the maintenance of peace.

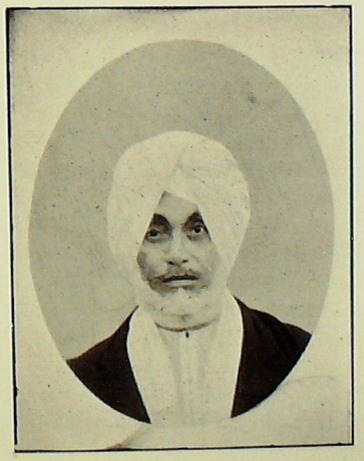
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's Educational Mission in the Punjab owed its success to Mohamad Barkat Ali Khan's efforts, so that he is called the Syed Ahmad of the Punjab. A Hall named after him was erected in the Aligarh College, and also at Lahore. He was for a long time Vice-President of the Lahore Municipality, was a Fellow of the Punjab University and a Trustee of the Aligarh College.

Khan Bashir Ali Khan, son of the late Khan Bahadur Mohamad Barkat Ali Khan and a well known leader of the Punjab Muslims, was born in 1857, entered the Government service in 1882 as a Tahsildar in the Punjab, was transferred in 1887 to Baluchistan where he served the Government as Munsif and Judge, Small Cause Court, retired in 1909, and in recognition of his loyal and meritorious service to Government was appointed an Honorary Civil Judge and Magistrate, First Class, at Lahore. He is also Secretary to the Anjuman Islamia, Punjab, and local Sub-Committee of the Muslim University Fund and Member of the General Council of the Anjuman Hemayat Islam, Punjab, and the Punjab Association Club.

THE HON'BLE HENRY PARSALL BURT, C. I. E., A. M. T. C. E., was born on the 5th of April, 1857, and is a son of the late H. Potter Burt, Esq., of Littlecot, Streatham Common. He was educated at Clifton College and at the Royal Engineering College, and entered the Government of India service in 1878. He was made Deputy Manager of the N.-W. Railway in 1901, and Manager of the O. and R. Railway in 1902; and in 1905 he was twice Manager of the East Bengal State Railway. Since 1907 he has been Manager of the N.-W. Railway in India. He is a Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and Lieut.-Colonel Commanding N.-W. Railway Rifles. In 1905 he officiated as Under Secretary to the Government of India.

BHAWANIDAS BATRA, M.A., RAI BAHADUR AND ZAMINDAR OF GIROTE, DISTRICT SHAHPUR, PUNJAB, was born in 1859. He was awarded the title of Rai Bahadur in 1901 for good settlement work in the Jhelum District. He is an hereditary landlord owning lands in the Girote and other Districts. He served as Revenue Member of Jammu and Kashmir State from 1907 to 1909, and is also author of a work in Punjabi and another one in Hindi.

KHAN SAHIB MIAN CHANNAN DIN, GAZETTED RAILWAY OFFICER, was born at Lahore in November 1857, and after completion of his education entered Government service in April 1875, and in 1892 was promoted from the position of Chief Clerk to that of Assistant Traffic Superintendent, and gazetted as a Railway Officer. In March 1911 he was further promoted as District Traffic Superintendent—pay Rs. 600—in which capacity he is still employed. During his long period of service he has received many testimonials as to his capabilities and "The Civil and Military Gazette" of July 1907 spoke very highly of his family connections. The Khan Sahib owns Rs. 15,000 worth of irrigated land in Mauza, Tulspore; Rs. 30,000 worth near Jia Bagga; and Rs. 35,000 worth at Kot Radha Kishen; in addition he owns land and gardens in the Lahore suburbs worth over two lakhs of rupees.



S. BHAGWANT SINGH REIS, BHADAUR AND LUDHIANA.

SIRDAR BHAGWANT SINGH belongs to a very ancient family of Sikhs. He is a landlord and Reis of Bhadaur and Ludhiana. He is a provincial durbari and is an invited guest this year in the Imperial Coronation Durbar of 1911.

SIRDAR CHAIN SINGH, SAHIB, RAIS AND LAND-OWNER OF HIRA PUR, AMRITSAR DISTRICT, was born in 1869. He is a Durbari in Oudh, and entitled to receive a chair when visiting European officers in the Lahore Division. His uncles did good services for the Government in the mutiny, and were rewarded with the grant of many villages. Commandant Jai Singh, his grand-uncle, and the founder of the family, served the British Government in the mutiny, received a grant of 26 villages in the Jamdanilaka of Bahraich district, in addition to the Orders of Merit and of British India. His son, Sardar Hira Singh proved himself a no less worthy servant of the Queen and got the title of Rajah. He extended his father's estates very much and had the good name of being a model landlord. He built Sarais at Amritsar and Bahraich and gave much in charity. S. Labh Singh, the Raja's 2nd nephew, was an Honorary Magistrate at Bahraich. Sardar Karm Singh, the Raja's adopted son, has built a school and dispensary at Chabhal.



CHAIN SINGH, HIRAPUR P. O., CHABHAL DT., AMRITSAR.



DALIP SINGH, THALLA.

DALIP SINGH, ZAILDAR, NAMBARDAR, JAGIRDAR, THALLA, JULLUNDAR DISTRICT, was born in 1844 and entered the British Indian Army in 1863. He attained the rank of Dafadar in 1880, and was known to be honest in the performance of his duties and, seven years later, retired on pension. He now devotes the evening of his days to the development of his landed properties.



DAMOARDAS, E.A.C. AND REIS OF DELHI.

DAMOARDAS, was born in 1867. He belongs to an old and distinguished family in Delhi being the grandson of Raja Dina Nath. He took B.A. degree of Punjab University in 1888, standing first in Political Economy, and was appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner after competitive Examination in 1890. His services in both Executive and Judicial capacities as Cantonment Magistrate, District Judge, Special Magistrate with enhanced powers have been highly appreciated, and he has a high reputation for public spirit, and disinterested work for the public good. He has two sons, Basheshar Nath and Hari Nath. He has been selected by Government as Joint Secretary of the Badshahi Mela (People's fête) to be held in connection with the Coronation Durbar in Delhi.

MISR DAMODAR DAS RAIS AZAM, SANAGHOI, is a grandson of Misr Amir Chand, late Governor of Gujerat, and a Viceregal Durbari. He owns 1,000 bighas of land and several squares on the Irrigation canals. He was educated at the Aitcheson Chief's College, Lahore, and holds an exalted position amongst his people.



RAI SAHIB L. DARYAI MAL, HAFIZABAD.

RAI SAHIB LALA DARYAI MAL, KAPUR, was born in 1854, and is a retired Deputy Superintendent of Police with 34 years' service to his credit. His grandfather served the British Government for a time as a Kardar of Haripur Mansera, and his father was elected a Municipal Commissioner at the time when Municipal Councils were first formed and continued to act as such until within a short time of his death. The family income has always been derived from land and trade, and the Rai Sahib still owns land and villages in several Districts. The Rai Sahib joined the Police Force in 1877 as probationer and retired in 1911 as Deputy Superintendent, he possesses 134 certificates from successive Lieutenant-Governors, Commissioners, Law and other officers of high rank, testifying to his zeal as a Police Officer. Title of Rai Sahib was conferred on him in 1909. He has been regarded as one of the best detectives in India, specially in the Punjab.



R. S. P. DEVICHAND, PLEADER, JULLANDAR.

RAI SAHIB PT. DEVICHAND, JULLANDAR CITY, was born in 1861. He is a landlord and has maintained a Primary Government School at his own expense since 1896; also a bathing ghat, and a cremation ground wall. He got his title in 1910.

RAI SAHIB DHARAM SINGH, C.E., OF GHARJAKH, DISTRICT GUJRANWALA, received his early training at the Government College, Lahore. He entered Roorkee in 1875, and in due time completed his course as a Civil Engineer. He is a landlord and Zemindar.

R. B. DEWAN DILBAGH RAI, HONORARY MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, KUNJAH, RETIRED E.A.C., MUNSIF, FIRST-CLASS, DISTRICT GUJRAT, was born in September 1837 A.D. His father Lala Naneck Chand was a Reis, Punch and Muafidar. His grandfather and great-grandfathers Lalas Mahtab Rai and Sain Dass were Kardars and Jagirdars.



R. B. DEWAN DILBAGH RAI.

He was very intelligent and hard working and joined Government service when he was only 16 years. In 1881 he became Superintendent Peshawar District, and then a Tahsildar and E.A.C., in Hazara District.

He was not only master of the pen but accompanied the armies many a time and helped them; captured notorious outlaws from foreign territories, founded new villages, built wells and bathing ghats and gardens. In Hazara his name shall be remembered and respected as an honest and good Hakim. He retired in 1898 and over 10,000 people came to see him off. He got the title of Rai Bahadur in 1895.

There are hundreds of certificates given by such eminent peoples—Hon'ble Mr. Fryer, Hon'ble Mr. Thorburn, Sir R. Udny, Hon'ble Mr. Merk, Sir F. Cunnigham, Mr. Burnbury, Hon'ble Mr. Wilson and other respectable officers, which all go to show that he was thoroughly honest, hard-working and conscientious servant of the Government. After his retirement he served the Government as an Honorary Magistrate, President of the Municipal Committee and in various other capacities for 14 years till the date of his death which sad event took place on the 26th February, 1911. Mourned by all and his sons who are the following :—

(1) D. Jagan Nath, Retired Reader, born Sambat 1911, Lambardar Chak 203 and Municipal Commissioner; D. (2) Mahesh Das Naib, Tahsildar, 1st Grade, honest, loyal and devoted servant of Government; (3) Basheshar Nath died in father's life-time; (4) Durga Parshad, B.A., L.L.B., Chief Court Pleader, Gold Medalist in L.L.B.; (5) D. Shambhu Nath, Head Clerk and Naib Tahsildar; (6) and (7) Sohan Lal and Kidar Nath are Students.



K. S. SARDAR GOOLAM RASOOL KHAN, JATOI DISTRICT, MOZEFFERGARH.

KHAN SAHIB SARDAR GOOLAM RASOOL KHAN, JATOI DISTRICT, MOZEFFERGARH, was born in 1849. His father Sardar Mohamed Khan is a Reis of Jatoi and was Commandant in the Army of Bahawalpur State. The subject of our sketch is Sardar of Baluchs, was decorated with the title of Khan Sahib in January 1st, 1900, as recognition of his personal services. He is a big landlord and Government is well pleased with him.

SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR DYAL SINGH MAN, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF REGENCY, FARIDKOTE STATE, was born in 1859, and is the youngest son of Colonel Bhag Singh, the gallant Commander of the Sher Regiment, who bravely assisted General Nicholson in suppressing rebels in the Punjab and most remarkably in quelling, the insurrection at Peshawar, of Sardar Chattar Singh of Atari, and who did acts of a most daring bravery and unflinching faithfulness, under the British flag, in the mutiny of 1857, and a nephew of the heroic General Kahan Singh, and the present Chief of his family. The caste *Man* owes its origin to Man Dhatta II, a descendant of Man Dhatta I. of the pre-historic period who is said by tradition to have been the founder of the elder branch of the family to which Maharaja Ram Chandra, the holy incarnation Rama, the hero of the epic Ramayana belonged. The present caste of *Mans*, therefore, claim descent from the Suraj Bansi line of Kshatriyas, or the Solar Race. Early in their history the *Mans* settled near Bathinda and built a fort, and thence proceeding to the centre of the Punjab, became Sikhs. The family came into great prominence in the days of Ranjit Singh, when Sardar Kahan Singh was appointed Commander of the Body Guard to "The Lion of the Punjab" and eventually rose to the rank of General On the outbreak of anarchy following the death of Ranjit Singh he threw in his lot with the British, as he saw that their intervention was necessary to the salvation of his country. He was made Governor of Lahore, and subdued the rebellious Governor of Kashmir Shaikh Imam-ud-Din, and brought him in a prisoner; and he also held as a prisoner, Malik Fateh Khan Tiwana, the Governor of Dera Jat, a defaulter to the British. The final scene in General Kahan Singh's life came at the resignation of the Governorship of Multan by Dewan Mool Raj. The General was appointed his successor, and, in April 1846, in company with Mr. Van Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, and an escort of 1,400



SARDAR BAHADUR DYAL SINGH MAN, FARIDKOT.

strong, proceeded to take up his new charge. Arrived at Multan the party camped at the Idgah for the night, and, the next morning, General Kahan Singh formerly took over the Governorship from Mool Raj. Later the General and Mr. Van Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson were fired on by Mool Raj's men, the two European gentlemen being already wounded when coming out of the Fort. The party took refuge in the Idgah which was fired on by the fort, the General's escort mutinied and deserted, he and his son and Messrs. Van Agnew and Anderson were made prisoners. The Englishmen were at once beheaded ; and their heads roasted and thrown before General Kahan Singh with the remark ; " here are tne friends of whom you have been boasting." The General and his son, Wasawa Singh, were placed in close confinement by Mool Raj, and on their refusal to join him, were most horribly tortured. During the bombardment of the fort by the British, the General and his son were killed falling masonry, and their bodies were afterwards found chained together. The recital of the heroic actions of the gallant General Kahan Singh and those of various members of his family would fill a large volume. But as it is we are at present only concerned with the biography of his nephew Sardar Dyal Singh Man. The Sardar has passed thirty-one years in the public service, and has risen to the post of First-grade Deputy Collector of the Punjab. He has also been given the title of Sardar Bahadur and a seat amongst the Provincial Durbaries. His appointment as President of the Council of Regency, Faridkote, in 1909, was also a further honour, and a compliment to his abilities, and we are proud to be able to state that he has carried out the numerous duties of that exalted office with satisfaction to every one concerned. It may be added that the Sardar is one of the most enterprising Indians in the Punjab and that he is always ready to give a helping hand to any cause that has for its object the public good, recognizing both in theory and in practice, that the old Roman adage: " The supreme law is the welfare of the people," is as true to-day in India, as it was in ancient Rome under the Cæsars.

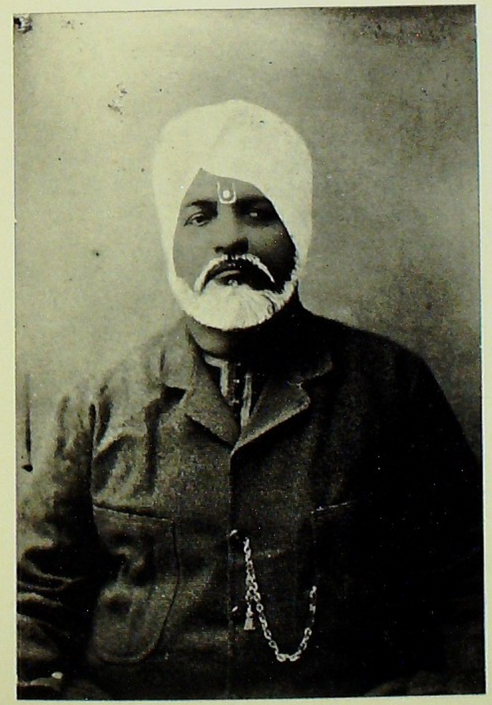


RAI BAHADUR GANGA RAM, C.I.E.

GANGA RAM RAI BAHADUR, C. I. E., SON OF LALA DAULAT RAM, was born in 1851. He was educated at Lahore Government College and Roorkee Engineering College where he passed with distinction as Assistant Engineer, in August 1873, he entered service, P. W. D., and was posted to Punjab in 1873, specially he was selected for preparations at Lahore for the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in January 1875. Special duty, Delhi Imperial Assemblage in 1877 for which he received thanks of Local Government. Prepared Amritsar Pathankot Railway Project, 1879. Sent to England on full pay for practical training, in 1883-84. On return prepared Gujranwala Drainage Project, Peshawar Water-supply Project, Umbala Karnal Drainage Project, then selected to build Aitcheson Chief's College 1886, on completion of which received charge of the Lahore Division, 1889. Received title of Rai Bahadur in

January, 1895. He held charge of Lahore Division till 1900 when he was selected as Superintendent, Coronation Works, Delhi, for which he was created C. I. E. In 1903 he retired with a grant of 20 squares of land in the Chenab Colony. Entered service of Patiala State in August 1903 and carried out various sanitary works, amongst them Hydro-Electric Water Works in June 1910. Went to England on furlough in March 1911, asked by Government to return and help in works connected with the Royal Durbar at Delhi. Returned in August 1911, and appointed Consulting Engineer Provincial and Chief's Camps and Engineer-in-charge of Badshahi Mela.

Is a Member of the Institute Civil Engineers (M. I. C. E.); also a Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers. After retirement, besides the grant of 20 squares received a grant of 50 squares for lift irrigation by steam and then 47 squares for lift irrigation by electricity. Has three sons—eldest, Sewak Ram, Barrister-at-Law, is managing the landed estates; second, Balak Ram being educated in England for Banking and is also going shortly to be called to the Bar; and third son, Hari Ram is a student of the Agricultural College, Lyallpore.



RAI BAHADUR LALA GAGAR MULL, AMRITSAR.

RAI BAHADUR LALA GAGAR MULL RAIS, AMRITSAR, is a well-known leader of Hindu Society in Amritsar. He is the Proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Davee Sahai Chumba Mull, the world-famed Carpet Manufacturers, and was until recently Vice-President of the Municipal Committee, an Honorary Magistrate, also Notary Public—having relinquished these duties after nearly half a century, in favor of his son Lala Ram Saran Dass. His services earned for him the title of " Rai Bahadur," which was conferred as a personal distinction on Jubilee Day, 1887.

SIRDAR FATEH DIN KHAN OF LADHUKA was born in 1849. He is an Honorary Magistrate, and a Member of the District Board. He is also the landlord of five villages and owns 18,000 bighas of land at Ladhuka, Lakhewal Asli, Tarabri, Hadi Khas, Achirki, etc.

RAI BAHADUR DR. GOKAL CHAND, LAHORE, aged 64 years, Mulhotra Khatri, is a native of Gujarat, Punjab, at present residing at Nisbet Road, Lahore. He entered the service as Assistant Surgeon on the 1st August, 1870, He was First House Surgeon in the Mayo Hospital, Lahore. He held charges of trust and responsibility throughout his service such as Medical Officer in charge of the Government of India offices at Simla, Medical Adviser to Their Highnesses the Maharajahs and Rajahs of Patiala, Dholepore, Kapurthala and Suket, and Civil Surgeon at Rupar, Gurdaspur, Ludhiana, Gurgaon, Jullunder and Muzaffargarh, as well as Superintendent of Jails in some stations.



RAI BAHADUR DR. GOKAL CHAND, LAHORE.

He was promoted by the Secretary of State for India in 1884, as permanent Civil Surgeon—perhaps the first such appointment in India. He received the title of "Rai Bahadur" as a personal distinction in 1891. He retired from the service in 1906, after 35 years of meritorious service, on a maximum pension of an Uncovenanted Medical Officer, which privilege none of his class ever received or is likely to receive in future.

He made an endowment in 1907 of Rs. 1,500 for 3 medals—the (Gokal Chand-Dane Gold Medal, and Gokal Chand-Bate and Perry Silver Medals) to be awarded annually to the different students of the Lahore Medical College; also a small endowment for books, to be awarded annually to the students of the Government College, Lahore; he built a substantial pucca building at the Gujerat Public Crematory to give shelter from the sun and rain to the general public; a small Rest-house adjacent to his Kothi at Gujerat, for the convenience of poor strangers and travellers, free of any charge; he opened a Charitable Dispensary for Out-door Patients under his direct supervision for summer months only, Solon (Simla Hills), in 1908, for the benefit of the poor of the surrounding.

GULAM MAHOMED HASAN KHAN BAHADUR was born at Delhi in 1866. His great-grandfather Nawab Abdur Rahman Khan was the leading nobleman of the Court of the Emperor Shah Alam II when Lord Lake rescued the Moghal Emperor from the power of the Maharatas, and he had the honour of escorting the Great General into Delhi City and Fort on behalf of his Imperial Master, and afterwards he negotiated the treaty between the Moghul Emperor and Lord Lake.



K. B. GHULAM MAHOMAD HASAN KHAN, B.A., AND MUMTAZ HASAN KHAN HIS ELDER SON.

Gulam Mahomed Hasan Khan Bahadur has had a very useful and distinguished career. In 1876 he became a Member of the Municipal Committee; and in the same year he was appointed a Secretary of the Famine Relief Fund, in connection with which he received in 1898 the title of Khan Sahib. In 1903 his services during the Durbar and on the Delhi Municipal Committee won for him the title of Khan Bahadur; and in the same year he was made a Honorary Magistrate. In 1906 with the financial help of the Municipal Committee, he started the only Muslim Girls' School in Delhi; and his experience in educational matters moved the Government to make him in 1907 Honorary Secretary of Anglo-Arabic High School Committee. This school has under his care become one of the best conducted schools in the Punjab, and the Khan Bahadur's efforts in this direction have led to his being made a Fellow of the Punjab University. His High Social position family status and wide influence, caused the Government to select him for the important Office of Sub-Registrar of Delhi. He is (and has been for 15 years) a Member of the Municipal Committee. He is also connected with the management of the Victoria Zenana Hospital, the Anglo-Arabic School, the Reformatory School, the Jumma Musjid at Fatehpuri, and the Anjuman Musjid-ul-Islam, Delhi.

The Khan Bahadur's eldest son, Nawab Mumtaz Hasan Khan, who appears in the photograph is being educated in the Arabic High School, Delhi.

KHAN BAHADUR MIAN GULAM FARID, RAIS OF BATALA, was born in 1844. He is a Chohan Rajput and his family is connected with that of Raja Prithi Raj. His father, Mian Din Mohamed, was formerly a revenue officer, and is now a political pensioner and an Honorary Magistrate. He wrote a history of the Sikhs in seven volumes which is looked on as a standard work.



KHAN BAHADUR MIAN GULAM FARID, BATALA.

Khan Bahadur is a sound scholar of Arabic, Persian and Bhasha of Oriental Philosophy, his observations are summed up in "Thakik-ul-Adian" and it is a comparative of various religions. The Khan Bahadur is an experienced Revenue and Settlement officer. Sir Wilson, then Settlement Officer, writes "He is the best revenue officer in the Province," and he was awarded two very precious Khilats for distinguished services at Dera Ghazi Khan and Rawalpindi. His reports on the alienation of land were submitted to the Secretary of State for India in London on acceptance formed parts of Acts 16 and 17 of the Punjab. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in 1891. On the eve of his retirement he was Revenue Officer and then took upon himself the responsible duties of First-class Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner and worked in that capacity for 3 years. He is a landlord and owns several villages, such as Sherpur, Diptiwala, Shujanpore, Molianwal, etc., etc.



S. HAKIM SINGH DAROLI KHURD, DT. JULLUNDHAR.

SIRDAR HAKIM SINGH OF DAROLI CHHOTI, DISTRICT JULLUNDHAR, was born in 1858 at Daroli Chhoti. The title of Sirdar was conferred on him by His Excellency Lord Minto in 1906.

SIRDAR JAMAL KHAN, LEGHARI CHIEF, CHOTI, DERA GHAZI KHAN, son of the Nawab Sahib of Choti, was born in 1894. He was educated at the Aitchison Chief's College, Lahore, and is still prosecuting his studies under a tutor. He is a Zemindar and land-owner in Choti State which was formerly a part of Baluchistan.

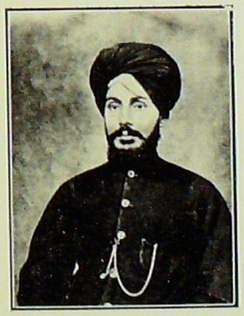
GURDIT SINGH OF MONTGOMERY, PUNJAB DISTRICT, was born in 1883. He is a large land-owner, and an Honorary Magistrate. His great-grandfather was a Commander-in-Chief in the Sikh army, and his grandfather and father rendered meritorious services to the Government. He is a big landlord.

MIR HABIBULLAH, HONORARY MAGISTRATE AND MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF AMRITSAR, was born in 1874 and is a graduate of the Punjab University. He has been specially active in the work of plague and fever prevention.



RAI SAHIB LALA HARI CHAND CHOPRA, SUB-ENGINEER, SIALKOTE.

RAI SAHIB LALA HARI CHAND CHOPRA, OF JAMKI, SIALKOT DISTRICT, was born in 1860 and passed out of Roorkee as a Sub-Engineer in 1883. He designed, surveyed, and built the Matheran Tramway, Bombay Presidency, and had managed it since its opening in 1907. He has also worked on many of the Government Railways of the country, and has an excellent record for professional and other services rendered. He owns land in his village.



DEWAN HARI SINGH
RETIRED E.A.C. AKALGARH.

DIWAN HARI SINGH OF AKALGARH was born in April 1848. He was educated in Government College, Lahore, and entered Government service in March 1870. Serving most faithfully for 33 years, retired as an Extra Assistant Commissioner on pension. He is a Viceregal Durbari and receives a political pension. He has two sons D. Bansilal and D. Gopallal.

His grandfather, the famous Diwan Sawan Mal, was appointed Governor in 1821 of half and in 1829 of whole of Multan Province, then almost a desert, where life and property were insecure, population scanty and impoverished, but under his administration a great change was wrought. Diwan Sawan Mal was the best, the wisest and the most beneficent ruler of Sikh Governors. His impartiality so endeared him to his people that he is still remembered with greatest esteem and reverence. He died of a wound on the breast on 29th September, 1844.

His son Diwan Mulraj, aged 30, succeeded him. Owing to great changing in the Lahore Durbar, he thought best to resign his charge, which was made over to the English Officers sent from Lahore in April 1848, when to his misfortune, the Sikh Army rebelled without his knowledge, yet he was charged guilty and transported for life in 1849 by Lord Dalhousie, then Governor-General, although he never intended the rebellion (*vide* "Trial of Diwan Mulraj, Griffin's "Punjab Chiefs," Vol. II, Vans Agnew's letter in "A year on the Punjab Frontier" proves his innocence). He died in August 1850.



HON'BLE R. B. HARICHAND.

HON'BLE, HARICHAND, RAI SAHIB AND RAI BAHADUR, RETIREDPLEADER, MULTAN, belongs to the family known as Pishawari which came to the Punjab in the days of Ranjit Singh, and his forefathers held high and very respectable posts under this ruler. The Rai Bahadur, who practised law for twenty-five years, is a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, and a Vice-regal Durbari. He is also Vice-President of the Municipal Committee of Multan, and was Chairman of the last Hindu Conference of the Punjab. He takes keen interest in public affairs, such as Hardwar Hospital for the Pilgrims, facilities for the travelling Indian public in the North-Western Railway. He has a sound commercial head and is a Director of several institutions. Six years ago he retired from his legal profession and serves the public as Honorary E.A.C. He has done and is doing yeoman's service at the Legislative Council.



CAPTAIN JAHANGIR KHAN SIRDAR BAHADUR KAITHAL.

CAPTAIN JAHANGIR KHAN, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, KAITHAL, was born in 1850. He was for 29 years in the 31st D.C.O. Lancers and rose to the rank of Risaldar-Major, retiring in 1905 with the Honorary title of Captain. He accompanied the Indian Guard-of-Honour to London at the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and possesses many medals and other testimonials to his worth.



RAI SAHIB L. HARNAMDASS AHLUWALIA.

RAI SAHIB L. HARNAMDASS AHLUWALIA OF LAHORE was born in 1851 and was educated at the Lahore Mission School. He entered Government service as a clerk as far back as 1869 and after passing through many grades of promotion, he was, about 1903, appointed a District Judge. He finally retired in 1908 with an excellent record of nearly 30 years faithful service. He bears very high testimony of his honesty and hard work. He served the Government with great credit and this won him the title of Rai Sahib in 1909. He is simple in life and unassuming. He owns property and land in Lahore.

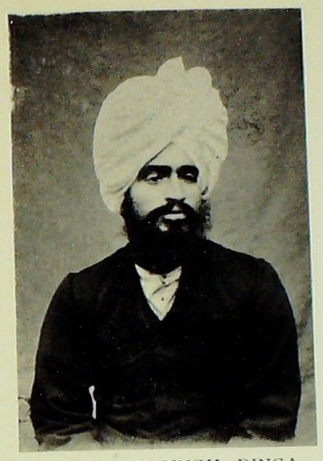
ESHRI PARSHAD OF DELHI belongs to an ancient family which held a respectable position during Mahomedan rule till now known as the family of Treasurers, which position they hold since the time of Mohammadan Kings till this day or since the time the City of Shahjahanabad was founded. They rendered special services to the British throne during Mutiny at a heavy risk of life and wealth. One of ancestors Sahranbir Singh, son of Raja Ram Singh was the head of the family and he founded the town of Saharanpur, for which he was given a Jagir of village Gwaliora by Emperor Akbar. This Jagir still continued in the family up till now and this seems to be an exceptional case amongst Amdus. His son Gulab Rai was the first to come to Delhi and to start a Banking Firm. During his life time the firm acquired great fame and after his death it was styled Gulab Rai Mehr Chand by his son Mehr Chand. This old firm still exists. Salig Ram, the father of the subject and the sketch, was the sixth in succession of L. Gulab Rai having resigned service under Mahomedan King of Delhi was appointed Government Trea urer in 1825 and earned the approbation of officers by discharging his duties satisfactorily. He was Treasurer of the old Delhi Division and also of Gwalior and Alwar States. He rendered to the Government during the mutiny heavy services. At the instance of Mr. R. Greathead, Agent to Lieutenant-Governor, he purchased immense quantities of sulphur and saltpetre and put them out of sight in order to evade the mutineers from manufacturing gun powder. He supplied most valuable intelligence regarding the conduct of parties and the plans and intentions of the rebels and in the midst of the fight despatched his son at the ridge to Mr. Greathead for the purpose of communicating personally certain useful informations. At Gwalior he not only rendered financial aid to Mr. Hamilton, the Agent to G. G., but through the Agents of his firm there supplied correct information regarding the rebels. During these dark days he suffered heavy losses at the hands of the rebels which were repaired by Government, and he was in recognition of his services granted a *Khilat* Nazar of 5 Gold Mohars and jagir in Mauza Azadpur of Rs. 1,500 per annum for himself and a separate jagir in

Mauza Wazirpur for his family. L. Dharm Das succeeded Salig Ram in office and in his death he was succeeded by L. Ishri Prashad, who was appointed Treasurer of old Delhi Division, in 1877, and in addition he is also Treasurer of the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, and the Delhi Municipal Committee. He is like his father and brother a Vice-regal Darbari, Municipal Commissioner and an Honorary Magistrate. Once he was a Fellow of the Lahore University College Senate. In 1903 he was Government guest at the Imperial Coronation Durbar and was granted a medal. Whatever work, whether, official or social is entrusted to him, he always performs it with honesty, integrity and zeal, and this has always won him high praise and the good wishes of high officials who ever had occasion to come in contact with him. His services in plague and famine were specially recognised by the Commissioner and other officials. He is considered to be the head of the Jain Community, he was elected President of Jain Conference held at Delhi on 26th October, 1910, and very often disputes are referred to him for settlement. Once there was likelihood of a riot amongst the Hindoos and Mahomedans of Rohtak and he was asked by Mr. Drummond and Colonel Rennick, Deputy Commissioner, to induce the Saraogis of Rohtak to abstain from taking part in the riot, and he was successful in this. Lately during unrest in India he kept his community back from taking part in any seditious movement both by his advice and by publishing a pamphlet. He is of charitable disposition. In 1867 he established a School and a Hospital and has spent about Rs. 50,000 in other benevolent works and about Rs. 50,000 for Jain temples. His son L. Paras Das who appears with him has passed the Clerical and Commercial Examination and possesses all the good qualities of the family. He obtained a medal by standing first in the subject of Book-keeping. He is a great promoter of the cause of temperance and on that score the Temperance Society of Amritsar has awarded him a medal and appointed him the Secretary of the Delhi Temperance Association, besides he was elected a delegate of the All-India Temperance Conference held at Lahore.



L. ISHRI PARSHAD WITH HIS SON PARAS DAS.

GURU JESWANT SINGH OF GURU HARSHAI ESTATE, FEROZEPUR, was born in 1897 and is a descendant in the direct line from Guru Ram Das Sodhi. The family is well represented all over the Punjab, and as far north as Kabul, and is highly respected. It possesses relics of Guru Nauth Sahib, a Pothi and Mala, the Guru is being educated in Chief's College, Lahore, and is an intelligent boy. Ascended the *Gadi* on 18th September, 1910.



S. KALYAN SINGH, DINGA.

SIRDAR KALYAN SINGH OF DINGA was born 30th October, 1876, he belongs to the famous family of S. Gurumukh Singh, was educated at Government College, Lahore. He was Manager and Proprietor, S. Hakim Singh High School, Dinga, founded by his late father S. Hakim Singh, and a Girl's school; he was given a khilat and sanads for taking keen interest in education; he is Honorary Secretary and Municipal Commissioner; his services to the public are much appreciated by Government. He spent about Rs. 30,000 on education; a born benefactor of the public; one of the leading men of Gujerat District; possesses considerable intelligence.

RAS. L. KISHEN CHAND, LATE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, PESHWAR, now of Lahore, son of R. B. Gopal Das, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, born December 1857. He was appointed Public Prosecutor of Peshawar, 1889. He served the Government as Public Prosecutor of the most important Division of Peshawar consistently well for a period of twenty years. He was awarded the title of Rai Sahib in 1909. On account of his eminent services he was recommended by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province, for a grant of a gratuity of Rs. 5,000 on 2nd May, 1910. Under Secretary to the Government of India in his letter dated 29th August, 1910, fully recognised the value of the services rendered by him as Public Prosecutor in the Peshawar Division. He retired in September, 1909.

MIRZA MAHAMMAD AKBER KHAN ZAILDAR OF KANYAT KHAIL, DISTRICT OF RAWALPINDI, was born in 1862 and received his education in Persian. He belongs to an old ruling clan of Gakhars of the Punjab, and is Zamindar and land-owner.

KHAN SAHIB DR. MAHOMED HAYAT KHAN, SADAR-UL-HUKMA, OF GUJERAT, gained his medical diploma in 1898. In 1903 he was selected for foreign service and posted to the Russo-Persian frontier, where he did good political, as well as medical, service, and was given the Persian title of "Sadrul-Hukamae" in 1906, and the order of "The Lion and the Sun" in 1908. He is now retired, and lives on his estates. He was made Khan Sahib in 1908. He is a land-lord in Gujerat.

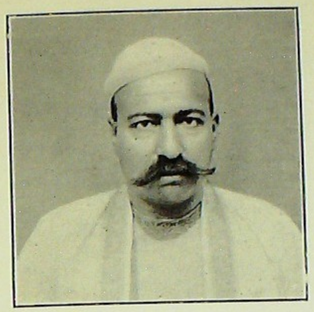
RAI BAHADUR SETH KANHAIYA LALL BAGLA OF DELHI was born in 1865 at Farrukhabad where his father at the time was carrying on his business. The native town of the family is Churu in the Bikaner State. The ancestors of the Saith have rendered meritorious services to the State and have always been noted for their loyalty, wealth, enterprising and commercial nature and deeds of charity. The Saith himself takes keen interest in public charities and has erected a very commodious and beautiful Dharamsala at Puri at an enormous cost. In 1909 the Government in recognition of his personal services granted him the title of Rai Bahadur. He is sole proprietor of the Hanooman and Mahdeo Spinning and Weaving Mills, Delhi, and has shops at Calcutta, Cawnpore and Delhi. He is well known to all high officials for his obliging and helping nature and is a very faithful British subject and is ever ready to help the Government in every possible way.



RAI BAHADUR SETH KANHAIYA LALL, DELHI.

MOULVI MAHOMMAD HOSSAIN OF GUJRANWALLA, PROFESSOR OF PERSIAN AT THE FOREMAN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LAHORE, was born in 1863. He graduated as Munshi Fazil in 1884. His grandfather was hakim to Raja Runjit Singh, and his father head of Moulvi of Gujranwalla. He is Zamindar and landlord and the author of several books. He is a Fellow of the Punjab University (1900) and Member of the Text-book Committee (1907). He was given the title of Shams-ul-Ulma in 1910 for literary services.

LACHMI NARAIN is a Rais, an Honorary Magistrate and a Municipal Commissioner of Delhi. In these capacities he is keeping up the traditions of his family. He has acquired a great fame both by his charitable deeds and public services. At a cost of over one lakh of rupees he has quite recently erected a splendid Dharamsala. In recognition of these services the Government has already awarded a *Khilat* and certificates. That he is walking in the footstep of his grandfather Rai Mahesh Das is known to all. He too was a Rais, an Honorary Magistrate and a Municipal Commissioner. Every one in Delhi knows the great good he did to the public in his time. His services to the Government were all the more important. At the critical time of the mutiny he regularly supplied to the Government Official at Meerut valuable informations regarding the plans and movements of rebels. His enlarged photo that adorns the Delhi Town Hall is a sufficient evidence of the unique honour that he received at the hands of both Government and the public.



LACHMI NARAIN, DELHI.

RAJA MAHOMED AKBAR KHAN, chief of the Chhib Rajputs and Honorary Magistrate, Jhelum, was born in 1875. His ancestor Raja Shadi Khan was a contemporary and a feudatory of the Emperors Babar, Hamayun and Akbar; and he ruled over the districts of Bhambar and Nowshera, within the present limits of Jammu and Kashmir State. The great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch Raja Faiz Talib Khan, styled "Bhimbarwala" by Sir Henry Lawrence, was allowed by the British Government, a cash pension of Rs. 10,000 per annum, the same being declared perpetual in his family, to be enjoyed undivided by one individual at a time. The perpetual family pension and hereditary title of Raja passed to Raja Mahomed Akbar on the death of his father in 1908.



RAJA MAHOMMAD AKBAR, JHELUM.

DIWAN LILA RAM, 'DIWAN,' RETIRED EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AND REIS, MULTAN. The members of the family to which Diwan Lila Ram belongs have from ancient times borne the title of Diwan and his ancestors have held respectable posts in the Bahawalpur State. Of them Diwan Mul Raj was the Muqrib and Mir Munshi to the Nawab of Bahawalpur. D. Askaran Das, the grandfather of the present Diwan, represented the Bahawalpur State as its Vakil in the Court of High Authority at Ludhiana at the time of annexation. Diwan Gela Ram, the father of D. Lila Ram, was a Secretary in the State.



DIWAN LILA RAM.

Diwan Lila Ram was born, brought up, and educated in the Bahawalpur State and then entered the service of the British Government under which he worked as a Superintendent, Tahsildar, and Extra Assistant Commissioner "for some 40 years loyally and faithfully." "The officers under whom he served write of him as a man of excellent character who carried out his duties conscientiously."

He retired in 1897 since when he has been helping the Government in various ways, *e.g.*, "he acted as a non-official visitor of the Central Jail, Multan, for some years." He is "a man of public spirit ever ready to render assistance to Government Officers," and has "considerable influence in Multan which he has used for the good of the people combined with loyalty to Government." In recognition of his meritorious services the Government was pleased to grant him a few squares in the colony and to confer upon him the title of Diwan. Of his sons Diwan Bishen Das is a Director of Land Records and Settlement, Commissioner in the Gwalior State. Diwan Sukhanand is now reading in B. A., and Diwan Atmanand in the First Arts. Of his nephews Diwan Tek Chand, I.C.S., is now acting as a Sar Suba in the Baroda State, and Diwan Khillandra Ram, B.A., L.L. D., is a Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader at Multan.

Note.—"Quotations in inverted commas are quotations from original certificates.

MIRZADA MOULVI MOHAMAD HUSSAIN, Khan Sahib (1897), Khan Bahadur (1910), M.A., of the Punjab University (1883), Divisional and Sessions Judge, Hissar. He belongs to a very old and respectable Qureshi family of the Maham District, Rohtak. Several members of the family held high posts under the Pathan Kings and the Moghul Emperors of Delhi. The family played a conspicuous part in the conversion and reformation of the Mahommedan Rajputs in the Districts of Hissar, Rohtake, Karnal and Gurgaon. Pirzada Mohamed Husain Khan has done much for enriching the vernacular literature by translating works on Astronomy, Hydrostatics, Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, Political Economy and Philosophy with Urdu, and is the author of many books in addition.



RAJA MOHAMED KHAN.

RAJA MOHAMED KHAN, JAGIRDAR AND RAIS OF POTHI, is a son of Khan Bahadur Raja Sultan Khan, and the acknowledged Chief of the Katochi Chibb-Rajput Clan and Samwalia family. The Chhibs, who are mostly Mohamedans, live chiefly in Gujerat and Jammu, occupying countless villages. The ancestors of the Raja enjoyed a Jagir of Rs. 1,25,000 in the Khari-Karyali during the Moghul period. Raja Sultan Khan rendered good service during the mutiny at Mooltan, Gujerat, and Jhelum. The present Raja, who was born in 1849, enjoys a Jagir of Rs. 3,000, and owns 4,000 bighas of land in the Kharian Tahsil, and ten squares in the Shahpur District.

SHAIKH MIRAN BAKHSH is a Deora Rajput of Rangpura near Sialkote, an ancestor was sent to the Punjab by Akbar where he embraced Islam. The present head of the family was a Sub-Judge, first class, for many years at Lahore, and is now an Honorary Civil Judge and Magistrate at Sialkote.



SHAIKH MAHOMMAD NAQQI.

SHAIKH MAHOMMAD NAQQI, HONORARY MAGISTRATE AND MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, LAHORE. He is a son of Shaikh Rahim Buksh who was also an Honorary Magistrate and Provincial Durbari. Shaikh Mahomed Naqqi is a landlord and a sportsman. He is a keen and an excellent Lawn Tennis Player, and has won Championships at several well-known Tennis Tournaments in India. He is yet on the right side of the prime of life, and hopes to win many more Tennis Trophies before he is called upon to lay down his racquet for the last time.

DIWAN PANDIT MAN MOHAN NATH KAUL, RAI BAHADUR. Diwan Jawalanath Kaul, the grandfather of Diwan Pandit Man Mohan Nath Kaul was sent for from Delhi during the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh at Lahore and was appointed Diwan of the Maharaja's own Body Guard. His son Diwan Dwarka Nath Kaul retired after serving diligently and loyally over forty years up to the Tahsildar's post in the British Government. At the time of the Mutiny of 1857 he performed the special duty of confidential correspondence in the Peshi of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Gore Onslaey. For his long and meritorious services his eldest son Diwan Pandit Radha Nath Kaul was selected for the Police Department. His special services as Sub and Court Inspector on the frontier of Bannu and D. I Khan and more specially in connection with the Yaghistani raid case at Isakhel brought him to prominence, but after serving 10 years loyally, unfortunately he soon died in the prime of his life in the service. He was renowned honest officer. Diwan Dwarka Nath's second son Diwan Pandit Man Mohan Nath Kaul after studying in the Government College, Lahore, was taken in the Government service, and the young man by the dint of his abilities got



DIWAN PANDIT MAN MOHAN NATH KAUL.

the post of E. A. C. in the Punjab and afterwards his services were lent to the Kashmir Durbar where he worked as settlement officer and afterwards as Governor of Kashmir for about 12 years, where with his usual habit of hard work and sympathy with the people and improvements in the Revenue and Executive lines and exemplary honesty got the title of Diwan Sahib and Rai Bahadur and has left a good name in the history of Kashmir for a long time to come. Owing to his being unprejudiced and honest officer he was very much respected and liked by the Afghans of Peshwar, the Swatis and the Bunaries from whom he mastered himself in the Pasthoo language. The Maharajah of Kashmir and late Sir Raja Amar Singh always liked and respected him and other members of his family owing to his abovementioned acknowledged abilities. His younger brother Diwan Pandit Shiv Raj Nath Kaul has risen to the post of Assistant Superintendent in the Salt Department, owing to his good work and honesty. The youngest brotherDiwan Ikbal Nath Kaul, B.A., after passing the Law Examination took up the business line in Srinagar Kashmir, and on account of his high education and fairness of dealings he is one of the principle dealers and holder of several diplomas and medals. Ikbal Nath after acquiring a plot of land from His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has built nice and splendid buildings for the Volunteer Corps at his own expense in accordance with the wishes of the highest military authorities of the Government of India, and thus has maintained the family tradition of loyalty, devotion and faithfulness to the British Government and for which he is much liked and respected by the Europeans also at Srinagar.



HON'BLE MOBARIZ KHAN TIWANA.

THE HON'BLE LIEUTENANT MALIK MOHAMED MOBARIZ KHAN TIWANA, REIS AZAM JAHANABAD, DISTRICT, STHAHPUR (PUNJAB), is the eldest son of Malik Jahan Khan. He joined the army in 1885, and in 1886 became Ressaldar in 9th Dodson's Horse and by spending Rs. 15,000 out of his own pocket he supplied 75 sowars. Little over 6 years ago he met with an accident while on duty and this necessitated his resigning his commission, but his interest in his Regiment is the same. He has liberally subscribed toward scharitable and education institutions. He is Member of the Punjab Legislative Council and takes a leading part in Muslim League, Muslim University, Punjab Chief's Association, Islam Club and others.

THE HON'BLE MIAN MUHAMMAD SHAFI, KHAN BAHADUR, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, LAHORE, was the founder of the Punjab Muslim League in 1907. In 1909 he was nominated a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and also a Member of the Lahore Municipality. He has also held other public and community offices.



SIRDAR NIHAL SINGH.

SIRDAR NIHAL SINGH, JAGIRDAR, AMRITSAR AND LYALLPUR DISTRICT, was born in 1809 at Kot Said Mahmud District Amritsar. Rani Rupkaur, wife of His Highness the Maharajah of Ranjit Singh, was a sister of the Sirdar's father; and the latter was ofthe privileged Sirdars in the army of 'The Lion of the Punjab." Sirdar Nihal Singh was also a Sirdar in Ranjit Singh's service. He owns much land in the Amritsar and Lyallpur Districts and is accounted a wealthy and a public spirited man.

Jai Singh.

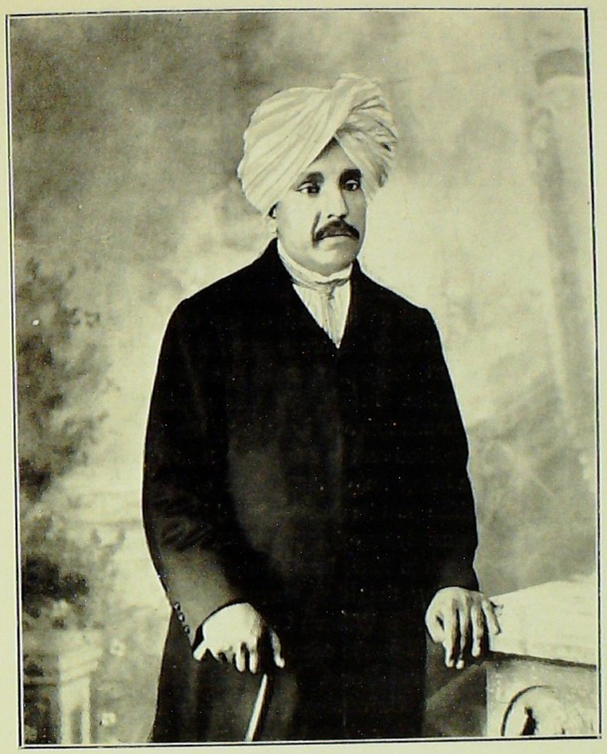
- Chart Singh.
  - Nihal Singh.
    - Gurmukh Singh.
      - Sadha Singh.
        - Nobob Singh.
      - Sohan Singh.
      - Indar Singh.
        - Nihal Singh.
          - Ganda Singh.
            - Tara Singh.
          - Malla Singh.
            - Sant Sing.
            - Sadhu Singh.
            - Mahan Singh.
    - Ishar Singh.
      - Vijagar Singh.
    - Subadar Mool Singh.
      - Achhar Singh.
      - Karan Singh.
- Bibi Rupkaur married to Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

LALA NONITH RAM, RAI SAHIB, Retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Mithan Kot, was born in 1855. He is a Zamindar and land-owner, and was given the title of Rai Sahib at the Diamond Jubilee in 1897.

LALA PANNA LALL, REIS AND MILL-OWNER AMBALA, was born in 1877. He comes of a respectable Agrawal Vaish family. His elder brother and father were respectable bankers and contractors of Jullunder and Ambala. During his early youth he received a good training in the construction of Railway roads and bridges and got an insight into the principles and practice of architectural engineering. With his elder brother, he has carried out large contract works in the Central Provinces and in Assam and Burma; also in Kalka-Simla Railway construction.

Lala Panna Lall is proprietor of the Upper India Glass Works, which deservedly hold the position of the pioneer glass manufacturing concern in India. During his

ownership, the works have shown an excellent record for steady progress; and, at present, they contain three glass smelting furnaces, built on up-to-date Western systems and combining economy in fuel consumption with production of high melting points. The heating is done by means of coal gas; and the Factory now turns out medicine bottles, lamp chimneys, inkstands, scent bottles, gum bottles, etc. Provision for making pressed glassware also exists in the Works. The articles manufactured in the Works are very strong and serviceable, and as regards finish and quality they are quite as good as those imported from abroad, and, being priced on a competitive basis, they easily command a ready sale. The manufacturing processes are under the immediate charge of a glass-expert from Austria; but a great measure of the credit for the success of the concern belongs to Mr. Alakh Dhari, the Secretary, and it is principally due to his whole hearted devotion and indefatigable labours in the cause of glass-making that the Upper India Glass Works have come to occupy such a high position in this industry.



L. PANNA LALL, AMBALLA.

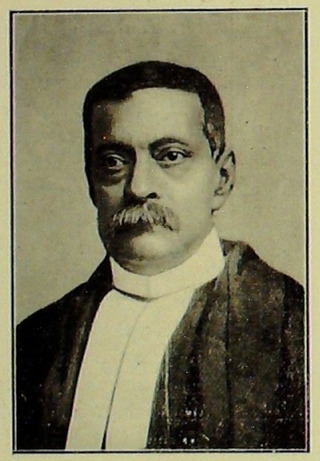
Lala Panna Lall has by special arrangement with the Punjab Government, recently introduced a system for training Indian youths in the theory and practice of glass manufacture.

In 1889, his brother, the late Lala Than Singh, established the Upper India Steam Flour Mills. Lala Panna Lall succeeded to the charge of these Mills on the death of his brother and nephew; and he has since effected numerous improvements in the same. The Upper India Steam Flour Mills possess an extensive four-storied building containing modern machinery for washing and perfectly cleaning wheat and for extracting all impurities therefrom before it enters the Milling Department, which in itself is equipped, in addition to a large break and smooth roller surface, with scalpers, graders, dusters, purifiers and flour-dressers, etc., of modern pattern. Several grades of flour are made, as well as Suji and Atta, and by reason of their excellent quality and cheap prices,

hese find a ready sale in the markets of North and Central India. This concern has often held important contracts for His Imperial Majesty's British and Indian Army, and it was entrusted with large supplies on the occasions of the North-West Frontier and Chinese Expeditions.

Lala Panna Lall is the principal promoter and Managing Director of the Bank of Rajputana and Punjab, Ltd. This venture, though still in its infancy, has received wide patronage and support. He is the Managing Proprietor of the Surju Cotton Ginning Factory and the Managing Director of the Krishna Cotton Press Company, Ltd., Ambala. He owns much house property in Jullunder. Moreover he is a man of great public spirit. He is held in high esteem by high Civil and Military Officers of the British Government; and he has several times had the honour of receiving visits from the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, and other distinguished personages, who have wished to see his concerns.

THE HON'BLE SIR PROTUL CHANDER CHATTERJI, M.A., D.L., C.I.E., L.L.D., LAHORE, was born in Calcutta in the year 1848, of an ancient and distinguished but decayed Kulin Brahman family. He received his early training in the School of the General Assembly, Scotland, in Calcutta, and took his degree of M.A. in 1869. He became Bachelor of Laws in 1870, and after being enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court removed to Lahore to practise at the Bar of the Chief Court, Punjab, where he quickly established a large practise. In 1886 he was appointed a Municipal Commissioner of Lahore by the Government. He remained on the Board till 1895 when he resigned on being nominated Judge of the Chief Court, in which post he first officiated in 1889, and was permanently appointed in 1894. He retired from the Bench in 1908, leaving a distinguished record and earning the high encomiums of the then Chief Justice, Sir William Clarke, at the valedictory meeting held on the occasion by Bench and the Bar of the Chief Court. He became a Fellow of the Punjab University, by election in 1886, and was shortly after elected Secretary to the Law Faculty, and Dean of the Faculty in 1898. On the reconstitution of the Punjab University in 1905, he was re-appointed a Fellow and still holds the office. He has been Examiner in Law and other subjects to the University on several occasions, and materially helped Sir William Rattigan, the Vice-Chancellor, in framing the rules and regulations of the old University, for which service he was awarded the title of Rai Bahadur. He was the President of the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, founded in 1897. He was created C. I. E. at the Delhi Coronation Durbar, 1903.



P. C. CHATTERJI.

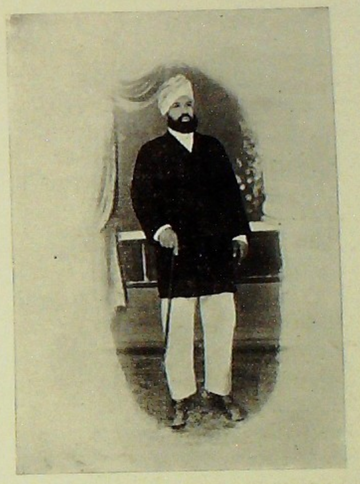
He has been twice appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, first in 1904 and again in 1908. On the latter occasion he delivered his famous address urging the claims of Punjabi as against Urdu or any other foreign Vernacular on the attention of the educated Punjabi as a means both of education and culture.

He received the Knighthood on his retirement from service in 1909, and was honoured with the degree of D. L. by the Calcutta Universities in 1908 and the degree of L. L. D. by the Punjab University in 1909 in consideration of his high attainments and distinguished public career. He takes a keen interest in Freemasonry, has passed through all the degrees, and holds the rank of Past Deputy District Grand Master.

During his retirement he has been taking active interest in Hindu reform and progressive movements and is recognized as a leader of the Hindu Community in the Punjab both by the Government and the people.



MAHANT RAGHO DASS.



HONBLE K. S. SAIYED MEHDI SHAH.

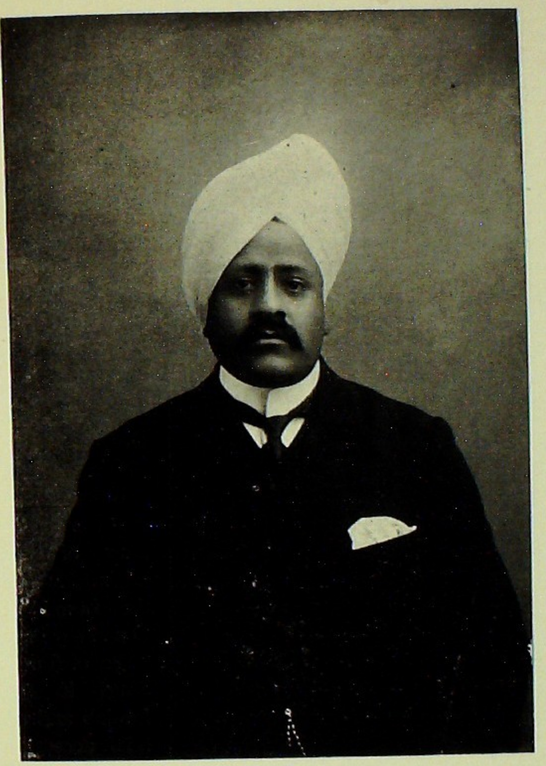
MAHANT RAGHO DASS, HONORARY MAGISTRATE OF RAMDAS, DISTRICT AMRITSAR, belongs to the old family of Baba Budha, who about 400 years ago was dignified by Guru Nanack Dev, Village Ramdas, was built by Baba Jhanda and this family was given a vast area of land of which they used to pay 9 lakhs for revenue. Guru Nanack had a great regard for the founder of this family and he instructed his descendants to do likewise. The Gurus had always been given *Tilak* and *Gaddi* by the head of this family; and its members have been highly respected by Sikhs. The Mahant holds a jagir given to him by the British Government and has over three million disciples scattered throughout India and even in Burma and Kandhar. He also holds a vast area of land. His family and himself have always been loyal to the British Government, who as bestowed upon them sanads for his public acts of charity such as *Langer*, Wells, *Sarais*, &c.

The Mahant is an educated person with a wise head. He is Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge, besides being a Member of Municipal and Local Boards, and Durbari *Kursi Nashin*.

LALA RAM CHAND, OF DELHI, is the second son of Lala Nannai Mal, a well known and highly respected Banker and Merchant of the ancient Imperial City. Lala Ram Chand was born in 1865 A. D. and is an accomplished Hindi and Urdu scholar although he knows but little English. He had two brothers, but the eldest Janki Das, unfortunately died many years ago; the younger, Benarsi Dass, still survives. The family are Vaishas by caste. Lala Ram Chand has a wonderful instinct for business, and his business tactics and shreived policy are the admiration, not only of his personal friends, but also of the whole of the commercial community of Delhi. It therefore stands to reason that he has been highly successful in his many ventures; and, in fact, it may be added that he has advanced his business far beyond the point reached by any of his predecessors, or by any of the other Bankers and Merchants who are his competitors. He is now the sole proprietor of the following firms in Delhi :—Nannai Mal Janki Dass; The Grand Iron Works; The Royal Cotton Ginning Factory and Ramchand Brothers with one branch of the latter firm managed by Nannai Mal Benarsi Dass, in Karachi, and as second branch in Bombay managed by Nannai Mal Ram Chand. He is a kind and considerate master to his employees, and has made it a fixed rule to pay all the salaries and wages due in his various establishments punctually on the first of calendar (English) month. This is a reform that might be imitated with great advantage to their servants by other large employers of labour. Lala Ram Chand has opened his purse freely in the cause of education, as his contributions to the Hindu College, the Kanya Pathsala, the Girls School, and the Anglo-Sanskrit School in Delhi prove and he has not been less munificent in his assistance to other public needs. He has built a Dharamsala on the banks of the Ganges at Garhmuktesar, District of Meerut, at a cost of nearly Rs. 20,000 for the accommodations of pilgrims. He distributes daily alms to the poor, and he has also subscrbed a large sum for the keeping and feeding of old and unserviceable animals. His loyalty to the British Raj has borne ample testimony to by his donation of Rs. 4,000 to the King Edward Memorial Fund, and by the efforts that he put forth to secure other contribution to that fund from fellow residents of the city of Delhi. He also contributed Rs. 1,600 to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund; Rs. 1,000 to the Punjab Earthquake Fund; Rs. 500 to the Famin Fund; Rs. 500 to the Dera Ghazi Khan Fund; and Rs. 100 to the Delhi Coronation Feast Fund. In February, 1910, he received a sanad from the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government in recognition of the good services he has rendered to the Government and to his fellow-countrymen. Lala Ram Chand has two sons, each of whom he is educating to a very polished degree.



L. RAM CHAND, DELHI.



RAMSARAN DASS, AMRITSAR.

LALA RAMSARAN DASS, AMRITSAR, is the only son of Rai Bahadur Lala Gagar Mull, Rais, of Amristar, whose portrait appears elsewhere. He is the Managing Proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Davee Sahai Chumba Mull, the world-famed Carpet Manufacturers, and is, in conjunction with his father, a prominent leader of Hindu Society in Amritsar. In addition to the above, he is a Notary Public for the City of Amritsar, an Honorary Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner and a Member of the District Board. He takes a keen interest in public matters, and is a young man of great promise.

SIRDAR SHAMSHER SINGH, SIRDAR BAHADUR, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT, PUNJAB AND INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, MARWAR STATE, JODHPUR, was born in 1864, and completed his education at the Aitchison Chief's College, Lahore. He served the army for 4 years having obtained a direct Commission and there had his services transferred in Punjab Police where he is Deputy Superintendent of Police, received the title of Sirdar Sahib in 1908 for his excellent services as Inspector-General of Marwar State, Jodhpur, whilst the title of Sirdar is hereditary in the family. The Sirdar is a land-owner and Jagirdar in Mianpur District, Amballa, he also holds land in Lyalpore.

RAI BAHADUR LALLA RAM SARAN DASS, RAIS, LAHORE, born November 26th, 1876, is descended from a family which was highly distinguished before the rule of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. His ancestor, Diwan Dass Mall, held the post of Diwan to the Bhungi Chiefs, the then ruler of Lahore from 1747 to 1798. The Diwan with brain and prowess rendered eminent services to his masters, in recognition of which he was awarded Jagirs, land and money grants. His second marriage which was celebrated with great-splendour and attended by the chiefs, nobles and dignitaries and from that wife he had one son, Lalla Dhanpat Rai who was born in 1796. Diwan Dass Mall's death, two years later, was the beginning of the misfortune on the family. During the reign of Ranjit Singh in the Punjab and on his accession Dhanpat Rai was deprived of his inherited wealth and nearly all his lands, Jagirs and other property, and was thus reduced to poverty. Later when there was in the land and war and worry had passed Lalla Dhanpat Rai married into a Kshatriya family of standing at Batala, and he had two sons Lalla Ram Dayal, born in 1817, and Rai Bahadur Mela Ram, born in 1832. The re-establishment of the fortunes of the family was due to Mela Ram, the younger son. In his time the Punjab passed from the dominion of the Sikh Khalsa, after Ranjit Singh's death, to that of the British. Mela Ram would not let the occasionship and taking advantage of the times



RAI BAHADUR RAM SARANDAS, LAHORE.

he started a successful business career as a contractor. By his activity, honesty and energy he changed poverty to richness and early fifties there was only one big contractor to match him. In the sixties and seventies he took up large contracts for the supply of Deodar sleepers and wood fuel to the Railways, and rose to eminence as a P. W. D. and Railway contractor in the Punjab. He secured the entire contract for the Amristar-Pathankote Railway construction including iron work sleeper, masonry and earthwork, which he finished with characteristic energy well within the contracted time. Government awarded him a special prize of Rs. 50,000 for this punctuality. In February 1869, he attained the distinction of being appointed a "Durbari" and on March 8th, 1876, he was honoured with the title of "Rai." His further excellent services in the building of public edifices were recognised by a certificate from Government in 1877, and in 1886 he was created "Rai Bahadur." Rai Mela Ram Bahadur's work of public utility were many, and on a munificent scale, and in the course of his life his beneficences amounted to over a million of rupees. He built a magnificent tank of the Railway Station, Lahore, at Hindu crematory, and sunk wells in many different localities in the Punjab. He built a hostel and endowed it for the feeding of the poor. He kept open a flour shop at Lahore where grants of flour were daily made to medicants. Some of his donations to public institutions under Government were Rs. 2,400 to Delhi Hospital (1864); Rs. 15,000 to the Central Training College, Lahore (1886); Rs. 15,000 to the Lady Dufferin Hospital for Women (1886) may be mentioned. Rai Bahadur Mela Ram enjoyed great social consideration at the hands of the highest officials in the province, and held conspicuous rank at the Durbars of the Maharajas and other princes of the land. He died on April 10th, 1890, leaving two minor sons, under the guardianship of his brother, Rai Ram Dayal Saheb, eldest of these, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the Central Model High School, Lahore. He matriculated in 1893 after passing the Middle School Examination in 1890. He attended the Lahore Government College, for the next three years and subse quently pursued a three-year course in Civil and Mechanical Engineering. Though born with a silver spoon still he never forgot of business. Soon after leaving College he established a Cotton Ginning Factory at Lahore, and in 1896 added a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills also at Lahore. His Highness the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., formally opened the Mills in 1897. These contain 14,000 spindles and give employment to some 500 hands. He has erected many buildings at Lahore, shops, etc, and a new hotel at the upper Mall which considerably adds to the beauty of the Civil Station. The personal distinctions he has gained include the officers of the President, Vice-President and General Secretary of various religous, educational and social associations. He inherited a seat in Durbar and attended at Lord Elgin's Durbar at Lahore. He was also a Government guest in 1903 at the Delhi Coronation Durbar and attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in 1905. At this Durbar he was a Member of the Reception Committee. He was nominated a Member of the Lahore Municipality in 1900, of the Lahore District Board in 1905 and of the Committee of Management, Government School of Engineering in 1906, and of the Victoria Jubilee Institute in 1907. In 1905 Government made him a Member and Joint Secretary of the Kangra Valley Earthquake Relief Fund. In 1906 he was exempted from the operation of the provisions of the Indian Arms Act. He served as a Vice-Patron in the Lahore Exhibition Committee and is as Vice-President on the Committee of Management of Punjab King Edward Memorial Fund. Been appointed Member of the Royal Coronation Badshahai Mela Committee. He has two sons Gopal

Dass, born February 2nd, 1897, and Roop Chand, born June 14th, 1900, who are at present studying at the Aitcheson Chief's College, Lahore. His brother, Rai Hari Krishan Dass was born in 1879 and educated at the Central Model High School, Lahore, passing the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University in 1895. The two brothers lived on close and affectionate terms, and on the principle of the Hindu joint family system. Rai Hari Krishan Das unhappily died of heart disease and fever in 1906 at a time when he was beginning to take an interest in public matters. He left no male issue. The business is carried on under the name of R. B. Bela Ram's Sons, Lahore.

In 1909 the Government conferred upon Lalla Ram Saran Das the title of "Rai Sahib." He was created a "Rai Bahadur" in the New Year honour's in 1910.

The Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das is considered one of the leading lights of the Hindus in the province. He, like his father, has charitable disposition and has almost always subscribed liberally whenever occasion demanded, lately he subscribed Rs. 31,000 to the Hindu University, and Rs. 16,000 to the Punjab King Edward Memorial Fund. Though young, he carries a wise and sound head on his shoulders, high officials and public alike love him and appreciate his good works. He is an invited Government guest at the coming Delhi Imperial Coronation Durbar of 1911.

MIAN SAHIB SHAH NAWAZ KHAN ABBASI, JAGIRDAR, RAJANPUR DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT, was born in 1870. His forefathers were the rulers of Hyderabad. Sindh. He is a Zamindar and owns 3,000 acres of land in Dera Ghazi Khan District.

KHAN SHABAZ KHAN, DIPALPUR, was born in 1846, and is descended from a well-known family of Nawabs. He is a Jagirdar possessing 3,150 acres of land, an Honorary Magistrate, and a Darbari of the Vice-regal Court. His estates lie in the Montgomery and Bhawalpur Districts. He was granted his title in 1911.

BAKHSI SOHAN LAL, RAI BAHADUR, LAHORE, PLEADER OF THE CHIEF COURT, was born in 1857. He is the head of the family of Bakhshis of the Narpur District. He is a large land-owner, a Jagirdar, and is distinguished for philantropic and patriotic works, and also for his legal services. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in 1906 in consideration of his services in Kangra Earthquake of 1905.

BABA SUJAN SINGH BEDI SAHEB, OF UNA TAHSIL, HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT, was born on the 6th Maghar Sambat 1901. In his young days there were few schools available, and he is entirely self educated. He is an Honorary Magistrate, and a land-owner and Jagirdar. He is a Muafidar in his tahsil and holds 9 squares in Lyalpur District. He is also Vice-regal Durbari.



LALA SRI RAM, M.A., DELHI.

LALA SRI RAM, M.A., DELHI, is the only son of the late Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Madangopal, M.A., Barrister, who belongs to the distinguished Tandan family of Raja Todar Mal, the great Finance Minister of Akbar; Rai Jiwanlal a famous mansabdar of the Emperor Mohammad Shah's Court was another distinguished representative of the same family. Their ancestral residential house stood where the present Baptist Chapel stands in Chandni Chawk. His descendant Rai Balerai was the grandfather of the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Madan Gopal. Latter so much distinguished himself in his profession that he was universally acknowledged the leader of the Indian section of the Punjab Bar, and on the formation of the Punjab Legislative Council he was the first Hindu nominee and was thrice renominated to that high office.

Lala Sri Ram was born on the 4th December, 1875, having lost his mother early, he has always been of a delicate constitution. He was chiefly educated at the Government College, Lahore, and was a favourite pupil of Mr. W. Bell, C.I.E., then Principal.

Lala Sri Ram graduated in 1895, the same year he was married to the eldest daughter of Rai Mool Chand, Kapoor Chief Paymaster, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Lala Sri Ram was appointed a Munsiff in 1898, but his father's untimely death in 1904 and his natural aptitude for literary pursuits soon compelled him to resign.

He is not only a scholar but a writer of high repute, his most interesting and noteworthy work entitled the "Khumkhanai Jawaid" (lives of Urdu Poets with choice gleanings from their writings) was dedicated by special permission to His Highness the Nizam, which was an unique distinction indeed. It is admittedly a standard work on the subject and it at once took its place as a handsome contribution to Urdu literature

as is evident from the many high encomiums showered on the work by almost all the distinguished oriental scholars, journalists and poets of the day. The published reviews on the first volume cover nearly 200 pages. He was awarded a prize by the Punjab Government for the high literary merit of his book, and was nominated a Member of the Punjab Text-book Committee.

Lala Sri Ram's literary attainments, general disposition, sound views, noble ideals and ready sympathy with those in need and distress, have so much endeared him to his friends and acquaintances that they hold him in high esteem.

Lala Sri Ram has now established himself in Delhi where he owns considerable house property, and devotes his time to his favorite study of historical subjects and Urdu poetry.

RAI BAHADUR LALA SRI KRISHEN DASS, HONORARY MAGISTRATE AND VICE-PRESIDENT, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, DELHI, was born in 1865. He is the Founder and Managing Director of Krishna Mills Co., Ltd., Delhi, Founder and Director-General of Cloth Mills Co., Ltd., Local Director of People's Bank of India, Ltd., Local Director of Delhi Electric Tramways and Lighting Co., Ltd., and Founder and Chairman of Bharat National Bank, Ltd., Delhi. He is the leading Rais of his town and a leading light and head of *sarafa* throughout India. He belongs to the well-known old family of "Gurwallas" which was founded by one Lala Nadhu Mal, a rich Banker of Lalpur. He was known for his wealth and munificence in the country, and helped not only the pilgrims wherever they gathered, but also the cattle of these pilgrims with provisions and with molasses (gur) which gave the name of "Gurwalla" to the family. For 5 generations uninterruptedly, his ancestors enjoyed prosperity and affluence at Lalpur, but in 1719 during Mahomed Shah's weak reign, when Mahrattas and Sikhs made loot, the



RAI BAHADUR SRI KRISHEN DASS GURWALLA, DELHI.

order of the day and life was in peril. Lala Radha Kishen and his brother Lala Chhitamal fled for safety, with small fortune, on which they could lay their hands. They settled at Pakargunj in Delhi and established their business with plenty of capabilities and energies, but small amount of money. He soon repaired his loss and the fallen greatness of his house, so much so, that in 1732 when Ahmad Shah Abdalli pillaged Muttra, Radha Kishen went there to afford relief to the unfortunate inhabitants. Besides giving generously to the poor and Brahmins, he helped the aristrocracy by advancing lakhs of rupees as loans since this class of people would not accept anything except in this form. He never intended to realise this money, and in order that his successors might not be tempted to realise it he threw all papers and bonds in the river Jumna. Hence the adage, "*Neki Kun ba Darya Anaaz.*" He also spent immense amount in charity and sunk tanks, wells, built sarais and saved thousands of the homeless and the penniless. In the dark days of mutiny in 1857, Lala Nambeji, father of the subject of our sketch, was the pioneer in purchasing the Government Promissory Notes, when the credit of British Government was shaken. He, at a great risk of life, escorted a European lady to Cawnpore, and was most helpful to Capt. Bruice in giving him up-to-date and reliable information about the movements and plans of the rebels. The Government recognised this by awarding valuable Jagirs and high honours. One of the members of the family Lala Bakhshi Ram was honoured very highly by General Ochterlony, who gave personal letters to British Officers in other parts of the country, when Bakhshi Ram went on pilgrimage in 1825. During the mutiny, when officers at Firozepur wanted money, he was the first man to advance Rs. 7,000 and his example was followed by others. He did not ask for any reward for his loyalty, as he considered this the sale of one's virtues. Before he died in 1857, he directed Rs. 42,000 to be paid to the British Government, which amount was sent to him by Mahbub Ali Khan, ex-King of Delhi, for the purchase of villages, although this money was plundered along with a good deal of his own property in the mutiny, and he was under no obligation to do so. These directions were faithfully carried out by his son Lala Narain Dass. His integrity, honesty and loyalty were specially recognised by the Government by an issue of an order, that his books were to be examined at his own office and not to be sent for in the Court; besides instead of summons he was to receive a letter of courtesy. He was granted Rs. 27,000 as indemnity for the losses sustained in the mutiny. In the later period he adopted Lala Kishen Dass as his son, who has had a high education and has attained a fine literary taste. The ill-feelings between the Jain and Vaish community had gone to a high pitch during the last 25 years. The Rai Bahadur intervened and had the matter settled amicably and to everybody's satisfaction. He has been of great service to the Government in census, famine and plague. He is liked by the officials and the public alike. He performed immense service in the last Coronation Durbar of His late Majesty King Edward VII in 1903. He has preserved several antique things, which have won him favour, prestige, certificates and medals. He bears charitable disposition, and has amply subscribed towards Civil Hospital, new Delhi Hospital, Victoria Zenana Hospital, Queen Victora Memorial Fund, Lady Dufferin Fund, Aitchison Chief's College, Girl's School, Madrasa Daiyan, V. J. Anglo-Sanskrit School, Madrassa Tibbiah, Pinjrapole, Public Library, King Edward's Memorial Fund, Delhi Famine Relief Fund, Kangra Valley Sufferers' Relief Fund, and Dera Ghazi Khan Fund, &c. He is one of the founders of the Hindu College, Delhi, and established several scholarships. In 1905 he, in the capacity of Vice-President of Municipality of Delhi, was honoured in presenting and reading the addresses to His

Majesty King George V, when touring in Delhi as Prince of Wales. He was made Honorary Magistrate in 1889, and the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in 1901. He was also honored with the Durbar medal in the last Durbar held at the Coronation of King Edward VII in 1903. The estate of Rai Bahadur is scattered in Delhi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Farrukkabad, Maharajgunj in Bulandshar, and Aligarh Districts. He has several gardens in Delhi, Sadhorakalan, Sarai Sitaram, and village Jahan Nama; and he resides in a palatial building in Maliwara, Delhi. His firm popularly known as "The Gurwalla Firm" has very wide connections in banking, throughout India, and even in other foreign countries; and it is respected very highly for its honesty and fair dealings. It ranks first amongst native bankers of India.

THE HON'BLE LALA SULTAN SINGH was only seven years old when he succeeded to his grandfather's estate, his father having died during his infancy. He was carefully brought up by his mother, and was educated at St. Stephen's College, Delhi; and in 1898 he took the management of his property into his own hands. His career has been marked by merit, and its accompanying success. In 1901 he was appointed a Member of the Delhi Municipality, and in 1905 he was made an Honorary Magistrate. In 1909 he was elected a Fellow of the Punjab University, and in 1910 nominated by the Government as a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council. He takes a great interest in education, and he is Secretary of the Hindu Girl's School started in Delhi several years ago, and he is doing his best to advance this establishment. He has been twice to Europe for experience and recreation, and is quite modern in his ideas and interests. He owns a banking firm established in Delhi by his grandfather before the mutiny.



THE HON'BLE LALA SULTAN SINGH.

His grandfather Lala Sheo Singh Rai and his brother Lala Ishk Lal, rendered good services to the English at the time of the Mutiny. They kept, for instance, at their own expense, a party of the informers or detectives, and through their agency they were able to inform the English of the intentions of the insurgents. They provisioned the fort of Phillour during the mutiny, spending about sixty thousand

rupees out of their own purse for that purpose. And they served the British Government in the first Afghan War 1843 and in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49. In recognition of these services they received from the Government a Khillat, a sword, and reward, and also a Jagir near their native village Kutana, in the Meerut District.

The family of the Hon'ble Lala Sultan Singh has a record of unswerving loyalty to the British Government.

He is an Aggarwal Jain by caste.

RAI BAHADUR SUNDAR LAL, OF JULLUNDER CITY, born in 1863, succeeded his father as Superintendent of the Tonga Mail Service, Simla Division. He is in possession of a silver Qalamdan suitably inscribed to him by His Excellency the Earl of Minto, and of a memento of his good services in the shape of a silver pencil case from His Excellency Lord Kitchener. Title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in 1909.

MAULVI SYED AHMED, SHAHI IMAM, JUMMA MUSJID, DELHI, is hereditary Imam of Jumma Musjid (original name Musjid Jahan Nama), Delhi, since the time of Emperor Shah Jahan. One of his ancestors (9th in succession) Syed Abdul Ghafur Shah was sent for by the said Emperor from Bukhara in 1648 A. D. for becoming Imam of Mosque since he descended from Prophet Mohamed. In 1649 when the Mosque was ready, the Emperor had his Idulfitar Nimaz behind him and gave him the title of "Imam-ul-Sultan." Since then till 1857 all the Emperors said their prayers behind the Imam descended from this family and highly respected them for their religions. In 1907 when His Majesty Amir Habib Ulla Khan of Kabul was in Delhi he had his "Juma" (Friday) Nimaz behind Maulvi Syed Ahmed and gave him *Khillat*, and honoured him with the first chair in his Idul Zuha Darbar. The Imam is highly respected and honoured by the British Government and by all the Mahomedan Rulers, in 1898 he was made Vice-regal Durbari; in 1903 he was an invited guest at the Durbar, and was presented with a Coronation Medal; in 1908 he was allowed the Private Entree; in 1897 Queen Victoria accepted an address from him alone and in 1905 when His Majesty Emperor George V came in Delhi as His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, he honoured him with an interview at Jumma Musjid and accepted the present of the Mosque. Mohamedan Rulers felt it a blessing and good omen to invite the Imam at their installation ceremonies, in 1896 Nawab of Rampur, in 1903 Nawab Bahawalpore, in 1909 Nawab Malerkotla invited him to the Durbar of Installation and honoured him with *Khillat*. The subject of the sketch is considered the religious head of Mahomedans, and he is most loyal and faithful subject of the British Crown. He feels it his duty to advise and help the Government in all public affairs, and in 1898 he was awarded a certificate by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, for his service in the plague.

THAKUR DAS, RAI BAHADUR, L. M. S., OF JHANG, born in 1850. Graduated in medicine from the Punjab University in 1873. He saw service in the Afghan War of 1879-80, and was decorated for his good work during that campaign. He was made Rai Bahadur in 1881. Since his retirement as Civil Surgeon the Rai Bahadur has opened a dispensary where free advice and treatment are given to all comers. In 1905 he received the thanks of the Government for special services in Kangra Earthquake Relief Operations.



SWAMI DAS, SUPERVISOR, P.W.D., DURBAR WORKS, DELHI.

LALA SWAMI DASS, SUPERVISOR, P.W.D., DURBAR WORKS, DELHI, son of late Lala Amir Chand, Retired Tahsildar and Sub-Registrar of Rahon (Jullundur), was born in 20th November, 1879. His educational capabilities have been unique in the province, just after passing his intermediate he joined Roorkee College Upper Subordinate Class and came out successful with high honour as Sub-Engineer in 1903. He stood first and distinguished himself by securing 4 medals and a special prize of Rs. 100. He has beaten the record of College by being the first Indian standing at the top of both Indians and Europeans of his class. He was given the Government guaranteed post and was posted to Lahore Buildings and Roads Branch of P.W.D., and he was put in charge of some very important works. He was made Sub-divisional Officer in 1908, and served at Multan in charge of Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan Division and in Lahore for 2 years before he was posted to Delhi Durbar in February 1911. He has been in charge of some very important works at Durbar and has completed them to the satisfaction of his officials.



SURAYA JAH GORKANI, DELHI.

SHAHZADA MIRZA SURAYA JAH *ALIAS* KAIWAN SHAH OF DELHI, was born in 1853. He takes the leading place on the list of Provincial Durbaris of the Delhi District. He inherited position and fortune from his father, Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh, whose devotion to the British cause in 1857 was of the highest value and he is connected with the Royal House of Delhi through Nawab Umda-tuz-Zamani Nisa Begum, daughter of Alamgir II. He did his utmost to save the lives of a party of 50 Christians, who were cruelly massacred, ostensibly with the King's knowledge. Later on he brought about the peaceful surrender of the King and helped General Hodson in effecting the capture of Princes Khizar Sultan and Abul Bakar, dealing the rebellion a death-blow. At the close of the rebellion he was suitably rewarded and hereditary pensions were granted to him. Mirza Ilahi Bux was succeeded by his son Mirza Suleman Shah, who on his death was succeeded by his brother Mirza Surya Jah in 1890, when he was recognised as Chief representative of the Moghuls. He is Honorary Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner, and also Member of the Managing Committee of the Jamma Musjid, the Fatehpuri Musjid. He is Haji and a Hafiz.

CAPTAIN THE HON'BLE MALIK UMAR HAYAT KHAN, TIWANA, C.I.E.' MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, was born in 1875. He was educated from boyhood on purely English lines by a private tutor. In later life he attended the Aitchison Chief's College, Lahore, and left behind him the reputation of scholar, athlete and prize winner. His father and his uncles fought for the British during the Sikh war, and took part in the seige of Multan, as well as in many field actions. They also served in the Government forces during the mutiny, and, it is worthy of record, that the 18th Tiwana Lancers were raised in those days by Malik Umar Hayat Khan's father, and that they served as Lord Napier's Body Guard. Malik Umar Hayat Khan is the owner of a large landed estate, and devotes a considerable portion of his time to its working and development. He has taken a leading part in including the colonization of various waste lands, and he is also an advocate of horse breeding, a subject on which he is a recognized scientific and practical authority. During the South African war he volunteered for services; and during the Rawalpindi riots he held himself and 1,000 men at the disposal of the Government. He went on the Somaliland Expedition as Assistant Commander of the 54th Camel Corps, and acquitted himself with credit. He was awarded an East Africa (Somaliland) Medal. Lately he was selected to go with the Indian Contingent at the Coronation of His Majesty and was promoted to the rank of Captain.



HO'NBLE MALIK UMAR HAYAT KHAN C.I.E., TIWANA.



RAI SAHIB UMAR SINGH, RETIRED SUB-ENGINEER.

RAI UMAR SINGH, RAI SAHIB, RETIRED SUB-ENGINEER OF LUDHIANA, was born in 1852. He passed the L. S. Class at Roorkee, and joined the Military Works Service in 1876. He served in the Suakim Expedition of 1885, and has also been employed in various parts of India. He was given his title in 1898, and retired in 1905. He is a landlord.

United Provinces
of
Agra and Oudh.

These pages contain photographs and biographies of Officials, Zemindars, Taluqdars, Title-Holders and other Leading Dignitaries residing in different parts of the Province.



HON'BLE D. M. STRAIGHT, INSPR.-GENL. OF POLICE, UNITED PROVINCES.

HON'BLE DOUGLAS M. STRAIGHT, INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, UNITED PROVINCES, joined the service in March 1887. As a junior and senior officer he was in charge at various times of most of the important districts of the province. He was also in charge of the public arrangements at Benares during the solar eclipse of 1897, and of the Kumbh mela at Allahabad in 1906. He was chief of the special branch from 1898 to 1901. He was promoted Deputy Inspector General of Police in 1906, and has been in charge of five ranges, the Government Railway Police, and the Criminal Investigation Department. He was promoted Inspector-General in 1911.

THE HON'BLE AFTAB AHMED KHAN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, ALIGARH, belongs to the Nawab family of Kunjpura. This family was founded in 1730 by Nawab Nijabat Khan, who came from Afghanistan and conquered a portion of the Karnal District, and founded the small state. The father of the present head of the family, Gulam Ahmed Khan, was a prominent Member of the Council of Regency of Gwalior State, and was given the title of Nawab by the Government of India in 1894. Aftab Ahmed Khan went to England in 1891, and passed the historical trips with honours at Cambridge University, and was called to the Bar in 1894. He returned to India at the end of the same year, and at once settled in Aligarh and began to practice law there. His object in setting up in practice in Aligarh was that he might remain in touch with the College where he had spent his youth. In 1906 he was elected a Joint Honorary Secretary of the All-India Muhammedan Educational Conference; and since 1904 he has been a Fellow of the Allahabad University. His Crowning honour came in 1909 when he was elected a Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces.



AFTAB AHMED KHAN, ALIGARH.

MAULVI AHMAD HUSAIN FARIDIS was born in 1858, is the Well Engineer of the Agricultural Department at Cawnpore. He studied English, Arabic and Persian and took his Civil Engineering course at Roorkee. He is an expert in wells and well sinking, and effected a great improvement in the drinking water supplies in the Terai, and elsewhere. He holds lands given to his ancestor by the Moghul Emperors, and was granted the title of Khan Sahib in 1909.



AHMAD HUSSAIN, MORADABAD.

AHMAD HUSSAIN, REIS, MORADABAD. Khan Sahib Mazhur Hasan had three wives—the first one died without a child, second one's a son is Shauket Hasan, the third one's son is Ahmad Hasan, the eldest.

Nooral Hasan younger to 1 Khadim Hasan younger to 2 Altaf Hasan younger to 3 and one daughter.

Late Khan Sahib had divided his State in his life time among his sons, daughter and wives according to Mahomedan Law, and each one is in possession of his part up to this date.



THE HON'BLE SYED ALAY NABI, AGRA.

THE HON'BLE SYED ALAY NABI, KHAN BAHADUR, belongs to a respectable Syed family of Agra, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. His father was a Deputy Collector and his grandfather was an Assistant Commissioner who during the mutiny rendered good services to the British Government. Syed Alay Nabi was born in 1875 in Agra, and took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1896. He also passed the Examination for Vakils of the Allahabad High Court and is practising as a Vakil at Agra since 1901. In 1902 he was elected as a Municipal Commissioner of the Agra Municipality and has been its Vice-President since 1906. For the services rendered by him during the famine of 1907-08 the Government of United Provinces granted him a Sanad and later on in June 1909 rewarded him by the grant of the title of Khan Bahadur. Syed Alay Nabi is President of the Anjaman Islamya of Agra. In the first elections held under Lord Morley's Reform Scheme for the Legislative Council of the United Provinces in December 1909, he was elected by the majority of votes as a Member and he has been returned by mixed electorates.



PRINCE MIRZA AKBAR BAKHT, EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF DELHI, BENARES CITY.

MIRZA AKBAR BAKHT, BENARES, was born at Shivala, Benares. He comes of the ex-royal family of Delhi, being the fifth in descent from Prince Jawan Bakht, the eldest son of the Emperor Shah Alam of Delhi. The British Government bestowed on Prince Jahandar Shah a pension of three lakhs per annum and his descendants have been enjoying this ever since. He was educated at the Queen's College School, Benares. He married a daughter of the late Prince Mahomed Wahajuddin Shah of the house of Tippoo Sultan and has three sons and a daughter. He has been a regular Darbari since 1905.

He takes a keen interest in public concerns and is an Honorary Magistrate, Chairman of the Moslem League at Benares, and Vice-Chairman of the local Girl's School and of Parcha Karigaran, etc.

KANWAR BADRI KRISHNA SAHIB, CHIEF COURT PLEADER, DELHI AND RAIS, SIKANDARABAD, U. P. AND DELHI, PUNJAB, comes of a very ancient and distinguished stock. Rai Singar Chund, the founder of the family, held the post of the Darogha of the Royal Filkhana and Stables during the reign of Akbar the Great and was also a Musahib. The Emperor invested him with a robe of honour and bestowed upon him a pearl necklace to mark his approval of his worth and abilities. His son, Rai Nagar Rai, and grandson, Rai Sagar Rai, held important posts in the Courts of the Emperors of their times up to Aurangzeb. Dewan Gorkhi Lall, son of Rai Sagar Rai, was a Diwan to Nawab Sahib Khan Bahadur of Meerut. The Diwan Sahib's son, Munshi Ganga Bishan, held an honorable situation in the Durbar of Shah Alam 1st, who, in recognition of his loyal services granted him Philkhanwali and Qazipura as a permanent Jagir.



KANWAR BADRI KRISHNA.

This Jagir, besides a good number of other villages, is still held by them. The bestowal of the Jagir necessitated the removal of the Munshi Sahib from Delhi to Sikandarabad which he adopted as his permanent residence. His elder son, Munshi Radha Krishna was Darogha of Topkhana during the time of Shah Alam 1st. His younger son, Munshi Gopal Krishna, was appointed by Lord Lake as a Saffir to open peace negotiations on behalf of the British Government with the Maharaja Alijah Bahadur of Gwalior, during the second Mahratta War in 1803-04. He obtained the release of Mr. Jenkins and eight more European officers who were prisoners in Gwalior. After peace had been concluded, the British Government conferred upon him the title of Raja, with a Jagir yielding an annual income of Rs. 5,000 in recognition of his valuable services, and the Maharaja Daulat Rao Sindhia, Alijah Bahadur of Gwalior, offered him a post of Rs. 500 per mensem, as well as a suitable Jagir. This he, however, declined to avail himself of, on the ground that he was not prepared to serve his connection with the British Government.

The Raja Sahib's son, Kanwar Madhokrishna, a brave and high-spirited youth, served as a Volunteer in the army of Lord Cambermer, Commander-in-Chief in the battle of Bharatpore, in 1825. Kanwar Beni Krishna, one of the grandson of the Raja Sahib, rendered meritorious services to the British Government during the mutiny of 1857. His cousin Kanwar Kirpa Krishna, who was a Fellow of the Allahabad University, Rais Durbari, Honorary Magistrate, Member of the District Board and Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Sikandarabad, assisted the British officials on various occasions in his several public capacities.

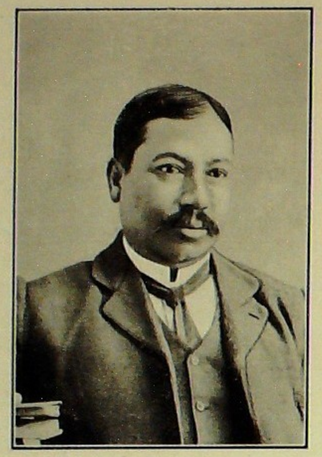
Kanwar Badri Krishna Sahib is a man of great influence and wide popularity. He practices as a Chief Court Pleader in Delhi. He is one of the greatest living Persian poet scholars and he is known all over India as a Persian poet.

His younger brother Kanwar Girwar-Krishna, a Special Honorary Magistrate, Member of the District Board and Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board, Sikandarabad, is a man of enlightened views, always ready to help the authorities *and public affairs. He is building up two Isolation wards in the Hospital at his own expenses in Sikandarabad for the poor patients which are badly needed.*

Kanwar Sri Krishna, son of Kanwar Kirpa-Krishna, who is a Member of the Municipal Board, Sikandarabad, is a man of considerable influence and a wise Manager of family estates and Kanwar Karta Krishna, son of Kanwar Badri Krishna, is a Member of the District Board, Bulandshahar, and takes lively interest in the affairs of his wide lands and great possessions.

In conclusion we pray that the Government will repay their meritorious services with the award of some suitable Jagir and a title as the instincts of loyalty are still deeply engraved on the bosom of the members of this family.

SANKEY LAL, LALA, BANKER AND DURBARI, BAREILLY, was born in 1848, and was appointed Government Treasurer of Bareilly in 1883. Invested with magisterial powers he enjoys the confidence of all classes and creeds on account of his broad views and sympathetic nature. He has given largely to charities, and is a liberal patron of education.



RAI BAHADUR BEPIN BEHARI CHAKRAVARTI
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, P.W.D., ALLAHABAD.

RAI BAHADUR BEPIN CHANDER CHAKRAVARTI, B. A., EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, P.W.D., UNITED PROVINCES, was born in 1867 near Dacca, E.B. and Assam. In 1888 he entered Roorkee, and in 1890 passed out first with a higher standard certificate as Assistant Engineer. He took many prizes at Roorkee including the Council of India prize of Rs. 1,000 as the most distinguished student of his year. He also took two gold medals, and various prizes for Civil Engineering and Surveying. While at Rai Bareli, he carried out the Famine Relief operations in 1896-97 with great credit and in consequence of which he was given the title of Rai Bahadur on 1st January, 1898. He has some landed property in East Bengal but has now settled at Benares. He is now in charge of the construction of the University Buildings at Allahabad.

BABU BHAGAWATI SARAN SINGH, RAIS AND TALUKDAR OF ANAPORE, DISTRICT OF ALLAHABAD, was born in September 1884, and was married with the elder daughter of the late Raja of Maksudpur District, Gaya, on the 1st January, 1901. That family is the 3rd in the provinces of Behar and is descended from an ancient and respectable clan of Bhumihar Brahmans, and is very closely related to His Highness the Maharaja of Benares and Bettiah in Behar. His ancestor father. Babu Deokinandan Singh was a noted man of the Allahabad District of just the time of the British Settlement in India. The post which was the most honourable at the time and was equal to the Commissionership of the present day and a great Talukdar in the Upper Provinces, and a great supporter and friend of the British Raj. In 1857 when the dark doings of the Mutiny convulsed India, the then head of the family Babu Sheo Shankar Singh, not only remained true to his salt, but took an active part in assisting the Government to restore order out of chaos. On the 7th July, 1858, his house was attacked by the Dehyaon rebels under Liakat Ali and others, and after a stout resistance, was carried by storm, and thoroughly ransacked, and then set on fire.



B. BHAGAWATI SARAN SINGH.

The Babu was himself carried off a prisoner by the rebels, and carefully managed to save his life by the payment of a ransom of Rs.11,500. In after days the Government compensated him for his losses, and rewarded him for his fidelity by the grant of confiscated lands worth a revenue of Rs. 2,000 yearly. This land which is known as the Taluka of Singranor, is in the Allahabad District, which is in the possession of Babu Bhagwati Saran Singh with its ancient monuments and is an important archœological spot being mentioned in the Valmiki Ramayan, and also in many other works of Hindu mythology. It is still a place of pilgrimage, and has a very ancient shrine of Durga by the side of the Ganges.

The present head of the house, Babu Bagawati Saran Singh had the misfortune to lose his father in his early youth, and in consequence, his education and early training were somewhat neglected. He has, however, taken full advantage of the opportunities for study that the manhood of a man of leisure and wealth has at his disposal, it is greatly to his credit that he is now a man of culture and refinement quite capable of holding his own in even the highest ranks of Europeans and Indian Society. Sanscrit has long been favourite study with him, and he makes it a keen boast that he is before all things else a perfect Hindu. He is well liked by the Government officers with whom he is brought in very close contact, and many of these gentlemen have testified to his loyalty and to his nobility of character, not only in official documents, but also in private correspondence. He has the entree to the highest Society and as well as in official Durbar. His genial manners and uprightness of character have endeared him to one and all with whom he comes in contact.

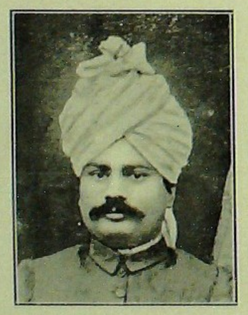
HONORARY CAPTAIN CHAMU SING BURATHOKI, SIRDAR BAHADUR, AND INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT. OF ALMORAH, was born in 1856, and comes of a Nepal fighting family. His grandfather fought against the British in the Nepal army, and, after being defeated and taken prisoner, entered the British service in what is now known as the 3rd Q. A. O. Gurkha Rifles. His father and he himself also served in the same Battalion, the former retiring after 48 years service. Captain Chamu Singh saw active service in Afghanistan in 1879-80. He attained commissioned rank whilst on service in Burma in 1886. He also took part in the Lushai Campaign, with the N.-W. Frontier Expedition of 1847, the Tahri Expedition, and the Waziristan Blockade in 1901. He retired in 1907.

THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR BHAGWATI PRASAD SINGH, C. I. E., MAHARAJA OF BALRAMPUR, was born in 1873, is President of the British India Association of Oudh, a Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces; an Honorary Fellow of the Allahabad University; Chairman of the Municipal Board, Balrampur; and an Honorary Magistrate. He is personally exempted from attendance in Civil Courts, and his retainers are free from all the prohibitions of the Arm' Act. The Chiefs of Balrampur are descended from the most noble Rajput stock, the Janwars; and claim descent from the great Pandava hero, Arjun of the Mahabharata. They are the largest landed proprietors in Oudh, and the Maharaja maintains over 100 elephants in his train. The estates cover 1,300 square miles in the districts of Gonda, Bahraich, and Lucknow, and contain more than 1,000 villages with a total population of half a million of people. During the mutiny, the late Maharaja not only remained

loyal to the Government, but took under his protection 30 Europeans and saved their lives, and afterwards fought against the rebels under General Sir Hope Grant. For these, and other services, he was most munificently rewarded and honoured. The present Maharaja has given three lakhs of rupees to the Canning College, Lucknow, and a similar amount to the Medical College, Lucknow, and other large sums to various charities and public causes. His donations at the time of the famine of 1908 can only be described as regal in their generosity. He is a highly cultured Indian Gentleman, and deeply imbued with the spirit of progress and advancement. He is also a keen sportsman. He was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Indian Empire in 1906 and title of Maharajah was made hereditary in the family in 1909.



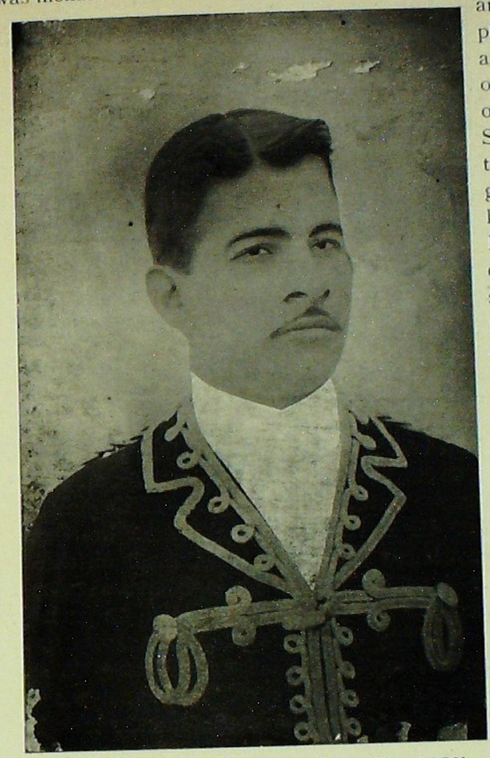
MAHARAJA SIR BHAGWATI PRASAD SINGH K.C.I.E., F.A.LL., BALRAMPUR.



B. DIN DAYAL SAHU.

SAHU DIN DAYAL OF DEOGARH, IN DISTRICT AZAMGARH, is a respectable Talukdar in Oudh holding a large share in 56 villages in Tehsils of Deogarh and Mahomedabad. He has been educated in English, Persian, Urdu, Sanskrit and Bhasha. Since taking the management of the estate on the death of his brother in 1902, he has doubled the income. He is Honorary Magistrate and member of District Board and takes keen interest in public affairs and is President of Arya Samaj of his town and Member of Pritinidhi Sabha of his province.

RAI BHARAT SINHA OF SAHANPUR, REIS AND HONORARY MAGISTRATE, DISTRICT BIJNOR, is the head of a family, which is more than 300 years old. The founder of the family, Padarath Singh, came from Ramraipur in Jhind State in Punjab during last years of Akbar's reign. He was nicknamed "Mouch" (Padarath) on account of the enormous size of his moustaches, and it is said that 2 oranges could be placed on their upward curls. He was a mighty Shikari, and knew the jungle of Hardwar very intimately. In course of time he was introduced as expert Shikari to the Emperor Jehangir, when the Emperor went for hunting and he got that monarch such good sport that he granted him 660 villages in the District of Bijnor, as well as the hereditary title of Rai and also gave him a standard and kettledrum. At one period the family possessed 1,787 villages, and old documents describe their possessions as extending from the Ganges to the Hills (Az Gang ta Sang). During the days of Moghuls the family passed through many strange changes of fortune, but at the coming of the British in 1801, they emerged from their troubles with much of their pristine glory still attached to them and they pass their days peaceably under the British Flag. The present head of the family has 200 villages together with a forest area of 115 square miles. The net income after paying Government revenue amounts to more than a lakh of rupees. The present head of the family is the subject of this sketch, he had 3 elder brothers who died in the prime of life. The eldest brother left two sons of whom the eldest was married with great eclat at the age of 21 by his uncle very recently. He is also a great Shikari and his "bag" includes 7 tigers and 108 leopards, in addition to an enormous quantity of other game. He is very keen on his zamindari work and manages his estate with great skill and with profit to himself and to his villagers. He has minimised the expenses and the estate is flourishing and is solvent. He is a great patron of education, and has founded several scholarships, and given munificently to Hospitals. He has his own Hockey team, and is also a doughty warrior on the polo ground and the tennis lawn. He is also Honorary Magistrate and thus served the Government and the public in this respectable position to the pleasure of both. He has hospitable and charitable disposition and helps liberally all the distressed people that may pass through his territories. In sport he is keeping up the traditions of his forefathers.



RAI BHARAT SINHA REIS AND HONORARY MAGISTRATE, SAHANPUR ESTATE.



HON'BLE BRIJ NANDAN PRASAD, M.A., L.L.B., MORADABAD.

THE HON'BLE BRIJ NANDAN PRASAD, M.A., L.L.B., MORADABAD, was born in 1868, of a money-leading and Zamindari family, is a Vakil of the High Court, Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board, and member for Rohilkhand in the United Provinces Legislative Council. He had a distinguished career at the Allahabad and Calcutta Universities, and is widely known as a gentleman of education and culture. His opinions on legal matters, and on points of law, are eagerly sought after.



CHIRANJILALL SHAH, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, DEVALDHAR ESTATE VIA ALMORA.

CHIRANJI LAL SHAH, SON OF LALLA JAI SHAH, born on 5th December 1859, at Almora, is an educated person having fair knowledge of English and Hindi. He is Member of the District Board and Municipal Commissioner since 1895. A Durbari of United Provinces. For his meritorious services in District Board and for other assistance he was given a certificate on 1st January, 1903, by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council. He has worked as Honorary Secretary in the Bagheswar Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, and as Honorary Manager in the opening of the Government Weaving School at Almora. He is Honorary Magistrate since 1908. He takes interest in public affairs and has charitable disposition and is the head of the Vaishya Community of his town. He is very popular amongst his own people and officials. He is liberal towards the support of Boys' and Girls' education and watches it with interest. He is sole proprietor of Dewaldhar Tea and Fruit garden including 657 acres of Zemindari land. The tourists who go to the famous Pindari Glacier have to pass by the gates of his garden which is situated on the summit of the pass leading down to the city and holy shrine of Bhageswar. The orchards and tea garden are laid out on the slopes of the Dewaldhar Hills. The most up-to-date methods of culture have been adopted and recognized by all who pass and judge by the results. Fruit trees skilfully grown in terraces bearing abundant crops of the English fruit which have gained prizes at the Nainital and United Province Exhibition and numerous laudatory testimonials from purchasers from all parts of India have been received. In fact it is the best of the many gardens in the Kumaun Hills. The Proprietor has built a guest house for the convenience of his many friends and officers of the District

who visit this garden. The site is chosen to give one of the best views of the snows, prominent amongst the Ziant peaks being Trisools and Nanda Davi which was successfully climbed by Mr. Longstaff and his party of Swiss guides and Gurkhas. There are also ancient copper mines and workings existing on the estate which were worked in the times of the Kings who ruled Kumaun.

It would be of interest to mention a few words about Lala Jai Shah, the father of the subject of this sketch.

Lala Jai Shah came of an old Agrawal Vaisya family who were imported from the plains by the famous Chand Rajas. He was Government Treasurer in the Kumaun division and divisional Banker and owned many houses in Almora District, Nainital, Ramnagar, Tarai, Barreilly and Pilibhit District, besides had tea and fruit gardens in Almora. During the troublesome and dark days of 1857 Sir Henry Ramsey, the then ruler of Kumaun, wrote of him thus to the Local Government in his letter dated 13th July, 1857, for conspicuous service done. "Jai Shah treasurer did identify his interest to some extent with ours, at my request he collected grain at his own expense at Almora and advanced money to European officers at a time when others refuse to lend on any terms, in this way he in the estimation of others who considered our Government unsafe incurred considerable risk and I recommend that he may receive the proprietary right in a village paying an annual jamma of about Rs. 1,000 in the north of Barreilly or Moradabad." Lieutenant-Governor granted him a Khilat of Rs. 500 and a complimentary sanad on the 5th January, 1860. He was nominated a Durbari in 1857 and all throughout his life he was a Municipal Commissioner and Member of the District Board. He was very kind and generous, always ready to help the deserving and poor. His generosity is till now proverbial. He was the first Indian to introduce systematic banking in Almora and was very fond of gardens which were one of the finest in Kumaun, being managed on scientific basis, and were first of their kind in Kumaun. He was much honoured and loved by all who came in contact with him and by the officials for his honesty and straight-forwardness. He was in the front to introduce reforms in Society. He died in 1881.



R. S. KUMAR DARSHAN SINGH, TALUKDAR, MADHOTANDA, DT. PILIBHIT.

RAI SAHIB KUMAR DARSHAN SINGH, RAIS AND LANDLORD, OF MADHOTANDA, DISTRICT OF PILIBHIT, was born at Madho-Tanda in 1854. His father was Naik Birbal Singh, landlord of Madho Tanda, Tahsil of Puranpore. He belongs to an old and respectable family of Labana Kshattriyas, of the District, a family that attained considerable renown in the days of Alamgir I, Mohamad Shah, and Shah Alam, three of the great Moghul Emperors of India. By these princes various members of the family were decorated and rewarded for services rendered with the grant of many rights and privileges. In 1857 the family rendered great help to the cause of law and order, by providing food for troops, fodder for horses and other transport animals, and by succouring and concealing from the rebels individual Europeans and their wives and children. The following document which is preserved in the family is an interesting record of the

troublous times of 1857-58, and an unique testimonial to the loyalty of the family of Rai Sahib Darshan Singh.

"I hereby certify that through the means of Kurruck Singh of Tanda and Nasherra Khan, myself and family were allowed proceed into the bunds Marajpoor when we had to leave Sherpoor, the combined troops of Khan Bahadur Khan and Lakhan Rao seeking for us to send us to Bareilley. During the time we lived in the bund the latter and Devi Singh visited us and did all they could for us, and recomnemded us if we could to proceed to Birm Deo. Kurruck Singh, on a former occasion offered if we could without compromising Mohamed Noor Khan, Zamindar of Sherpur, the person to whom I was given over to be produced when the Badshah should call for us, to take us himself to Birm Deo on elephants.....(Signed) at Naini Tal, May 29th, 1858, A. Bremner." This is only one of many instances in which the family rendered invaluable services to Europeans at the time of storm and troubles, and it is gratifying in these days of peace and quiltude to look back on such deeds of heroism and chivalry, and to reflect that in a country where many were bad, and many were led astray by evil associations, they were yet some who recognized the straight path of rectitude and virtue, and kept resolutely to it. At Shahjahanpur the family rendered great services directly to the Government by providing provisions for the troops stationed there, and by handing over horses, arms and munitions of war belonging to the mutineers to Mr. A. C. Lyall in 1858. As a reward for this good work the family were granted certificates of merit by the Government of India, and also given large remissions of revenue. Coming to later days we find that in 1905 the Rai Sahib personally continued the traditions of his race as a law abiding citizen by assisting the Police in the capture of the Bhatu dacoits in the Madho Tanda jungles. He assembled his tenants and servants, and systematically beat the jungles for the outlaws in the same thorough manner as if he had been beating for tigers; and, it is not saying too much to add, that, but for his excellent work in this way, and his well laid plans, the dacoits would never have fallen into the hands of the Police. For this the Rai Sahib was thanked by the Government by a special letter dated October 17th, 1905. The Rai Sahib is a Zamindar and the largest land-owner in the Pilibhit District. He is noted for the excellent and intelligent management displayed in the conduct of his estate, and these qualities have been testified to many times by Magistrates and other officers resident in and visiting his District. His tenants take their cue from their landlord, and, in consequence, the villages on his estates may be reckoned as model villages worthy of being copied in other Districts. He owns some 50,000 acres of land with a rent roll of some Rs. 35,000, and pays no less than Rs. 350 annually by way of income tax. On January 1st, 1903, His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib on the present head of the family as a personal distinction, and also as a reward for his services to Government. The Rai Sahib is well versed in Hindi, Urdu and Persian, all of which languages he can read and write. He has, however, devoted his life mainly to his Zemindari work, and the improvement of his estates and the condition of his tenants. He is also a Member of the District Board of Pilibhit, and as such has done good work for his District. In all other local affairs he takes a prominent part, and he is generally admired and respected wherever he is known.



RAI SAHIB DINA NATH, JHANSI.

RAI SAHIB DINA NATH, SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS, ARMY DEPARTMENT, JHANSI, is the son of Jialall, Pattadar of Unwan village, Safipur Tahsil, Unao District. His residence is in Jhansi. His caste is Nikhar Gadariya (Scythic origin, Pali branch of the Lunar line). He was born on the 11th February, 1863, and entered Government Service on the 20th January, 1886. His War services are :—Burmah 1886—88; Black Mountain, 1891; Sikkim, 1893—95; South Africa and Seige of Ladysmith, 1899-1900. The title was conferred upon him in January, 1909, under the recommendations of Majors General R. A. Mahon, C. B., and L. J. E. Bradshaw, C. B., for meritorious services both in peace and war.

It has been his principle of life "never to spare himself in emergencies of Active service," and his chief aim has been to combine efficiency with economy.

MR. A. L. GARDNER OF FATEHPUR, DISTRICT ETAH. The first of this family who came out to India was William Linnaeus Gardner (1770—1835) son of Major Valentine Gardner, elder brother of Alan, first Lord Gardner of Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire. In 1783 he was appointed an Ensign in the old 89th Foot, and in 1789 transferred in the same capacity to the 74th Highlanders, in India, being promoted almost immediately after to a Lieutenancy in the 52nd foot, also in India. He became a Captain in 1794 in the 30th Foot, and shortly after was on half-pay of a disbanded independent company. Subsequently he was in the service of Jaswant Rao Holkar, famous Mahratta ruler of Indore. While employed by Holkar on a mission to the independent Princes of Cumbay, Gardner married a Princess there, on whose ancestors the Emperors of Delhi, in days gone by, had conferred the highest hereditary honours. Gardner was subsequently sent by Holkar to treat with Lord Lake, which resulted in a rupture between him (Gardner) and Holkar, ending in their separation.

In 1804, Gardner was taken on by Lord Lake as a Captain and placed in command of an irregular cavalry regiment—since known as Gardner's Horse—being subsequently promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonel in the same regiment. Later, this regiment became the 2nd Irregular Cavalry, and after the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58 during which it rendered loyal service, the 2nd Bengal Cavalry. Colonel Gardner performed important services under Sir David Ochterlony in Nepal in 1814-15, as well as in the settlement of Rajpootana in 1817-18. About the year 1828 Colonel Gardner retired and settled down

near Kasgunj, a town in the Etah District, where he died on the 29th July, 1835, aged 65; his wife, the aforementioned Princess of Cambay, dying a month afterwards.

Colonel Gardner had two sons, Alan and James Valentine. Alan died before his father, leaving two daughters, one of whom married Stewart William Gardner (1812—82), second son of the Hon'ble Francis Farington Gardner. James Valentine survived his father and had one son, named James, and two daughters by his wife, who was the daughter of Captain D'Camera. By his second wife, a Begum of Delhi, he had four sons and two daughters. The family settled down near Kasgunj, Etah District, in the United Provinces.

James (junior) (1839—68), who was a keen sportsman, being an excellent pig-sticker, etc., on the one hand, and religious on the other, settled down in a village called Fatehpur, near Soron, Etah District. He married, in 1847, Miss Rosa Fanthome daughter of Captain B. Fanthome, by whom he had two sons, Arthur Leopold and Edward Samuel. They both married their cousins. The former has five sons and three daughters, and the latter died a few years back leaving three sons and five daughters. By his second wife, a Begum of Delhi, James Gardner had one son, named David Wilson, who lives in the village of Orroopore, Etah District. Of the whole Gardner family only the said Arthur Leopold is the head, and his nephews are maintaining their estates.

Perhaps it is necessary that some mention should be made of the heroical manner in which James Gardner (junior) saved himself and his family and estate from molestation at the hands of hordes of rebels during 1857-58. The following correspondence that took place between him and the rebels during the height of rebellion will throw some light on the subject.

Translation of a letter from the Tahsildar of Kasganj appointed by the rebel Nawab of Furrukhabad during the mutiny to James Gardner of Fatehpore.

"I beg to bring to your notice that the State of Furrukhabad has come into the possession of the Nawab Sahib Bahadur and that I have been appointed Tahsildar of the Kasgunj Tehsil.

It is a matter of great surprise that you have not yet paid the revenue for the year 1264 Fasli in respect of the villages of which you are the Zemindar. As the Nawab Sahib is issuing stringent orders for the realization of the arrears, I would ask you to kindly remit the arrears due from you, otherwise in default of payment, necessary steps will be taken and you will be put to trouble. In case you are not prepared to pay the arrears, please send me your written statement for orders." *To this James Gardner replied:*—"Your letter informing me that the administration of the Furrukhabad State has been assumed by your Nawab Sahib and that you have been appointed Tahsildar of the Kasganj Tehsil, and complaining that I have not paid the arrears for the year 1264 Fasli for my villages situated in the State, has been received. On reading the contents of the letter I greatly deplore the wisdom of your Nawab Sahib as well as of yourself. You still cherish an idea of being an administrator of the State. Perhaps you are unaware of the career of Nana Sahib of Bithor, the Nawab of Malagarh, Mohamed Ghouse Khan, Secundrawala, Molvi Abdul Jalil and others. You and your Nawab Sahib are shortly to experience a downfall, and we strongly hope that through the grace of Jesus Christ we will see your Nawab hanged before long by the British Government, and that the whole State belonging to you and your Nawab will be confiscated. In the face of such circumstances, what are

you talking about the payment of arrears no other rulers but the Sovereign of Britain represented in India by the East India Company, can realize the arrears. It will not be such a person as your Nawab of Furrakhabad or his worthy officials such as yourself that can realize the amount. It is a true saying that ants develope wings when their cup of life is full "as is the Wazir so is the Nawab where there is such a state of affairs where can there be peace." You had better send this letter on to your Nawab for perusal, but I am sure that before the receipt by him of this letter, General Havelock will reach Furrukhabad to hang your Nawab releasing him from all future anxieties in this world.



R. B., L. GHAMANDI LAL JAINI

RAI BAHADUR LALLA GHAMANDI LAL SAHIB JAINI AGARWALLA, late Commandant of the Imperial Service Transport Corps, Bhuratpur, and Resident and Honorary Magistrate of Mozuffarnagar, U. P., was born in 1855. He comes of an ancient family of the days of the Moghul Empire, and his great-grandfather Rao Kessi Singh Bahadur, was the Dewan to Mohamed Shah when that Prince ruled at Delhi. In 1878, when the Afghan expedition was being fitted out, the Rai Bahadur obtained a post in the Commissariat Department, and accompanied the army in the subsequent operations in Afghanistan, for which he received the medal. He also served with the Egyptian Expedition of 1882; the Sikkim Expedition of 1889; the Black Mountain Expedition of 1891; the Tirah and N. W. Frontier Field Force of 1897-98; and the Tibet Expedition of 1904, receiving the medals with clasps for each. He can thus claim to have taken a part in all the important wars in which British India has been engaged during the last half century. The titles of Rai Sahib, and of Rai Bahadur, were conferred on him in 1897, and in 1903 respectively, as further rewards for his unique services. He retired on his laurels in 1909.



J. B. HEARSEY.

J. B. HEARSEY, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, is the eldest son of Mr. L. D. Hearsey, Taluqdar of Mari and Piparia estates, Kheri District, Oudh, and grandson of the late General Sir J. B. Hearsey, K.C.B., and was born in Mussoorie in 1876. He was educated in England, and part of his education took the form of continental and Scotch tours in company of his father, brother, sisters, his English tutor, Mr. Stanwell and Miss Ellaby. He joined the Militia Battalion of the King's Liverpool Regiment and served three periods of a month each with the Regiment, for which he received his drill certificate. He is well known in Lucknow Society, but by nature is quiet and retiring. He is still unmarried.

PANDIT HARPRASAD DAR, RAI BAHADUR OF LUCKNOW, was born in 1857, and educated at St. John's College, Agra. He belongs to a Kashmiri family. He entered the Government Railway service in 1877, and retired as Government Examiner of Accounts of the Assam Bengal Railway in 1909. Several of his brothers held high positions in Government service. He was made Rai Bahadur in 1907. The ladies of the family were honoured with a visit from Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught in 1884.

KAZI IMDAD HUSSAIN KHAN, RAIS, MORADABAD. The various members of this family have been acting as Kazis since the time of Shah Jehan. Kazi Imdad Hussain gets no pay. He is vested with the powers of an Honorary Magistrate.

ENAYAT HUSAN KHAN OF ALLAHABAD belongs to a highly noble family of Barakzai Pathans. His grandfather had settled down in India more than a hundred years ago and his father Sardar Khan was a man of profound learning and abilities. Born in 1836 he joined the Government service at the early age of 16 and was Tehsildar of Galaun when the awful mutiny first broke out. It is during this period that the heroic deeds of Inayat Husan Khan are worthy of being written in letters of gold.



ENAYAT HUSAN KHAN.

(1) He saved the Government treasury which amounted to many lakhs from the hands of the Rebels. (2) He helped Captain Brown at Orai to escape safely. (3) He fought bravely the rebel Tantia and defended the Fort of Jalaun against his insurgent hordes. (4) When Captain Alexander with his wife and child came to seek his shelter in disguise. He afforded them every help and saw them safely out of Jalaun. In fact in their own words "literally saved our lives." (5) When overpowered by the overwhelming mutineers of Jhansi he was accused of given help to the English, and deprived of all his valuable property. He and his wife captured and were taken to Cawnpore and underwent untold sufferings on their way. It was through those hardships that his wife owed her untimely death later on. 6) During his captivity he was able to secure the escape of Messrs. Griffith and Passanah and many other European prisoners who were sure to meet an awful death at the hands of urcked Nana. (7) At Cawnpore, by the order of Nana he was put on boat with other Europeans, who were blown with Canons and while he escaped death by a sheer miracle. A brilliant record of such loyalty and devotion will be rarely found in the annals of these days. It was, however, long afterwards that the Government recognised it and bestowed on him a Bungalow at Banda, Deputy Collectorship and the title of Khan Bahadur. He retired after 44 years long service during which his honesty, ability and wisdom had been the bye-word in the United Province. He served for 10 years as a Judicial Minister in Bhopal State and retired in 1894. Since then he leads a quiet life at his home in Allahabad. He is a devout Mohammedan, simple and modest, happy with his children and grand-children and ever praying for the British Raj.



ISHWARI PRASAD, AGRA.

ISHWARI PRASAD, HONORARY ASSISTANT COLLECTOR, AGRA. His grandfather and father were well-known money lenders and owners of many buildings in Agra. He served the Government for 33 years and retired from Deputy Collectorship and is now Honorary Assistant Collector. He has done special services in the assessment of owner's rate of Zumna Canal, which resulted the profit of about 3 lakhs of rupees to the Government and found defalcation in Octroi duty.

MUNSHI ISHWARI PROSAD SAHEB, OF GORAKHPUR, was born in 1872, and was educated at the Canning College at Lucknow. He has large landed estates in Gorakhpur and elsewhere, and devotes a lot of his income to the cause of education. He contributed munificently to the funds of the Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur, and he has also built a boarding house for students. He was made a Rai Bahadur in 1910.

RAJA MISRA KALAI CHARAN OF BAREILLY, UNITED PROVINCES, was born in 1889, and was educated at Colvin Toluquadar's School, now known as Bareilly College. He belongs to the community of Kanauji Brahmans. The title of Raja, and an estate valued at Rs.15,000 annually, were granted to the Raja's great-grandfather, Misra Baijnath, an influential and wealthy banker of Bareilly, for services rendered during the mutiny of 1857. The title is hereditary and granted in perpetuity. The Raja is a great supporter of the sugar growing industry, and has established a Sugar Mill with modern machinery. He was highly complimented on his sugar and other exhibits at the Allahabad Exhibition, 1910-11.

BABU KESHO DAS, BENARES, belongs to the well known Sahu family that came to Benares more than 200 years ago. Bhaiya Ram Sah, the common ancestor of the Sahu families of Benares carried on a flourishing banking business which had 52 branches and Agencies in 1770 in various parts of the country. Babu Manohar Das, the ancestor of Babu Kesho Das, was the head of an Insurance Agency at Calcutta, and was present at the seige of Seringapatam, with Lord Cornwallis, where he obtained as a reward a sword and a dagger belonging to Tippu Sultan. Babu Haruck Chand, the grandfather of Babu Kesho Das, obtained khillats and certificate for his invaluable helps to the British troops by supplying grain, fodder and cash, during the dark days of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. Babu Bisheswar Das, the father of Babu Kesho Das, was held in high respect and esteem by the authorities for his excellent character and high social status which were testified to by Mr. Lumsden the Commissioner of the Benares Division. Babu Kesho Das himself is a keen, intelligent business man of independent character and views and is very frank and unassuming in manners, and carries on an extensive Banking business and is a big landed proprietor, possessing large and valuable estates in the Benares Division and also in other Districts. He is highly respected by the authorities and by the people and gentry of Benares for his high and noble qualities, both of head and heart which is testified to by Mr. E. H. Radice.



NAWAB KHAKAN HUSSAIN, CAWNPORE.

NAWAB KHAKAN HUSSAIN, CAWNPORE. A descendant of the house of Agha Mir of Lucknow, Prime Minister of Ghazi-ud-din Haider, the 1st King of Oudh, son of S. Mozaffer Hussain, a Government Pensioner and grandson of Ali Hussain Nawab-ud-Doulah. He is a sayyad, *i.e.*, descendant of Mohammad the Prophet. He is an Honorary Magistrate and an author of several works as for example "The Study of Shayaism in English and Almarrif in Urdu," etc., etc. The Cawnpur Journal in its issue of August 1910 puts down the following about him: "Along with the Members we have the pleasure of seeing Nawab Khakan Hussain scion of the old Aristocratic House of the Agha Mir of Lucknow and a refined gentleman nominated for the post of an Honorary Magistrate."

KHUSHAL PAL SINGH, M.A., CALCUTTA, L.L.B., ALLAHABAD, L.L.D., PH.D., was born on the 15th December, 1872, and is the acknowledged head of the Jadon Rajputs in the Province of Agra. The following extracts from the *Manipuri Gazetteer* give a brief history of his family:—



HON'BLE RAJA KHUSHAL PAL SINGH.

"The leading Jadon in this district, and the only one whose claim to kinship is allowed by the Karauli Durbar, is the Thakur of Phariha Kotla.

Mainpuri Gazetteer, page 94.

"The family of Jadon Thakurs who hold Phariha and other villages in Mustafabad and the Kotla Estate in Agra claim the title of Raja. This claim has never been allowed by the British Government, though the right is recognised by other Rajput Chiefs and in popular parlance. They are descended from Bijai Pal of the Karauli family. The fifteenth in direct descent from Bijai Pal was Raja Tulsi Das, appointed a Commander of 300 by Akbar, and frequently mentioned in both the Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari, where a sketch of his life is given. Raja Harkishen Das, the sixth in descent from him, who received from the Emperor Aurangzeb the title of Bahadur, acquired the villages of Phariha and Kotla as well as a large tract of neighbouring country, but most of this was lost again in 1784, when Harkishan Das' son was killed in a vain effort to resist the advance of Sindhia. The whole estate was included in the Jagir granted to De Boigne by Sindhia. On De Boigne's departure for Europe Puhap Singh's son, Ishwari Singh, recovered 42 villages in perpetual tenure (istimrari) as a reward for services rendered to Lord Lake, but as he constantly failed to pay his revenue, the Phariha-Kotla Estate was in 1810 included in the Istamrari Sanad granted to Hira Singh of Awagarh. On the latter's death in 1831 the property was once more restored to the former proprietors and permanently settled with Ishwari Singh's son, Sumer Singh. His grandson's widow, Mahtab Kunwar, displayed consistent loyalty throughout the mutiny. Though dispossessed by a rival Thakurani Dhan Kunwar of the village of Phariha, she did her utmost to support the Government in Mustafabad aiding the local officers with men and money. Her daughter, the Rani Jas Kunwar, had no child, so in May 1905 she transferred the estate to the present proprietor, Thakur Kushal Pal Singh. He is a remarkably well educated man, holding the degrees of M.A. and L.L.B. and the membership of a large number of learned Societies."

Mainpuri Gazetteer, Pages 105 *and* 106.

His family is traditionally loyal. At the seize of Bharatpur and in the engagements against Holkar, Raja Ishwari Singh and Sumer Singh rendered extremely valuable services to the British Government by the manner in which they supplied provi-

sions made advances and guarded roadway and communications. The overthrow of Holkar at Fatehgarh is one of the most celebrated of Lord Lake's exploits. As to the services done on this occasion, the following extracts from J. G. Deede's letter, dated the 27th January, 1832, speaks for itself.

"The claim of the two Thakoors to the favour and protection of the British Government is founded, in addition to the attachment and obedience which they have invariably displayed, on the good service which they did the State in Lord Lake's war. The promptitude with which they furnished supplies to the division of the army which surprised and cut up Holkar's force near Fattehgarh mainly contributed to the success of that brilliant enterprize and the importance of the service so rendered was acknowledged by the General in command and by the Political Agent."

During the Mutiny.

Mahbat Kunwar rendered eminent services to Government in the pargana of Firozabad as well where remittances from the Tehsil were escorted into Agra by her men who also protected the Tehsil.

His father Thakur Umrao Singh was uncle-in-law to His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur and a prominent member of the Jaipur State Commercial for a long time. Thakur Umro Singh was the founder of the Rajput Mahasabha and the Rajput educational institutions in Agra.

The following extracts from the Report on the Administration of the Department of Agriculture of the United Provinces for 1908-09 will show what Kushal Pal Singh has done for the improvement of Agriculture :—

"The Mainpuri Association has made a promising start with the aid of its energetic Honorary Secretary Kushal Pal Singh of Kotla."

"In the Central Circle, Kushal Pal Singh is working four farms. Two of these are devoted mainly to the production of wheat and cotton; and third is mainly intended to show commercial results and the fourth is for the trial of new crops. He intends to utilise the two last for an agricultural school which he hopes to establish; an interesting venture in which the department is keenly interested. Kushal Pal Singh has a fifth farm for experimental purposes in the Agra District, which falls within the western Circle."

"He has already mentioned the agricultural school which Kushal Pal Singh proposes to establish on his farms in Agra and Mainpuri. It is an attempt to give village lads a brief vernacular training in agriculture generally, and practical experience of methods somewhat better than those in which they have been brought up, and its progress will be watched with interest."

"Factories have also been equipped for His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, the Raja of Mahmudabad and Kushal Pal Singh of Kotla."

During the famine of 1907 he distributed takavi to the extent of Rs. 20,000 and charged no interest thereon. He has constructed masonry wells costing over Rs. 20,000.

He is an elected member of the United Provinces Legislative Council and elected member of the Finance Committee of the Council. He is a Special Magistrate and a Vice-Chairman of the Agra District Board as well as a trustee and member of the Managing

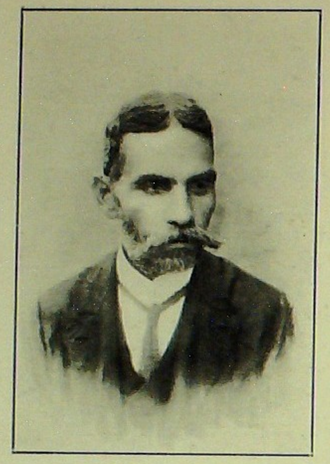
Committee of the Agra College. He is an Honorary Secretary of the Agriculturist's Associations of the districts of Agra and Mainpuri and has established a sugar refinery and two village banks. He is an Honorary Visitor for the Aligarh Agricultural Station and a member of the Malaria Committee of the Agra Division. He was a member of the Conference on the Supply of Cattle and Dairy Produce and was invited by the Government of India to attend the Opening Ceremony of the Pusa Agricultural College and Research Institute. He has established a Dispensary at Kotla and is a member of the following Societies :—(1) The Royal Society of Arts, Manufacture and Commerce. (2) The Royal Society of Literature. (3) The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. (4) The Historical Society. (5) The Royal Geographical Society. (6) The Royal Numismatic Society. (7) The Royal Meteorological Society. (8) The Bengal Asiatic Society. (9) The Bombay Natural History Society. He has made a number of liberal donations for charitable purposes. The revenue together with cesses payable by him to Government is about Rs. 90,000.

THE HON'BLE PUNDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA, ALLAHABAD, MEMBER, IMPERIAL COUNCIL, comes of a Brahman family of Malwa, and was born in 1861. His family has produced noted Sanscrit scholars for the last 400 years, and his father, who was a very learned man, worthily upheld the traditions of his race in this respect. He was a preacher of great repute, and his exposition of the Srimat Bhagwat, and other Puranas, was much appreciated all over India. He also wrote several books on devotional subjects in Sanscrit, and these have since been published by his son. The Hon'ble Pundit has had a somewhat varied career, but he has allowed his love of politics to become the ruling spirit of his life to the detriment of his own personal interests and of his advancement in his procession. He began life as a Schoolmaster, turned from that to journalism, and finally took up the study of law. Took his L. L. B. degree in 1891 and joined the High Court in 1893. But, as before stated, his love of politics, and his liking for the hurly-burly of the life of a politician, was so all absorbing, that all else had to give way. He joined the Indian National Congress in 1886, and at once made his mark at the meetings of that body held at Calcutta in that year, by the delivery of an *impromptu* speech which appealed by its epigrammatic phrases directly to all the members present.



THE HON'BLE PUNDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA, ALLAHABAD.

True it is that the report of that speech was so *apropos*, that it was loudly acclaimed. In 1909 the learned Pundit was President of the 24th National Congress held at Lahore, and acquitted himself with all credit. His life so far has been devoted to the cause of the Indian peoples, and it is probable that it will continue to be so devoted until the end comes. The Hon'ble Pundit has taken up the cause of Hindu University at a great sacrifice, and single-handed he has steered its boat, to-day his untiring efforts have awakened whole of Hindu population throughout India and the contributions till 1st October amounted to over 25 lakhs, it is expected that he will have one crore before long.



MOHAMMAD NASEEM.

HON'BLE MOHAMMAD NASEEM, ZAMINDAR AND LAWYER OF THE BARA BANKI DISTRICT, OUDH, was born in 1862. His ancestor Malik Sadruddin Ghaizi came to India with the well-known saint of Bharaich, Syed Salar Masud Ghazi. This ancestor eventually settled in the Bara Banki District, having previously carried the town of Bhilwal by storm, and driven out the inhabitants, and captured 42 villages. These villages form the Bhilwal estate, which is to-day in the possession of a branch of the family represented by Choudhri Shafiquzzaman Talukdar of Bhilwal. A small remnant of the original estate was left to the father of Mahommad Naseem and he and his son have devoted their lives to increasing and developing their property to the fullest extent in their power. The Bhilwal estate is an historic property, and it is due to the disorders and dislocations of business caused by the mutiny, that it has passed into the hands of a rival branch of the family of the original holders. Mohammad Naseem was enrolled as an Advocate in the Judicial Commissioner's Court in 1904. He is a Member of the Provincial Legislative Council.

RAJA MOHAMMAD SALAMAT KHAN OF AZAMGARH, was born in 1829, the title of Raja being an hereditary honour. He belongs to a family that was founded by one Chunder Sen, whose son Abhajan Singh was converted to Islam in 1606, and received a grant of 22 villages, an annual grant of Rs. 1,25,000, and the title of Raja, from Jehangir. The family have always accepted the British rule loyally, and, during the mutiny, did better work in the cause of law and order than probably any other family in the United Provinces.



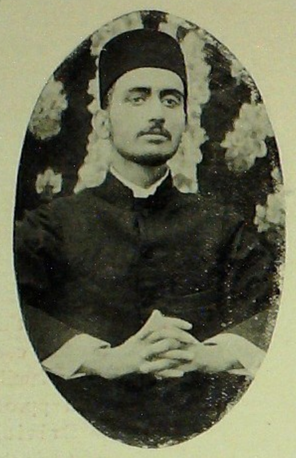
K. S. MOHAMMAD SHAUKAT HUSSAIN, MORADABAD.

MOHAMMAD SHAUKAT HUSSAIN OF NAWABPURA, MORADABAD, is descended from an uncle of the Prophet Mahomet. His forefathers came to India early in the days of the Moghul invasion, and found service with the Emperors at Delhi, and held high office under them. He is an Honorary Magistrate and a Darbari..

RAI BAHADUR CHAUDHRY MAHINDAR SINGH TALUKDAR MOHAMEDABAD, GOPALKHARE, DISTRICT UNAO, is a respectable Talukdar. One of his ancestors was Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Emperor Akbar, and he brought the Corps of Raja Birbal from the battlefield at a great danger to his life, for this gallantry he was awarded by the Emperor a *Khilat*, a jewelled sword, and order of "*Bahaduri*" and at his no request he was nominated Choudhry of the province of Bangarmaus. The title of Choudry still continues in the family and has been approved by the British Government. In the dark days of Mutiny the members of the family were of immense service to the Government and at several occasions defeated the robbers and mutineers. The Office of Honorary Magistrate continues. Choudhry Mohender Singh was made Rai Bahadur in June 1908 by His Excellency the Governor-General for his good services. During the famine of 1897-98 the Rai Bahadur helped the Government and gave thousands of rupees to the agriculturists and to the province, this brought him a certificate of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General through Sir Antony Macdonald, besides a letter in 1908 from the Local Government. He is of great help to the Agriculture Department in getting the



RAI BAHADUR CHAUDHRY MAHINDAR SINGH.



MAHAMMED NURUL HASAN.

maps and plans completed to perfection. The Rai Bahadur takes a keen interest in public affairs and has spent a large amount of money in charities and in other useful works. He is loyal to the British Government. He is Honorary Magistrate of thana Bangeramau and Fatephur Chourasi.

SHEIKH MAHAMMED NURUL HASAN, RAIS, NAWABPURA, MORADABAD, is the second son of late Khan Sahab Munshi Mazher Hasan Sahab, Rais and Honorary Magistrate, son of late Munshi Fida Ali Saheb, Rais and Deputy Collector; from his second wife. He is paying Rs. 2,500 as Government revenue. Aged 21 years and educated by Mr. J. R. Dukoff Gordon, Headmaster, District School, officially and privately.

KUNWAR SHRI PRAKASH SINGH. He is the only son of Raja Devi Bakhsh Singh of Mallapur. He was born on 6th January, 1885, and was educated at the Colvin's Taluqdar School, Lucknow, up to the Entrance class. He has continued his studies privately in English and Sanskrit after his schooling. He devotes much of his time in the reading of different books. He takes physical



KUNWAR SHRI PRAKASH SINGH, MALLAPUR.



BACHHA SAHEB, MALLAPUR.

exercise daily. A good rider and fine hunter, he stands now possessed of a sound mind in a sound body. His attainments, courtesy and other noble features of his personal character have set a fitting example to the young magnates. Judging from his personal qualifications, it may be hoped that in the management of the estate of which he had a training for some months under an experienced officer of the Court of Wards, he would prove very successful. He was married in the house of Parmars (Sombarises) talukdars of Makarahi, Fyzabad District, on 19th February, 1904, was blessed with the eldest son on 20th January, 1905.

THE LATE RAJA MUNESHWAR BAKHSH SINGH OF THE MALLAPUR ESTATE, DISTRICT SITAPUR, OUDH. He was born in 1849 and died 21st June, 1911. He was fatherless at the age of three and so was educated in English, Persian and Sanskrit under the care of Government. He was a great patron of learning and handicrafts. He treated Hindus and Mohamedans of his estate alike. He was a staunch orthodox Hindu. His amiable character was much liked by the European officers who came in contact with him. He was very much favoured by Sir John Woodburne and Mr. G. E. Erskin. Sir George Cooper also once visited Mallapur and had always his kind regards for him. He was very popular and dearly loved by his subjects. It was really a treat to talk with him on any subject. His piety, charity and magnanimity will be long remembered. The hereditary title of Raja was conferréd upon him. He was an Honorary Magistrate and he wrote his judgments so just and precise that not even one of them was ever reverted. He was much fond of hunting. He was specially



THE LATE RAJA MUNESHWAR BAKHSH SINGH.

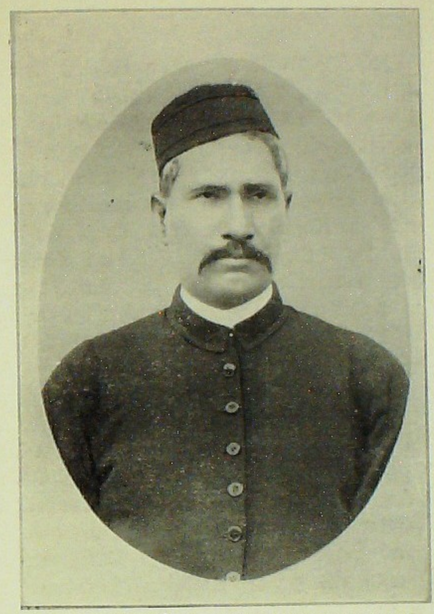
allowed to shoot whenever he liked in the Bahraich (Oudh) forest. He kept elephants well trained for tiger shooting which were occasionally lent by him to the officials who were much pleased at the excellent services rendered by the elephants. His mental, moral and social reforms were confined to his estate whose welfare had always a place in his heart.

RAJA DEVI BAKHSH SINGH, TALUQDAR OF THE MALLAPUR ESTATE. He is the only son of the late Raja Muneshwar Bakhsh Singh. He belongs to the Raikwar Chhatris of Suraj Bans and is one of the descendants of Bal of Raika in Jummu, who was connected with the famous Rathor King of Kanouj, Jaichand. About 700 years ago his ancestors settled at Mallapur, a small town 41 miles to the north-east of Sitapur and situated at the confluence of the Gogra and the Dharwar. The estate of Mallapur lies in the parts of Kheri, Bahraich and Sitapur districts and is one of the oldest estates in Oudh. Its area is about 6 lacs of bighas, paying a land revenue of about Rs.90,000. The present Raja was born on 9th November, 18 8, and was educated at Mallapur, the head-quarters of the estate under the special arrangement made by his father. He knows English, Sanskrit and Persian. Like his father, he also was married in the family of the Jangra Chouhans. His love of hunting is hereditary. A strict follower of Sanatan Dharam, he is endowed with sharp intelligence, faculty of acute observation of things and sound judgment. He succeeded to the *gadi* on 3rd July, 1911. He takes great interest in the management of his estate. The retrenchment of expenditure is the key note of his reform. He keeps a big orchard under his personal



RAJA DEVI BAKHSH SINGH.

superintendence and distributes medicines free to the needy with his own hands. Once he was sent by his father to see Sir John Woodburne. He was much pleased with him and remarked about him in a letter to his father that he felt sure from what he saw of him that he must be very proud of having such a son. His humility before his father had been simply remarkable. He has shown how much obedience is due to the parents.



SAHU NANDLAL SARAN MORADABAD.



M. MUSHIR HUSAIN KIDWAI.

SAHU NANDLAL SARAN KOTHAWAL RAIS, BANKER AND ZAMINDAR OF MORADABAD, Treasurer to H. H. the Nawab of Rampur State.

SHAIKH MUSHIR HUSAIN KIDWAI is a member of the well-known Gadia family of Kidwais of Oudh, which is reputed to be one of the oldest and most noble families in the province. His immediate forefathers did service under the last King of Oudh. After leaving his studies at the Canning College, Lucknow, he went to England in 1904 and three years later was called to the Bar. Whilst in London he was elected Honorary Secretary of the Pan-Islamic Society, and delivered his first public lecture on the life and history of Muhammed. This was widely reported in the English Press and the lecturer hailed as an orator. During his European tour he visited Constantinople, and was hospitably received by his co-religionists of the highest rank. He was given the Usmaniah Order by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey and His Highness the Khadev of Egypt honoured him with a private audiance. On 22nd May, 1906, Mr. Kidwai was presented to His late Majesty King Edward VII at Buckingham Palace. His pamphlet on Pan-Islamian, published

by Luzac and Co., London, he received a world-wide reputation. On his second visit to Constantinople in 1910 the Shaikh had the honour of a private audiance of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan Muhammad V. His services to the cause of Indians in the South Africa and to his co-religionists in Persia and other Islamic countries have also been appreciated. Since his return to India he has done much good work in the public cause and takes keen interest in the national progress.

KHAN SAHIB MOHAMMAD NAYIM KHAN RAIS AND HONORARY MAGISTRATE, KAILLASPUR, DISTRICT SAHARANPUR. General Malik Khwas Khan, the founder of this family who belonged to the Kakar Zai family of Pathans came to India from the Gharhasht territory of Kabul in 1503 A. D .during the reign of Ibrahim Khan Lodi, as the Commander-in-Chief of his forces. After that Generals Khawas Khan, Isa Khan, and Hahib Khan wrought wonders during battles of Sher Shah, so far that Khawas Khan after conquering Jodhpur State founded a village Khaneas Anad near it. During the sovereignty of the Moghals the descendants of this family held many important and high posts. Afterwards during the time of Nawab Amir Khan of Tank Generals Mohammad Nasir Khan and Amir Khan were the Commander-in-Chiefs of his Army. As the time was one of the peace and tranquillity and the British Government had got the upperhand so Danishmand Khan, the great-grandfather of the present Khan cut off his connections with the Nawab and began to attend to his office of a Zemindar. Mahomed Usman Khan, the grandfather, and Mahomed Hamid Ullah Khan, the father of K. S. Nayim Khan, during the mutiny of 1857 when the Government's condition was a critical one, left no stone unturned in helping to put down the rebellion and tried their best in the safe guarding of the mail supply and of the road between Dehra Dun and Mussoorie. In reward of these services Mahomed Usman Khan was awarded two whole villages and a part of the third, the revenue of which is about Rs. 3,850 and besides that he was awarded a sword worth Rs. 200 by the Benign Government. Khan Sahib himself was created a Member of the District Board in 1881, and in 1891 was appointed a Member of the Municipal Board and an Honorary Magistrate. He went to Simla as a member of the Deputation which was sent there from Saharanpur on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee in 1897. There he was awarded a Sanad in appreciation of his good services. During the Coronation Durbar of 1903 he was invited to Delhi by the Government where he was adorned by the title of Khan Sahib and a medal.



K. S. NAYIMKHAN SAHARANPUR.

BABU MOTICHAND, ZAMINDAR AND PHILANTHROPIST, THE AZMATGARH PALACE, MAMOORGANJ, was born at Benares, and entered upon his business career at the early age of eleven years. His family first came into prominence in the reign of Auranzgeb, his ancestor, B. Nilkanth, during that period having left Delhi, and established a banking business at Azmatgarh. This venture prospered greatly and, in the course of the 175 years that have been elapsed since its foundation, branches have been opened at Calcutta, Fyzabad, and other centres of trade and commerce. In the black days of 1857, the head of the Azmatgarh house rendered conspicuous help to the Government by supplying *rasad*, and by helping the Government officials in many other ways. Owing to its friendliness to the Government, the family incurred the enmity of the mutineers, and their house at Azmatgarh was attacked by a detachment of them commanded by one Goga Halwai, and over three lakhs worth of plunder removed. On the restoration of law and order the family were given the value confiscated properties of Goga Holwai a compensation for their losses by the Government, and as a reward for their loyalty and fidelity to the crown. During this troublous period the family were entrusted with the custody of much Government treasure, and this was a further cause of offence to the mutineers, although an honour to the house as showing that the fine was thoroughly trusted by the authorities.



B. MOTICHAND, BENARES.

Shortly after the mutiny was quelled the firm opened a branch at Benares under the style and title of Messrs. Balkishan Das Bisheshwar Prasad, and it was here, as before stated, that the subject of this sketch was born. His baby days may thus be said to have been passed in an atmosphere of business, and it is, therefore, not surprising to learn that, when he assumed the reins of control in his twenty-first year, he very quickly increased the family business to an enormous extent, and added very largely to the landed properties previously possessed by it. Apart from his legitimate business of banker, B. Motichand is a man of indomitable energy, and always on the look out for any opening that will conduce to the welfare of his fellow-countrymen at large. He has built for himself a magnificent residence at Mamoorganj, and to this he has attached a charitable dispensary. This dispensary is open free to all comers, and no one is ever refused relief. To this house also he has attached a free primary school for the benefit of the village boys, and this is largely taken advantage of by them. These two institutions are particularly worthy departures on the part of B. Motichand, but they by no means

exhaust the measure of his philantrophy. He has established Primary Schools in many of the villages in his estate, and it is his intention to extend his efforts in this direction still further. For this good work he has been thanked by special resolution of the District Board of Jaunpur.

At Ajodhya he maintains a pathshala which he has endowed with properties worth a lakh of rupees. He has also endowed beds in the Prince of Wales and the Ishwari Memorial Zenana Hospitals in Benares in the names of Sir John and Lady Hewett. He has also contributed generously to the building of a ward for the Ramkrishna Home of Service, an institution which does an enormous amount of good work amongst the aged and the decrepit. He also contributes regularly to the funds of several Pathsalas; supports many indigent students, and helps many of the local clubs and institutions. He is also a great patron of sports.

Turning to another side of his character and to another field in which he has displayed great activity we find him assisting in the foundation of the Kashi Co-operative Society, Benares, and later acting as founder of a milk suppliers' association, worked on Co-operative lines on the Irish model, in the same city. The resu ts of the working of the latter have been highly gratifying. The business has succeeded beyond the most sanguine and optimistic expectations, and the villagers have quickly learned the uses and the powers of Co-operation. He is also the Chairman of several local Companies, and Director of many others including the Benares Bank, Ltd., which owes much of its success and prosperity to him. He is also a great social power in Benares, and people often refer their disputes to him for settlement, and act loyally on his arbitrations.

But B. Motichand is not local in his activities. He is a friend of the Industrial progress of India at large, and has subscribed liberally to, and helped materially, many business ventures founded in India during the last decade. When Hyderabad State was devastated by floods he opened a subscription list for the relief of the sufferers, and by so doing earned the gratitude and the thanks of His Highness. the Nizam's Government.

Benares, as is well known, is one of the most sacred Hindu cities of India, and hither come many thousands of Hindus to breathe their last, and to be cremated on the banks of the sacred river. Millions of Hindus have died and been cremated here, but, until B. Motichand took the matter in hand, the burning ghat was a dirty and abominable place, and subject to floodings from the rising of the river during the rains. B. Motichand has now built a pucca stone ghat high enough above the river to be beyond the reach of floods, and has thus removed not only the inconvenience to which the public were subjected but a national reproach as well from the sacred city of Benares.

During the recent famine, B. Motichand was again in the forefront of the battle against misery, starvation, and death, and greatly assisted the authorities, both financially and in other ways, in alleviating the distress. He instituted a system of grain tickets, somewhat on the lines of the Red Cross Meal tickets which were in use in San Francisco at the time of the great earthquake and fire in 1906, and by so doing saved many a life that would, under any other system of relief have been lost.

In 1907 the Government, in appreciation of his many and valued public services, appointed him to sit on the Municipal Taxation Committee, where his large and varied business experience was of the utmost use. Sir John Hewett, K. C. S. I., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, in acknowledging his services on this Committee, wrote under date of August, 18th 1909, as follows:–

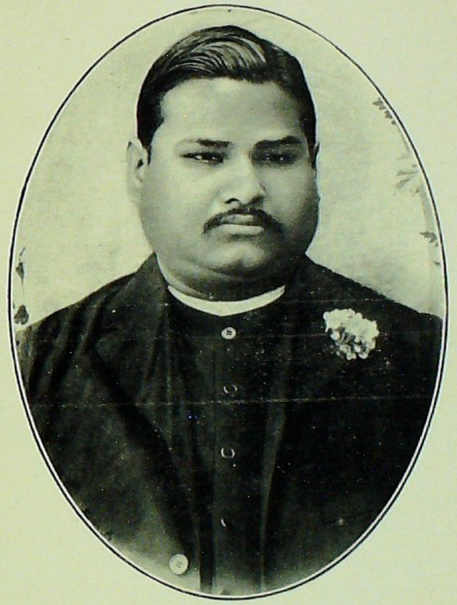
"I have received the final report of the Committee on Municipal Taxation of which you are a member. Orders on the questions dealt with in the report will be issued in due course but, in the meantime, I write to express to you my cordial appreciation of the ability and great pains with which you have conducted the enquiry. I have no doubt that the report will be of the greatest value to the Government in dealing with the difficult problems of Municipal Taxation.

(Yours truly,
Signed) J. P. HEWETT."

There are one or two other matters in connection with B. Motichand's career which may be briefly mentioned. He contributed largely towards the cost of the construction of the La Touche Pucca road at Azmatgarh. He contributed a lakh of rupees

towards the Hindu University fund; and Rs. 33,000 to the King Edward Memorial Fund. From the facts stated in the foregoing, it will be seen that B. Motichand is not only a keen and successful business man, but that he is also a philanthropist and patriot of the first water ever ready to help his co-religionists and his fellow-countrymen in their hour of need and trouble. In private life he is an extremely social and unostentatious gentleman, always available to his friends of high or low degree, and a great favourite wherever he is known. He is now in the prime of life, and his many friends hope that he will be spared for long years to carry on his good works.

PHULZARI LAL. HONORARY MAGISTRATE, ZEMINDAR AND TALUKDAR, KARHAL, DISTRICT OF MAINPURI, was born in 1860. He was educated in Persian, Sanskrit and Hindi. His family did good service in the cause of law and order during the mutiny, and he himself subscribes liberally to the funds of an hospital, of a Girls' School, and of a Dharamsala



SAHU PURSHOTTAM SARAN.



RAJA RAGHURAJ BAHADUR SINGH.

SAHU PURSHOTTAM SARAN, BANKER AND ZEMINDAR, is an adopted son of Lala Sahu Kesho Saran, Rais and Honorary Magistrate, Moradabad.

RAJA RAGHURAJ BAHADUR SINGH, son of Raja Narsendra Bahadur Singh, is Talukar of Haraha estate and is an hereditary Raja belonging to the Surajbansi clan of the Oudh Kshatrays. He was born on 21st November, 1877, and succeeded to the Raj on 13th November, 1897, on the death of his father. He was educated at the District High School, Bara Banki. He is a great Hindi scholar and knows Urdu well.

He takes great interest in the welfare of his subjects. He is an excellent shot and very fond of tiger shooting.

RAJA PARTAP BAHADUR SINGH OF KURWAR RAJ received his early training at the Chief's College, Agra, and then passed into the successive guardianship of two English tutors, Mr. R. Delmerick and Mr. W. C. G. Dunne. He was well trained in the humanities, and then made three extended tours through India with Mr. Dunne, by way of completing his educational course and of preparation for the administrative duties that later fell to his share. He claims ancestry from Parthipat Singh, the grandson of Rup Singh, from whom are also descended the Taluqdars of Bhiti and Samarathpur and these families all retain the name of the clan. The ninth Raja of Kurwar had two sons, Lachman Singh and Man Singh, and the son of the former, Chhatradhari Singh, had four sons all of whom died without issue, and, at the death of the last one, Raja Hamir Singh, the estate was seized by the descendants of Man Singh, who had received the Taluq of Bhiti. Shanker Singh of Bhiti had five sons of whom two died childless, and the eldest surviving son then seized Kurwar, after having disposed of the four widows of Raja Hamir Singh on the suspicion that they intended to adapt an heir from another branch of the family. His son, Ishri Bakhsh Singh, succeeded to the *gadi* and was, in turn, followed by his own son Raja Madho Partap Singh, who adopted the present Raja and made him his heir. Raja Partap Bahadur Singh is considered to be one of the most enlightened Taluqdars in Oudh, and his able and sympathetic management of his estates have earned for him the gratitude and the good will of his tenants. He is thoroughly loyal to the Government, and has been given Civil and Magisterial powers by the Government of the United Provinces. He has a very large circle of friends, amongst whom he is proud to include a large number of Englishmen, and is a most genial companion, and a cultured Indian nobleman of the highest class. He is also extremely wealthy on his worthiest aristocrat.



RAJA PARTAP SINGH BAHADUR, KURWAR RAJ.

RAO RAGHURAJ SINGH OF BARAULI AND RAIS OF BAJGARHI, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, ALIGARH DISTRICT, is descended from Raja Bhartjee of the solar race and "areshtnami" "gotra" who was the son of Raja Dashrat, the then reigning king of Ajudhya. This family worships the supreme goddess, the Jayanti Durga, since the reign of Raja Bhart this family has continuously ruled over a small or large part of the province. After some centuries in the days of Raja Girwarpal, Raja Nityapal (father of Raja Girwarpal) left the kingdom of Ajudhya and took possession of Kathiawar in Gujerat, and chose the fort of chamro for his residence, but time and misfortune forced Raja Sadasen to leave Kathiawar and migrate to Kashi (Benares) where he founded a kingdom. He and his heirs ruled for several centuries at Benares. They were called Katharya Rajputs, as they came from Kathiawar, and during the middle ages they continued to reign from generation to generation and many countries remained in their hands.



RAO RAGHURAJ SINGH OF BARAULI.

After the battle of Anoopshahr, Raja Madur Shah (the last and most famous ruler, from whom the family springs) at the commencement of the reign of Shah Alum Ghazi constructed a fort, after the conquest of Afghan, and peopled the town of Madhkar. Raja Madar Shah and his family were raised to a very high position in the reign of this king. Many forms of *Sanad* were received from the Mahomedan rulers, but most of these were superfinal, and only one of them, the sanad of 11th Ramzan-ul-Mobarik year (3) which shows the position of the former Rajas of this family, is still in the possession of Rao Raghuraj Singh. Raja Narpat Singh, son of Raja Madar Shah received an annual grant of Rs. 500 as for his loyalty to the Imperial throne, *vide Sanad* of the 12th Rabiussani A. H., and this grant lasted all his life, Raja Dalthamman Singh, second son of Raja Madar Shah, secured the village of Madkar free of revenue during the reign of Shah Alum Ghazi, *vide Sanad* 16th Rabiussani, year 6 jalus. The grandson of Raja Madar Shah named Raja Bhawani Singh and Raja Harhar Singh secured the villages of Madhkar Thirya and Lodipur, free of revenue, with the rights of the Bhoet Zamindari and Rahdari allowances in the reign of Nawab Faizulla Khan, wali of Rampur, *vide Sanad* of 16th Rabiussani year 6 and this family still possesses sanad of Khilat, 20 arms, and jagir

granted Raja Harher Singh and Raja Bhawani Singh to use from generation to genera tion for the protection of traders and dacoits, *vide Sanad* of 14th Mahurrum year.



KUNWAR BHART SINGH.

In short, the forefathers of this family were of exalted position and behaved in a friendly way during the reigns of Kings and Nawabs, and they showed the same friendliness towards the East India Company and the British Government *vide* Parwana dated 9th October, 1885, received from Mr. John English.

According to an ancient custom the eldest son of the family is entitled to use the title of Raja, as well as Raja Prithi Singh, brother of Rao Raghuraj Singh, who is still in Madhkar Relations of the family are now found in the Bareilly Badaun district, Bullandsahar Rampur Native State and Shahjahanpur.

With the permission of the Government. Mr. F. H. Fisher, B. A., of the Bengal Civil Service has published a note in statistical account, Vol, IX, Part III, Rampur, written with the help of Azimudin Khan, General of the Rampur State, that contains a good deal of authentic information about the Rajas of Madhkar.

It would take too long to give a detailed biography of Rao Saheb but, in short, Raja Partap Singh, the burgajar ruler of Rajorgarh left Rajor and joined Raja Door of Koil Aligarh and Raja Prithi Raj of Delhi, in 483 Hijre, and afterwards married the daughter of Raja Door and populated the town of Barauli in Sambat 1122 of Bikram and at that time there were 1,656 villages attached to Barauli. Raja Pratap Singh had five sons who had separated branches under the name of different states which are famous up to the time. Ranoji was the owner of Barauli which was considered to be the biggest state of the five branches. The title of Rao comes from the time of Raja Prithiraj and it continues to be attached generation after generation with the name of the elder son. This title now forms part of Rao Raghuraj Singh as a courtesy, *vide* local Government letter No. 609/IV/149 of 1st August, 1908, Rao Karan Singh in 1877 secured a *Sanad* of gratification from the British Government and during the mutiny of 1857 (*vide* letter 29th May, 1862). He protected his State with great prudence from the attacks of troublesome people of the previous Raos and from those who had changed their religion and were known as Lal Khanas. The many works of charity and the brave deeds of this Rao are written in History. Mr. W. H. Smith, Settlement Officer of the Aligarh District, in his final report of 7th March, 1874, has written a detailed account of Rao Karan Singh, who died on the 11th May, 1888, leaving two Ranis' two daughters, the elder daughter of whom was married to Raja Narain Singh of Madhkar and the younger to Mr. Kirat Singh, son of the Hon'ble Raja Shewraj Singh, C. S. I., Raja of Kashipur, District of Naini Tal, who is now a widow and has no issue.

After the death of Rao Karan Singh, there was litigation between the two Ranis, but through the kindness of the officials in 1896 everything was settled by arbitration and the ordinary cases of Mankala property also were settled in behalf of Rao Raghuraj Singh as there is no male heir. It is quite clear that after the death of the younger Rani, Rao Raghuraj Singh, has perfect right to the State, and there all the property will pass to him.

Rao Raghuraj Singh was born in 1873, and he has a son, named Kr. Bhart Singh, who is heir to the State. He has several certificates and letters received from high officials

and the Government showing their approval of the position of the present Rao Sahib. His motto is "*Droit-et-Loyal*." He and his family have always shown devotion and loyalty towards the British Throne. Rao Raghuraj Singh is 26th among the darbarees of the Division and ranks 6th army the Darbarees of his District.

THE HON'BLE RAI RAMANUJ DYAL BAHADUR, RAIS AND HONORARY MAGISTRATE, MEERUT, comes of a very respectable family in Hapur, Meerut District. His father, the late Babu Ganga Saran, was in the Judicial Service of the United Provinces Government—a Small Cause Court Judge. He was born on the 14th September, 1868, and brought up by his maternal uncle, Lala Durga Prasad, of the most respectable family of Vaishya Aggarwals, of Meerut, known as Patherwala, and treated by him in all respects as his son and heir. He holds an estate with a Government revenue assessment of Rs. 15,000 a year.



THE HON'BLE RAI RAMANUJ DYAL BAHADUR.

He entered public life rather early, having joined the District Board in 1892, and the Meerut Municipality shortly after. He was appointed as Honorary Magistrate in 1905, and in 1909 was unanimously selected to represent Meerut on the Legislative Council of these Provinces. He has identified himself with Public interest—Educational, Social and Industrial to a degree rarely found. His connection with the Lyall Library is the oldest. He is Honorary Secretary to the Nanakchand Trust Committee, Nanakchand Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Meerut College and Vaishya Orphanage—a benevolent and flourishing charitable institution solely owing its origin to his philanthropic efforts—President and Chief Supporter of the Hindu Kanya Patshala, Meerut. He is the life of all these local institutions. Besides, he is a Trustee of the Central Hindu College, Benares. Notwithstanding these multifarious activities, he is not unmindful of his duty to his community. He is the Joint Secretary of the Vaishya Mahasabha, and as such, has been instrumental in introducing many reforms among the Vaishyas. He has given an handsome donation to the Hindu University Scheme and was a Member of the Deputation when it visited the Punjab.

Those who have watched his career from the very beginning, cannot help loving and respecting him on account of his polite, quite, simple and unaffected habits and genuine sympathy for all. He is an ideal Zemindar, and an example for worthy imitation.

The Government bestowed on him the title of "Rai Bahadur" only last year, on the Emperor's Birthday,—a well-merited distinction indeed!



SAHU RAM KUMAR RAIS THAKURDWARA, MORADABAD.

SAHU RAM KUMAR, MORADABAD, is a Rais of Thakurdwara in the Moradabad District of the United Provinces. He was born in March 1886. He is the son of Sahu Ram Swarup, a member of the old and well-known family of Vaishyas who were loyal to the Government during the mutiny of 1857-58 and whose services were recognised by the British Government. He is a well informed young man of fair intelligence and abilities. He is a patron of learning and takes great interest in the improvement of Hindi and the propagation of female education. He takes part in works of public good and social reforms. He maintains a Sanskrit School at Thakurdwara where boys are prepared for the Benares Sanskrit College examinations. He has a fair knowledge of English and knows commercial subjects well. Mr. Winter, the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provences, who was some years the District Officer at Moradabad, says about him in a letter. "A young man of enlightened ideas, who I hope will in time take a leading part. I have always found him ready to help."

THE HON'BLE RAJA RAMPALSINGH, C. I. E., TALUQDAR OF KURRI-SUDAULI DISTRICT RAI BARELI OUDH, is the owner of the Kurri-Sudauli Estate which is one of the most important seats of Bais Rajputs in Baiswara District Rai Bareli, and rightly claims its descent from the great and renowned Raja Tilok Chand. The house traces its origin to the oldest antiquity and is said to have sprung from Raja Salvahan, the great Chieftain who had defeated Vikramaditya of Ujjain. Kurri-Sudauli is now the chief seat of the great Naihasta House of Bais Rajputs which was founded by Karan Rae, the grandson of Harhardeo, who was the second son of Tilok Chand. Abhairaj, who was in fourth descent to Karan Rae, removed his seat from Naihasta to Kurri-Sudauli and in Abhairaj's fourth descent was Sadaq Singh, a man of high ambitions, who acquired for the house the title of "Raja" from the Emperor of Delhi, which distinction, has since then all along been maintained and recognised by the British Government.

Raja Rampalsingh was born on the 7th August, 1867, at Rahwan and was adopted as heir to the Estate by the late Raja Hindpalsingh on the 1st October, 1868. He succeeds to th Estate on the latter's death. He was educated at Aligarh College, where he passed his First Arts Examination in 1887 after which he took to his Estate affairs. During his College days he was regarded as one of the best students in his class. He was an exceptionally brilliant scholar in Mathematics and by his good conduct and behaviour he won the respect of all the College staff. The certificate that Mr. Beck, the then Principal of the College, gave him on his leaving the College, will bear ample testimony to the success of his College career. After admiring his student's many merits and virtues he concluded by saying: "There would be few complaints raised against young India if men like Rampalsingh were leaders of the community." Sir Syed Ahmad also used to take uncommon interest in his promising Boarder and often invited him to his private entertainments. Raja Rampalsingh was also awarded Sir Syed's medal on his passing the Entrance Examination. Later on, only a few years after he had left his College the opinion of Mr. Beck was



THE HON'BLE RAJA RAMPALSINGH, C. I. E.

more than confirmed by the Hon'ble Mr. D. C. Baille, C.S.I., at present Member of the Board of Revenue, U. P., and who was then the Deputy Commissioner of Rai Bareli. While discussing over the question of the limit of jurisdiction of the Honorary Magistrates of his district with the Commissioner of Lucknow, he once wrote in course of his official correspondence, "As regards Raja Rampalsingh he is only recently appointed an Honorary Magistrate. He is of the class from which some of the best of the statutary Civilians came, well educated, honourable and careful. I have strong hope that the assistance he will be able to afford will be much greater than would be possible, were his jurisdiction limited to his own small estate." The brilliant Civilian Mr. S. H. Butler, C.I.E., C.S.I., Member of Education, Government of India, while he was Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, once spoke about the Raja in one of his official papers as "one of the ablest Taluqdars in Oudh."

An able, influential and enlightened Taluqdar in Oudh Raja Rampalsingh is a very public spirited man and is held in high respect both by the people and the Government. He has long been an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff and in recognition of his good services was conferred the title of C.I.E. in 1904. He has also been a Fellow of the Allahabad University and is the Vice-Chairman of the District Board, Rai Bareli. He is a Director of the Allahabad Bank, Limited, a patron of the People's Bank of India, a trustee of the Central Hindu College, Benares, an influential and active member of the Executive Committee of the British Indian Association, Lucknow. He is a recognised leader of the Rajput Community, is the Secretary of the Hewett Kshatriya High School, Benares, and the founder of the Kshatriya Educational Society, Rai Bareli. He was also the President of the Kshatriya Hitakarini Mahasabha. He was the President of the All-India Social Conference held at Allahabad in 1910. The United Provinces 2nd Social Conference was also presided by him at Lucknow. As a Zemindar he is a very able manager and his opinion on public question has often proved very valuable. His evidence before the Royal Decentralization Commission marked him out as one, who, in spite of the obstacles, owing to one's position and circumstances, would speak out independently and straightforwardly what he feels to be true, and the country received it with quite a volley of congratulations. In fact Raja Rampalsingh had much to do with the recent progress of affairs in the relations of European officials and Indian. He is a Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council and was elected to it by the Municipal and District Boards of the Lucknow division. The fact of his having offered himself as a candidate to the Local Council on behalf of the public of the province and got himself elected thereby than offering himself a candidate on behalf of the community—to which he belongs and which was granted a special right to return a representative of its own to the Local Government, notwithstanding the better prospects of his success there owing to his influence and popularity, is a sufficient proof of the confidence his countrymen repose in him.

Raja Rampalsingh possesses a high sense of duty and is a man of very broad principles. Wherever he goes he carries peace and good-will with him.

He is a keen supporter of the Hindu University movement and is known as one of its distinguished promoters. His has a mission of good-will and fellow-feeling and none ever asked him in vain for his help and assistance. Ever ready to sacrifice his own interest for the good of others he has saved many estates from extinction. Even to-day a good many of his brother Taluqdars depend a great deal on his guidance in their affairs.

Moderation and broad-mindedness is the key-note of his life. An embodiment of "do good" and "be good" he never made an enemy and never lost a friend. A man who would rather think than talk, simple to a degree, cenobtrusive and wise Raja Rampalsingh is quite a high type of an Oudh Baron and stands a pillar of light and strength to those who would look to him for help.



RAJA RUDRA PRASHAD SINGH RAIS AT SANGRAULI, DISTRICT MIRZAPORE.

RAJA RUDRA PRASHAD SINGH OF SANGRAULI traces his descent from the noble family of "Banbane" Khattriyas who ruled in Jhusi near Allahabad. Having some misunderstandings with the Emperor of Delhi at that time, transferred to Tanothar near Raj Rewan. Thereat also occurred some disgreement with Kalanki Rai who was the younger brother of Raja Tanother and who resided at Bashut, this caused them to remove to Sangrauli, whereat he conquered the then Raja Bhao Khardar and established the rule of the family at Sangrauli.

SADANAD PANDE, HON'BLE PUNDIT RAI BAHADUR, INDIGO-PLANTER, MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, PREMIER LANDHOLDER OF GHAZIPUR, born in 1876. Comes of a noble and ancient Saryu-Pari Brahmin family. Conspicuous alike for its neo-orthodoxy and devotion to the Crown. It was rather an irony of fate that in his infancy he lost his father, Pundit Shanker Dayal Pande, a retired revenue officer and a man of tried merits and proved ability who rendered loyal and distinguished services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 in a conspicuous manner. It was due to the undauntable zeal which he displayed and the precautionary measures which he took in time within his Sub-Division when firm at his post that Kumar Singh, one of the most notorious and rebellious brigands of the Benares and Gorakpore Divisions when even passing close by the Sub-Division with his people had to abandon his contemplated attack in that quarter within his jurisdiction. Mr. A. Ross, Judge, Azamgarh District, in 1860 and late Magistrate of Ghazipur in testifying to his services mentions as follows :—

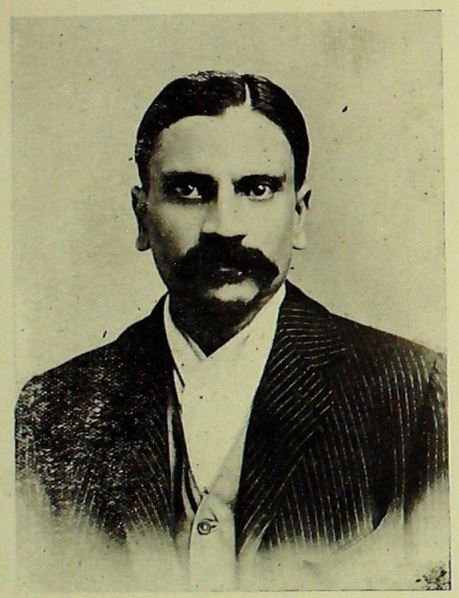
"At the commencement of the Mutiny, Shanker Dyal Pande was the Tahsildar and the Chief Police Officer of Sayedpur, a large town situated near the river Gomtee and on the high road between Chapra, Dinapore, Arrah, Buxar, Ghazipur and Benares. He remained firm at his post, collected an armed force, protected the Ferry, maintained order in his division and kept up the communication between Ghazipur and Benares on the 7th June, he came in to Ghazipur for a few hours to obtain additional aid returning with Mr. Buonman Dunne and a few officers (Volunteers), and a party of the 65th,

assisted in the subjection of a rebellious village near Sayedpore. Kunar Singh's people passed closed by Sayedpore but owing to the admirable arrangements made by Shunker Dyal, *viz.*, fortyfying his Tahsildaree, and entertaining matchlock men for its protection the intended attack was abandoned. Shanker Dyal Pande also displayed great activity and energy in procuring supplies and adding the advance of European Troops, through the District especially a portion of H. M.'s 10th Regiment who arrived in time to save Benares. Indeed he supplied his own horses and cattle for the purpose." * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

ARAMGARH,
20*th, February*, 1860.

(Signed) A. ROSS, JUDGE,
Late Magistrate of Ghazipur.

Following in the wake of his worthy father, Pundit Sadanand Pande launched himself into various activities of public life and even got into the town council at an early age. His activities as a Municipal Commissioner attracted the notice of the public authorities, and he was soon after made an Honorary Magistrate for the usual term, later on in view of his public services was made a Magistrate life.



HON'BLE SADANAD PANDE, PUNLIT RAI BAHADUR.

His distinguished services during the outbreak of plague in 1904, earned for him the deep gratitude of his townsfolk and the thanks of the Government. The most notable feature of his services along with his several other duties in connection with the measures adopted for combating the ravages of the epidemic which broke out with all its force and fury, in the town was his taking up charge of the arrangements for the patients in the plague hospitals. With all the serious dangers to which he was daily exposed when in the hospitals when in close touch with patients, he never faltered in discharging this self imposed obligation towards his plague stricken brethern. Having set humane example, he did his utmost in exacting the services of his subordinates who were employed to look after the comforts of the patients. It was entirely due to his untiring zeal and direct supervision that the patients suffering from the fell disease who were deprived of the succour and consolation even of their nearest relatives and friends, received all that was needed for their comfort and their recovery.

His Cosmopolitan views resulting in cordial relations with the Hindus and Mohammedans and his anxiety in maintaining peace and amiability between the two communities stand out most prominently. This trait of character has won for him the admiration of almost all the citizens of this town high or low. For three successive years 1905, 1906 and 1907, when the Holi and Moharrum festivals synchronized, he did his

best that the amicable relations of the two communities may not in any way be disturbed. In 1905 when the two festivals came off at almost simultaneous periods, a friction between the two communities which was imminent at that critical time was averted through his timely intervention, which services the Government was pleased to recognise in a D. O. addressed to the Hon'ble Mr. D. C. Ballie, I.C.S., C.I.S., the then Commissioner, Benares Division, as follows :—

LUCKNOW,
1*st April*, 1905.

MY DEAR BALLIE,

With reference to your D. O. of 28th March, I am desired to request that the thanks of the Government may be conveyed to Sadanand Pande for his services in allaying the friction between the Mohammedans and Hindus at Ghazipur during the recent Moharrum and Holi.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) W. H. L. IMPEY.

During the outbreak of famine in 1907 in this part of the country, Pandit Sadanand Pande rendered valuable services in the town and in the district, he organized earthwork excavations of the tanks and canals of his villages on a large scale and thus employed a lot of famine stricken people, males, females and boys to do the work as a measure of relief. His services were mentioned in the Government resolution on the administration of famine relief in the United Provinces during the years 1907-08 as follows :—

"When so many persons distinguished themselves, it is not easy to make a selection, and it is impossible to include the names of all those whom the Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his thanks, but special recognitions are however due to the services of those whose names are given here, in the Gouda district, the Maharaja of Balrampore,..... .... and Sadanand Pande in the Ghazipur District....."
It was in recognition of these services that the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred upon him as a personal distinction.

That his popularity is not confined to his own district may be evinced from the fact that he was elected a Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council from the Benares Division by a keen contest in which the competition was marked by a fair array of talents and social position. He seldom misses a meeting of the Council. In the Council debates his speeches are characterized by moderation and strong common sense and display of his knowledge of facts and figures which further show that he has a clear grasp of the present political situation of the country and possesses an up-to-date knowledge of men and things and that his power of observation is of no mean order. He strongly advocates the revival of the ancient rural system of Punchaits *mutatis mutandis* as an antidate to ruinous litigations which is one of the chief causes of the poverty of Zamindars and tenants alike. He is ever ready in urging his tenants to improve their holdings and is always prepared to assist them to obtain implements of improved methods of husbandry. He has a keen interest in agricultural reforms.

In matters of social reforms he follows the lines of the least resistance and is a staunch supporter of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Free and compulsory education Bill. He is in entire sympathy with the Hindu University scheme.

His leisure is chiefly spent in study and gardening, the latter being a hereditary feeling.

RAI BAHADUR BABU SANWAL DASS, B. A., OF ALLAHABAD, a present Member of Council, Bikaner State, was born in 1854 and graduated from Muir Central College, Allahabad, in 1877. He has been in British Government and served faithfully as Wiska and Nazul officer in Lucknow and in 1911 from the post of Junior Secretary of Revenue Board the family is well known loyalist family, and Babu Thaker Pershad, father of the subject of this sketch, was awarded 2 villages in Allahabad for Mutiny services. Babu Sanwaldoss was made Rai Bahadur in 1905 for his excellent services.



MAHARAJ KUMAR BABU SHEOPRATAPSAHI.



SHAKUR SHIAM SARUP SINGAL.

MAHARAJ KUMAR BABU SHEOPRATAPSAHI, a loyal and enlightened landlord of amiable and unblemished character—present head of a collateral branch of the illustrious Hathua Raj family, son of the late Maharaj Kumar Babu Narendra Pratapsahi, and great grandson of a former Maharaja of Hathua. He was born in 1875.

THAKUR SHIAM SARUP SINGAL was born at Dibai, of Bulandshar District on Sunday, the 23rd January, 1887.

His father Thakur Ram Sarup Sahib, a Member of the District Board, is Vaish by caste, but enjoys the title of "Thakur," bestowed on the family by Mahomedan Emperors of Delhi with Jagirs that are still held by them.

The family possess some sixteen villages and pay a revenue of about Rs. 40,000 annually to the British Government, and is a leading family in the town.

Being interested in liberal education, they are supporting an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School in their town.

Thakur Shiam Sarup Singal joined the Royal Asiatic Society in 1906 as a Member, and in 1907 got the Secretaryship of the Babrala Cotton Gin and Press Company, Limited (in which concern he has a considerable interest), which office he retained for two years. In February, 1908, he became a Member of the Royal Society of Arts, London, and continued to do so till 1910. In 1909, he became a Councillor of the North British Academy of Arts, London, and in the same year was appointed a Director of the Prem Mahanvidiyala Brindraban (an Engineering institution). To improve his business capacities, he joined the firm of Ford and Macdonald, in 1910, as an Agent. He is greatly interested in the Ayurvedic system of Medicine, trying to discover remedies for incurable diseases, and has nearly succeeded in finding out a permanent cure for Asthma.



RAO BAHADUR RAGHO PRASAD NARAIN SINGH, BARAON ESTATE, DT. ALLAHABAD.

SOMANATH BHADURY, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, BENARES, was born in Benares in 1858, and educated at various institutions including the Benares College and the Canning College, Lucknow. He belongs to the well known Bhadury family of Harishpur Nattore, District of Rajshahye, which claims descent from Udayanacharya, the author of that celebrated and ancient work on Hindu Philosophy known as "Naya Kusumanjali." His grandfather, Kashinath Bhadury Mahasaya, was connected with the Puthia Raj of the Rajshaye District, his grand-uncle having married into that family, and there was a very close intimacy existing between him and the Raja, owing to the fact that they had the same spiritual guide. They made many pilgrimages in company to sacred places, and established charitable institutions in Brindaban and Benares and where 200 poor people and religious mendicants are fed daily up to the present days. At his instance the Raja established and endowed the Pryag Ghat highly mentioned in the "Kashikhunda"—the religious history of Benares—where Hindus may perform their shaving and bathing ceremonies with the same virtues as if they had performed the same at Pryag (Allahabad) during Maghmella. This Ghat is magnificently constructed, and adjoins the present Dashashwamedha Ghat towards the north, and possesses the biggest temple of the Puthia Raj that rises from the Ganges. On the decease of his old friend and chief the Raja Jagat Narain Rai, Kasinath Bhadury, in accordance with the wishes of the former, seated at Benares, leaving his three sons in the ancestral home at Harishpur Nattore, but the second son, Srinath Bhadury Mahasaya, the late father of the subject of this notice, gave up his practice as a lawyer and sacrificed all his worldly prospects, and followed his father to Benares there to live the life of a devotee, and to perform the pious duty of attending on his aged parents. Srinath Bhadury Mahasaya was a close student of English and Persian, and in Benares he studied the higher branches of Hindu Philosophy. He was invested with the management of almost all the charitable institutions that had been founded in Benares by the Maharajas and Rajas of Rajshaye, Pubna, Mymensingh, and other Districts in Bengal; and also with the superintendence of all the religious and social ceremonies peculiar to his co-religionists. By reason of holding these appointments, and also on account of his high reputation as a pious man, Srinath Bhadury Mahashaya happened to mix with all classes of people—the rich and the poor alike. His name is still held in great veneration in the Holy City, and in Bengal. He died in 1881, after a residence of over 50 years in Benares, and was succeeded by his only son, Somanath Bhadury, then in his 26th year. On his mother side Somanath Bhadury is related to the renowned Nattore Raj family in



SOMANATH BHADURY, BENARES.

Bengal. He is well versed in English and Sanskrit, and his long residence in this Province has brought him into close intimacy with the title families and noblemen of various Districts and Province, as well as with those of Bengal. He watches the trend of public affairs closely, and identifies himself as far as possible with all movements having for their object the furtherance of the public good. In 1881 Somanath Bhadury was introduced to His Excellency, the late Lord Ripon, on the occasion of the presentation of an address of welcome by the Bengali Community of Benares, to the Viceroy; and in 1910, he was also introduced to His Excellency Lord Minto, on the occasion of a Viceregal visit to Benares. He also received great *Kudos* for the energetic manner in which he worked on behalf of the All-India Victoria Memorial Fund. He was instrumental in collecting no less than two lakhs of rupees to the credit of this fund, and he had also the honour of successfully moving His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Balarampur to become a Vice-Patron of the Fund. Several public institutions in Benares have received decent contributions from him. He is the local Agent of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga and of several Maharajas and Rajas of Bengal. He is also the Honorary Trustee of several religious endowments, the principal among them being that of Rani Bhavani of Bengal which includes several shrines (temples and tanks) and dharamsalas in and around the Holy City of Benares, at all the five stages on the *Pancha, Krosi Road.*



RAI BAHADUR B. SUDARSHAN SINGH SETH OF AGRA.

RAI BAHADUR B. SUDARSHAN SINGH SETH OF AGRA was born in 1858, and is a Khatri by caste of the Seth sect, and a Sikh by origin, and a nephew of the founder of the Radhaswami religion, which now numbers some 60,000 persons, within its fold. He received education up to B.A., and passed in Law at Muir Central College, Allahabad. He entered the Post Office as Probationary Superintendent in 1882, and was confirmed as Superintendent early in 1885, and by his successful manner of work rose to the first grade of Rs. 600 in 1908 in the Central Circle at Hoshangabad, in a service in which numbers of his closest relations have made a mark for themselves, his uncle Rai Brindraban having worked as the first native Deputy Postmaster-General of Oudh, who was also awarded a certificate

of honours at the Delhi Durbar of 1877. During his long period of service, the Rai Bahadur has successfully managed camp Post Offices at Bhopal for Their Excellencies Lord Elgin in 1895, Lord Curzon in 1899, and Lord Minto in 1909, for the party of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, now Emperor George V. in 1906; and at Sarangpur (C.P.) for His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in 1903, and for His Majesty the Amir of Kabul, when His Majesty visited India in 1907. From these distinguished Princes and dignitaries, he has received flattering testimonials to the excellence of his work, and to the smooth way in which all the postal arrangements made by him progresses. After fourteen years of hard work and negotiations he induced Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal to consent to an amalgamation of her State Post Offices with the Imperial Post, and, for this work, the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in January 1910, and in September of the same year, in open Durbar at Hoshangabad, the Post-master-General and the Honorable the Chief Commissioner eulogised the Sardar's services in very high terms. The Director-General of Post Offices in his annual report for 1900-01, and the Government of India by a special resolution of February 1902, acknowledged his successful work in detecting and dealing with crime in a difficult and heavily worked division of the Post Office. Similar service was previously acknowledged by several Heads of the Behar Postal Circle. The Rai Bahadur is a member of the Hoshangabad Vindhya Club, and devotes a considerable portion of his income to works of charity. Amongst those institutions that have been the recipients of his county may be mentioned Dr. Barnard's Homes for Waifs and Strays in London; St. Andrews Colonial Homes, Kalimpang; the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli; The Loretto Convent, Calcutta; St. Mary's Convent, Jubbulpore, the Ram Krishna Home, Allahabad; Bowie Hospital, Hoshangabad; and the Leper Asylum and Radhaswami Garden, Agra, etc. During the mutiny of 1857 various relatives and members of the Sardar's family rendered yeoman service in British cause, and proved their loyalty over and over again to the Government of India. One member of the family particularly distinguished himself in those dark days. He was Overseer at Port Blair when at the risk of his own life he saved from assassination the Superintendent of Port Blair, Dr. J. P. Walker in 1859. He was also a member of the prison staff at Agra, and had under his charge 3,400 of the most dangerous convicts in India during the mutiny of 1857. There were repeated mutinies of the prison guard, but Lalla Muttra Das stood to his guns, and kept his prisoners under control until the Jail had been fired and the walls breached in three places. Even then in the faces of the escaping convicts, he stood to his ground, and delayed the flight of the prisoners until a Sikh guard could be brought up, who dispersed them into isolated parties and drove them with lathies from the vicinity of the fort, and the European quarters. For these and other services the Government awarded him a Jagir of a village and a half in Parganah Iradatnagar, District of Agra, in 1864; a certificate of honour at the Delhi Durbar of 1877. A cousin of his Balmukund Das was Dewan Bahadur, C. I. E., member of Alwar Council, another Rai Bahadur Pitambar Dass holds similar office at Indore, and his Brother-in-law Rao Bahadur Harnam Das is a member of Jodhpur Council. Rai Bahadur Sudershan Singh Seth is a worthy representative of a race of brave and enlightened men; and it is to be hoped that his life will be long in the land, where he has already done such good work.

AWAGARH RAJ.

RAJA SURAJ PAL SINGH OF AWA RAJ was born on 28th October, 1896, and his younger brother Rao Krishna Pal Singh on 28th August, 1899. The place of residence is Awa Tehsil, Jaleswar, District Etah. Both are receiving education at Mayo College, Ajmere. The area of the estate is 350 square miles.

The estate is situated in Etah, Aligarh, Agra, Muttra, Mainpuri and Farrukhabad Districts of the United Provinces. For the most part it is Usar plain irrigated by canals and wells with some strips of Khader. The physical features are those common to Doab districts. Besides this, there are big Kothis at Nainital, Haldwani, Benares, Etah, Muttra, Allahabad (two at) Agra and Aligarh, and Dharamsalas at Muttra and Hathras Junction, Railway Station.

The estates appertaining to the Raj were taken under the management of the Court of Wards in December 1910.

Short History of the Family.

The ruling family are Jadon Rajputs, connected with the family of the Raja of Karouli in Rajputana. One of their ancestors, Sohan Pal, having migrated from Biana in the 14th century settled at Nari, Pargana, Chutta, district Muttra. It was not until 1701, that one of his descendants Chutter Bhuj Singh shifted to Jalesar (in Etah district) where his son Bijai Singh acquired a considerable property and obtained some Military command as well. His son Bakht Singh rose to a prominent position and extended his possessions by taking revenue engagements for a number of neighbouring villages. He enlisted a troop in his service and eventually obtained a Sanad from the Mahrattas, authorizing him to build a fort at Awa. From this time the family rapidly increased in wealth and importance.

He was succeeded by his son Hira Singh who erected the existing castle and fort at Awa in 1803. He rendered conspicuous loyal services to Lord Lake who granted him a Sanad, whereby he was confirmed in the estates he held and was allowed the possession of the fort and cannons and the revenue (fixed by Mr. Perron) was made permanent, and a *firman* was granted by Lord Lake as follows:—

Translation of Firman granted by Lord Lake to Thakur Hira Singh for his great help to British army against Holkar.

Power of the Arm, Dearest Thakur Hira Singh, Zamindar, Awah, &c., remain Happy.

Your agents Chaubey Hulasrai and Pirbhulal have been introduced to us by Mr. Graham Mercer who brings to our notice of the invaluable assistance rendered by you in providing supplies for the victory achieving army of the benign British Government.

I am fully convinced of your sincere devotion, faith and great attachment to the British which fact greatly exalts your rank, position and reputation. I hereby direct you, after full observation and due consideration, that remaining loyal to the British Government, you should, with the greatest calmness and composure of mind continue to provide supplies for the army, give intimation of news, guard and keep secure roads, highways and communication and continue to pay Government revenue in accordance with Mr. Perrons settlement. I hereby declare that your (Ilaka) estate is for good affirmed to you and your fort and cannons, &c.,—appendages of your estate—are perpetually declared free and exempt. Now it behoves you on this confirment by the British Government, to evince still more devotion, loyalty and attachment with good will towards the benign Government.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

DATED 15*th October*, 1803.
Corresponding to 16
Jamadussani 1218 A.H.

Seal of the army of the King of England, 1218 A.H. of the dominion of India
From Lieutenant-General G. Lake, Commander-in Chief
and Member Council, 1801 A.D.

He had one of the biggest kothars among the Indian Chiefs, and rasad and other materials were so freely distributed, that every body got whatever he required. It was in his time that cardamoms and black pepper were given instead of gram for the horses of Raja Daya Ram of Hathras, who came to pay a visit to the Raja there. The story runs thus, that the servants of Raja Daya Ram came down to Kothar to get gram for some 1,500 horses. The men in charge of the Kothars, who were tired after entertaining such a big party, showed them the bags containing black pepper and cardamoms. The servants in the dark did not see what they were taking. They filled the bags for the horses to eat, but when they found that the animals do not take part of the contents, they brought back the cardamoms and black pepper with the intention of having these changed for gram. But the Kotharis would not take those back and told them to throw that away and distributed more gram for the horses.

Ra'a Hira Singh arranged to spread Kamkhawb as foot cloth, on the occasion of arrival of Rana of Udaipore There is another mention of his generosity which is as below :—

"He was on his way to Jagannath and stayed for a short time at Kashi for pinddan. He was in a sadhus dress, sitting on the banks of Ganges when an elephant dealer passed by, with a number of elephants for sale. The Raja desired his followers to ask the price of 4 elephants from the owner. The servants complied but the man considering the Raja to be a mere sadhu did not pay any heed to the words. On this, the Raja getting no reply, took some Ganges water in his hand, and gave a shanklap of all the elephants (101 in number) to the Brahmans and paid on the spot the full price asked for the animals."

Actually speaking, he lived a very pious life and used to speak or open his mouth to speak, very seldom. Sometime before his death, he had come to know that his last moment was approaching. He went down to Soran to pass his last days on the banks of Ganges. There even he did not stop his charity and gave elephants with their ivory covered with gold to the Brahmans. He also gave in charity hundreds of cows with their horns similarly covered with gold and plots of lands to the Pirohats. It is for these reasons that his name is still remembered with respect.

He died in 1831, and was succeeded by his son Pitambar Singh, who acquired the title of Raja from the Moharana of Udaipore (Hindupat of Hindu) and this title received its recognition from the then Governor-General Lord Auckland in 1839 in the following terms :—

Sannud granted by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India to Raja Pitambar Singh, Taluqadar of Awah conferring on him the title of Rajah.

Dated 30th December, 1839.

Whereas your long devotion, good will, constant obedience and performance of services to the British Government with the display of your abilities and the sincerity of your attachment have been proved and have received my approbation I now with the view of raising you in rank, confer on you the title of Raja and in confirmation I grant you this writing as warrant for the same.

It therefore behoves you to evince your attachment, faith, and devotion to the British Government more even than heretofore and to look on this warrant as a proof of the exaltation of your dignity among your compeers.

(Sd.) AUCKLAND

Seal.

Raja Pitambar Singh had 5 ranies—(1) Rathorji ; (2) Ragh Selanji (daughter of the Raja of Sarguja) ; (3) Chouhanji (daughter of the Nimrana Rajputana) ; (4) Solankinji ; and (5) Sikarwaranji, but had only one daughter Janki Kumariji born, who was married to Maharaja Jagmandal Singh of Raghogarh. Raja Pitambar Singh celebrated the



RAJA SURAJ PAL SINGH OF AWA RAJ.



KUMAR KRISHNAPAL SINGH OF AWA RAJ.

marriage of this only daughter with great pomp and show. He gave 12 elephants and a lot of precious articles and ornaments in dowry. Bags of sugar were poured in a well (called Anjan-wala and still in existence) to make the water sweet, that the marriage party and others may drink sharbat instead of water. The marriage party consisted of some 1,000 men and 150 sowars and stayed at Awa for a full month, the bridegroom getting one horse daily with silver saddlery, that was used in his riding that day. The marriage expenses amounted to about 20 lakhs of rupees. When Janki Kumariji first conceived, she was brought at Awa and kept there till the time of her delivery. The Raja desired her issue to succeed to the *Gaddi*, if a male child is born, but under the will of God, she brought forth female child and the desires of Raja could not be fulfilled. On the occasion of this girl's marriage to the Raja of Shivpore Baroda, Raja Pirthi Raj Singh gave Bhat on a very high scale.

On the death of Raja Pitambar Singh the title devolved on his adopted son Pirthi Raj Singh who did excellent service to the British Government in the Mutiny of 1857. The then district officer reported as follows regarding his behaviour in the Mutiny :—

"On the breaking out of rebellion, with Mr. Calvin's advice, I made over the charge of the Pargana Jalesar to the Raja. He was told that the Government could give him no assistance. He was requested to show his loyalty by assisting the Government at a time of need and maintaining Government authority. He well and ably repaid the confidence reposed in him. He raised horse and foot, attacked the insurgent villages, restored the whole of that part of the country, collected the revenue and remitted it to Agra. In fact he held the country till the taking of Delhi, and the arrival of our own troops enabled us to resume possession. On my return to the district, he supplied me with a body of men horse and foot and 2 guns with which I was enabled to move about the district."

This is further confirmed by the following letter of Mr. A. M. Phillips, Magistrate of Agra.

AGRA, *3rd June*, 1858.

It gives me great pleasure to put on record what I know of the conduct of the Raja of Awah during the present Mutiny. His conduct has been so markedly loyal, that no testimonial written by me can increase the value of his services. When I passed through Awah on my way from Etah to Agra in June, 1857, in company with Mr. Bramly, C. S., he treated us with the same politeness and encouragement as if the country had been perfectly quiet—home rule acknowledged by all—during the whole of the disturbances, he kept the eastern part of the district of Muttra quiet; thereby greatly facilitating the management of the Firozabad Perganah. This was attended with great expense for which I hope the Government will re-imburse him. His conduct throughout has been, so far as I know of a hearty and sincere well-wisher to our Government.

(Sd.) A. M. PHILLIPS,
Magistrate.

Translation of Mr. Bramly, C. S., letter (who being pursued by Mutineers asked help and was sheltered by Raja of Awa who escorted to Itmadpur) of the safe arrival to Itmadpur.

Raja Sahib, the sympathetic and kind Raja Prithee Singh, May God keep him in Peace!

With due difference, I beg to submit that your infantry (horsemen) escorted us safe to Itmadpur, and we most comfortably reached here. Am anxious to visit you.

(Sd.) BRAMLY, C. S.
10*th June*, 1857.

In return of these services he was rewarded with a considerable grant of confiscated land. Raja Prithi Raj Singh had two ranies, one was the daughter of the Bais Thakur and other of Raja Ranindra Bikram Singh of Nepal Sesondhia, who for the sake of avoiding family quarrels came down to Kashi (a sacred place of pilgrimage) and passed his last days in the worship of God. Raja Prithi Raj Singh died in 1876, leaving a minor son Raja Chattar Pal Singh (born of the Rani of Nepal). The estate was taken under the Court of Wards and so remained until his death in 1884. The estate was then released in favour of Raja Buldeo Singh who died childless in 1892.

The Raj passed to his younger brother Raja Bulwant Singh, who was distinguished for his able management of the estate, and was honoured by the Government in 1898 with the decoration of the title of the "Companion of the Indian Empire" (with a golden medal with the words (*Imperitricis Auspicis*) for his excellent public services in the severe famine of 1897 and other occasions. He was a Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces for two years. He was invited to represent the local Government, with other Chiefs, at the Coronation of His late Majesty King Edward VII at London, but he could not proceed to England for certain sudden reasons. He had, however, his due share of honour bestowed upon him by an invitation at Delhi Durbar in 1903, connected with the above Coronation. While at Delhi Durbar he called a sabha of the Chiefs at an expense of above Rs. 40,000 At the time of interview with the Raja Saheb of Karauli at Delhi he presented a Choukri (beautiful carriage with 4 horses) and in return Raja Saheb of Karauli presented a Morchhal and a Chanwar.

He extented his possessions to a great extent, and had its ramparts and bastions of the Fort made pucca in his time. The Kshatriya Sabha, the Rajput Boarding house, and Bulwant High School of Agra are living marks of his charity, benevolence and public service.

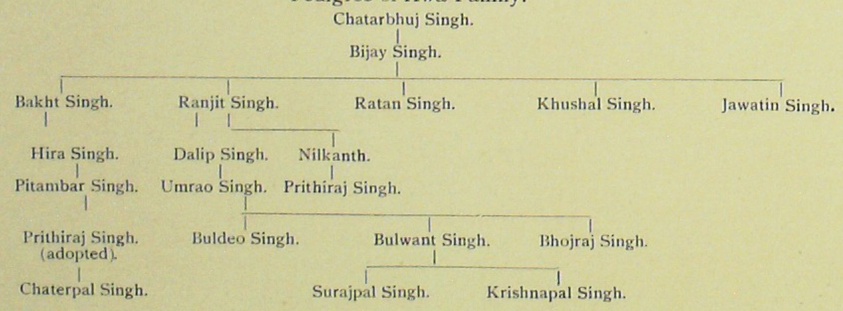
This was in his time that the retainers of the Raja Awa were exempted from certain provisions of the Indian Arms Act, *vide* G.O. No. 3469/VI/317 B., A.D., 11th September, 1894.

He died on 21st June, 1909, leaving two minor sons—Raja Suraj Pal Singh (present Raja) and Rao Krishna Pal Singh, and a widow Rani, Shrimati Rani Kalawati Kumarji. The estate was taken in possession by some ten gentlemen who were the executors of a will, executed by the late Raja, but their management proved to be injurious to the estate. The widow Rani (mother of the present Raja) represented to the Government all the actions of the Executors, leading to the ruin and distress of the estate and after a great deal of continuous efforts, she assured the Government that the minor's property can only remain safe under the shield of protection of the Court of Wards. It was on the 17th December, 1910, that Court of Wards took over charge of the minor Raja's property and now looks to all the management.

The minors are studying English, Sanskrit and Devnagri Bhasha at Mayo College, Ajmer. Their progress is excellent, their recreations are Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, Polo, Hockey, Hunting and Shooting. They strictly follow the rule of the Hindu Vaishnav religion of the family.

The estate is in a prosperous state and sadabarat is daily distributed at the Awa Temple from time immemorial. The family has ever remained, and is still loyal and faithful to the British Government.

Pedigree of Awa Family.



NAWAB SYED TASSADUK HUSSAIN SAHIB TALUKDAR OF AURUNGABAD, DISTRICT OF KHERI, OUDH, belongs to the family of Nawab Syed Kurrum who was the son of Abdul Muktadir Khan, who was granted a jagir of nine parganas by the Moghul Emperors. Nawab Sadar Jahan Phauvi was the founder of the family, and served the Emperor Hamayan most devotedly against Sher Shah when he was a refugee in Persia. On the death of Suri reconquered India with the help of Persia, and granted the territory lying between the Ganges and Sang to Nawab Sadar-i-Jahan as a reward for his faithful services. His father, Sayyid Ghuffar Sahib was the Prime Minister and Chief Councillor of the Emperor Babar and one of the most respected dignitaries of the Court of that monarch. Nawab Syed Kurrum, during the reign of Aurangzeb, founded the city of Aurangabad. Coming to later days, and to the modern history of the family, we find that Colonel Troup, under date of December 28th, 1858, wrote very strongly of Nawab Syed Ashiq Alli and his fidelity during the mutiny. This gentleman was the maternal uncle of Nawab Syed Tassaduk Hussain, and on his death he was succeeded by his nephew. Two scion of the family has followed in the footsteps of his ancestors in his loyalty to the Government, and in his devotion to public affairs. He is a man of tried and proved ability and in 1885 the Government regarded him by making him an Honorary Magistrate of Thana Mutauli. In 1910 his magisterial powers were extended to cover the Thana of Phagwan. On 14th March, 1901, Mr. Taylor, who was formerly the Settlement Officer of the District of Kheri, and noted for the keen interest he takes in educational matters, wrote the following opinion about Nawab Tassaduq Hussain:—"I know the Nawab Saheb for the last four years, and I have a great regard for him. He is a talented officer. The management of his Taluk is far better than those of others. He takes a keen interest in public affairs, is kind to his tenants, and loyal to the Government. He has got no bias against anybody and is always ready to help the Government. He is an influential person and can safely be trusted in affairs of State. In my opinion he is the best Zemindar in the district, and a most trustworthy and useful man." The Lieutenant-Governor also granted him a certificate in appreciation of the services he had rendered during the famine; and the Nawab further possesses many other testimonials and certificates to his merits from various prominent officials and other gentlemen. The Nawab is a very hospitable person and being highly educated takes the very deepest interest in all matters affecting the education question. The schools at Aurungabad and Meighalgunj were founded and erected by him under personal management. He has founded many scholarships for students and strongly advices parents of all classes to educate their



NAWAB S. TA SADUK HUSSAIN SAHIB TALUKDAR OF AURUNGABAD, OUDH.

children to the highest standard within their means; and he has established schools on and his estates, endowed scholarships as practical proofs of his belief in the soundness of the principals he holds on this most important subject. The Nawab is a man of almost superhuman energy. The title of Nawab is hereditary though not recognised by the Government. Whatever work the Nawab has in hand is carried out with great promptness and efficiency. He is an ever available source of help to his friends and neighbours, and considers that his wealth and his social position impose it on him as a sacred duty to be ever ready to respond to the calls of deserving charity. In his personal life and habits he is a simple, unassuming Mohamedan gentleman, a kind landlord, and a just Magistrate, and he is very generally respected by Europeans and Indians alike, and treated as a confidante by the Government. He is well versed in astrology.



HON'BLE RAJA TASADDUQ HUSAIN.

THE HON'BLE RAJA SIR TASSADDUQ RASUL KHAN, K. C. S. I., JEHANGIRABAD ESTATE, succeeded his uncle the late Raja Farzand Ali Khan to the Raj Gadi in 1880. Worked hard to ameliorate the condition of his estate. He now pays more than one and a half more than the then Government Revenue.

The title of Raja as a personal distinction was conferred upon him in 1893 and as a hereditary one was conferred in 1897.

Was created a C. S. I. in 1898 and later on in 1909 was decked with the title of K.C.S.I. Was twice nominated by the Government as the Honorable Member of the Legislative Council of His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of United Provinces and was elected by the public for the third time. He is a Vice-President of the British Indian Association of Oudh, a Member of the United Service Club, and exercises the magisterial powers of the First-class. He is a life Honorary Magistrate.

Other Provinces.

These pages contain photographs and biographies of Officials, Title-holders, Zemindars, Durbaris and other Leading Dignitaries residing in different parts of Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Central Provinces and North-Western Frontier Provinces.

MAJOR P. M. SYKES, C. M. G. H. M. S. CONSUL AND AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MAIA IN KHORASAN, is a distinguished soldier, author and explorer. He was born in 1867 and educated at Rugby and Sandhurst, and after entering the army he travelled much in the near east. His book "Ten Thousand Miles in Persia" is a standard work, and its companion "The Glory of the Shia World" has a place in every modern library of importance. In 1895 Major Sykes founded the Kerman Consulate, and in 1899 he founded the Consulate of Sistan. During the war in South Africa he served on Staff and was placed in command of the Welsh Imperial Yoemanry. He was wounded at Rhenosterfontien and mentioned in despatches, and in 1902 he was made C. M. G. Afterwards he was transferred from the Queen's Bays to the Indian department and sent to Khorasan in 1905. He has received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, the special gold MacGregor Memorial medal, and other scientific awards; and the papers that he reads before the learned Societies are of great Imperial importance.



MAJOR P. M. SYKES, C. M. G.



RAI SAHIB SARDAR BASANT SINGH, QUETTA.

RAI SAHIB SARDAR BASANT SINGH, ASSISTANT ENGINEER, MILITARY WORKS SERVICES, AND MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF QUETTA MUNICIPALITY, is a self made man. His birthplace is village Batala, District Amristar. He took his first appointment as Draftsman at Quetta in 1878, where he lifted himself up rapidly through his untiring habits and great ability. In a few months he became Overseer and passed through all the grades rising to the position of first-class Gazetted Officer after a hard service in frontier of 32 years.

The title of Rai Sahib was bestowed on him in 1895. In 1900 he was made Municipal Commissioner of Quetta Municipality which he is enjoying ever since.

He received medal from Their Gracious Majesties King-Emperor George V and Queen-Empress in 1906 at Quetta.



DIWAN GANPAT RAI, C.I.E., E.A.C., SIBI, BALUCHISTAN.

DIWAN GANPAT RAI, C.I.E., AN EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AT SIBI (BALUCHISTAN), was born at Dera Ghazi Khan in 1855. Dewan Ganpat Rai entered Government service in 1874, and accompanied the mission of Sir Robert Sandeman to Kabul in 1875, and again in 1876, and also accompanied that gentleman, when he explored the Kandhar trade route *via* Pishin. For these services in 1883 he was granted the title of Dewan and awarded the Afghan war medal. He was with Capt. Sandeman (afterwards Sir Robert) in most of his exploring tours, and was present at his death in 1892 on the road at Las Bela. He has served Government faithfully for 37 years, and in recognition of these services he was made Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and received in addition to his decorations and medal, a grant of 500 acres of Government land in Dera Ghazi Khan in reward for his good work.



THE HON'BLE MIRZA ABUL HUSSAIN, MOULMEIN.



HON'BLE MERWANJEE COWASJEE.

ABUL HUSSAIN, HONORARY MAGISTRATE AND CONTRACTOR OF PYINMANA, BURMA, is a son of Harji Ali Sahib, an old resident of the Tamethin District. He was born in Burma and is one of the leading members of the Mohamedan community and Vice-President of the District Moslem League, Pyinmana.

THE HON'BLE MR. MERWANJEE COWASJEE, RETIRED MERCHANT, RANGOON, was born in 1844. He is a non-official Member of the Burma Legislative Council, a Member of the Rangoon Municipal Committee and Honorary Magistrate. He received the Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal in 1902.

RAI SAHEB HAKIM SINGH, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, TAUNGYYE, SOUTHERN SHAN STATES, BURMA, is a General Government Contractor and merchant, and is descended from an old Brahmin Sikh family of Rawalpindi, Punjab. He was educated at his village school in the Punjab, and, at sixteen years of age, was engaged with his brother in making the first-class cart road into the Southern Shan States. Following this he built a mule road up to the frontier at Kentung, undergoing many hardships, owing to bad weather and want of proper food, during the course of the work. These works were completed to the satisfaction of the Engineer Officers in charge, and the title of Rao Sahib was conferred on the contractor, and he was also created an Honorary Magistrate He is now engaged in Railway construction work in Burma. He has been spoken of as a hardworking and laborious contractor by all officers and amongst them may be mentioned Messrs. A. H. H. Hildebrand, C.I.E., Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States, D. M. Lister, Executive Engineer. In 1905 Mr. B. S. Carey, C.I.E., Superintendent and Political Officer, got him the honour of being Headman of Taunggye, Member, Town Fund Committee and Honorary Magistrate. In order to familiarise the natives to machinery he has just put up a Steam Engine at a heavy cost to grind flour, husk, rice and saw timber.



RAI SAHEB HAKIM SINGH, TAUNGYYE (BURMA).

MANECKJEE PALLANJEE OF RANGOON was born of poor Parsi parents in Bhatha (Surat) and entered Government service in the Central Press, Bombay, in boyhood. In 1879-80 he was employed in Afghanistan during the war as a Food Inspector, and, at the close of the war, migrated to Burma, where he has established himself in an impregnable position in the commercial world. In his early days in Rangoon he had a very hard struggle with fortune; he worked first as a Compositor, and later as an Assistant in a Parsi mercantile firm; then he launched out on his own account as a petty trader in cotton and silk piece-goods; and subsequently as a Wine, Spirit and General Merchant and steam launch owner at Wakema in the Myaungmya District. But this does not fill the tale of his enterprises. He soon entered into the "paddy" and timber business and cleared vast areas of low-lying jungle country and converted it into rich rice lands. Then he established a Rice and Saw-Mill in Moulmeingyun, and, by means of these two lastnamed enterprises, changed Moulmeingyun from a sleepy Burman village into a thriving commercial place. His last and greatest exploit, however, was the floatation of "the Burma Rivers Transport Co., Ld.," with a paid-up capital of fifteen lakhs of rupees. For many years "the Irrawady Flotilla Co., Ld.," has held the monopoly of the inland navigation of Burma, and has done wonderful work in the opening up of the country, but Maneckjee Pallanjee decided that little healthy competition would be of service to the trading community. Hence the new transport Company. Lately Mr. Maneckjee Pallanjee has started the Delta Navigation Co., Ld., this Company has a capital of thirty lakhs, besides he is also an underwriter and subsequently has been appointed as Managing Agent of Madya-Mandalay Light Railway Co., Ld. The life of Mr. Maneckjee Pallanjee is a subject lesson for the young and old alike.



MANECKJEE PALLANJEE OF RANGOON.



SIRDAR BAHADUR SUBADAR ARJUN RAI, NAGA HILLS, MILITARY POLICE.

SUBADAR ARJUN RAI SIRDAR BAHADUR, OF THE NAGA HILLS, MILITARY POLICE, was born in 1855, and was appointed to the Military Police in 1876. He was promoted to Havildar in 1883, Jemadar in 1890, Subadar in 1891. He served in the Naga Hills Expedition in 1879, and was awarded the North-East Frontier Medal and Clasp; the Manipure Field Force operations in 1891, Clasp; the Abor Expedition in 1894, Clasp. He was awarded the title of "Sirdar Bahadur" and the Indian distinguished Service Medal in 1907. He was twice granted one year's extension of service.



OHN TI-YA, COMMITTEE MEMBER.



HON'BLE SAO MAWNG K S.M., C.I.E.,
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEMBER,
SOUTHERN SHAN STATE, BURMA.

OHN TI-YA, MERCHANT OF PAKOKKU IN BURMA, was born in 1862, and is a son of Ohn-Ka-Bow, merchant. He is a Municipal Commissioner of his town.

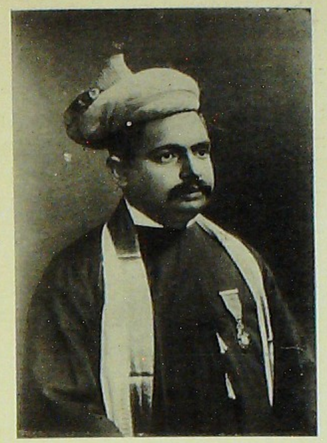
HON'BLE SAO MAWNG MAHARAJA SAWBWA OF YAWNGHEE, SOUTHERN SHAN STATES, was awarded a title of K. S. M. as a personal distinction in 1890, and was made Companion of the Most Exalted Order of Indian Empire in 1908. He is a Member of Burma Legislative Council.



HON'BLE MR. M. B. DABADHOY,
NAGPUR.

THE HON'BLE MR. MANEKJEE BYRAMJEE DADABHOY, NAGPUR, was born in July 1865. After a brilliant career in England he returned to Bombay in 1887, and in 1891 he was appointed Government Advocate at Nagpur. He is the author of several valuable legal books and he has taken a public part in the affairs of the Central Provinces for many years. In 1908 he was appointed a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council of the Government of India; and in 1909 he was elected as a representative of all the Municipalities and the District Committees of the Central Provinces in the Imperial Legislative Council by a very large majority. In the Council Chamber he takes a prominent part in debates, moves resolutions and acts on Select Committees, and there, as elsewhere, he is recognised as an ornament to the Parsee community and a worthy member of the distinguished family to which he belongs.

HON'BLE MR. G. M. CHITNAVIS was born in 1863 and educated in the Free Church Institution at Nagpur and subsequently in the Elphinstone College, Bombay. In 1888 he began his career of public usefulness, becoming President of the District Council of Nagpur and Honorary Magistrate of the First-class. In 1893 he was elected a Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Legislative Council to represent the Central Provinces, and he held this office until 1895 and again in 1898 and 1899. He was renominated Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council in 1906 and continued in that office during 1907-08 and during these years he did much to stop the spread of sedition in the Central Provinces. In 1909 he was elected by a large majority to represent the land-holding classes of the Central Provinces, in His Excellency the Viceroy's enlarged and improved Council. During the years 1898-99 he rendered great assistance in Nagpur in connection with plague and famine, and for this he received the thanks of the Government. He had the honour of representing the Central Provinces at the Coronation of King Edward VII and he was invited as a guest of the Government to the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1903. He takes great interest in educational matters and he is President of the Board of Directors of the Pulgaon Mills. In fact to state all the useful works to which the Hon'ble Mr. G. M. Chitnavis lends his name and talents would fill a book. That his useful career may long continue is the earnest hope and prayer of not only his friends, but also of all the people in the Central Provinces.



HON'BLE MR. CHITNAVIS, NAGPUR.



JAGANNATH PRASAD MISRA, HOSHANGABAD,
CENTRAL PROVINCES.

PANDIT JAGANNATH PRASAD MISRA, LAND-HOLDER AND PLEADER, MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT, HOSHANGABAD, CENTRAL PROVINCES, INDIA, was born in a respectable wealthy Brahmin family at Sagar on the 30th December, 1854 A. D. In 1874 he passed the Entrance Examination obtaining first place in the First Division in the Provincial List, thereby winning the prize awarded by the administration. He passed his F. A.

in 1876 and won two scholarships, one from Central Provinces and the other from the Medical College, Calcutta, to prosecute his studies at that College, but owing to unavoidable circumstances he could not join that College. Having served Government in different capacities, he passed the local Pleader since 1883, he is at Hoshangabad a leading citizen, well known for his industry, liberality and public spirit.



N. VENKAT RAMANA,
MURWARA, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

SHIARAMSA TUKUSA SAOJI, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, MEHKAR, is a considerable landlord in the Mehkar and Chikhli taluks, District of Buldana. He belongs to the Hindu Lad Community, the oldest and richest money lenders in Berar. The Lads are reputed to have originated in Madras, where the remnants of the Clan still exist. They at one time possessed the right of free trading in Berar.

BABU N. VENKAT RAMANA, HONORARY MAGISTRATE OF MURWARA, DISTRICT OF JUBBULPORE, was born in 1855. He is Zemindar and Rais and Malgoozar of 12 villages at Murwara and also Principal of a Lime Factory. He was highly praised at the 1903 Durbar for the condition of his villages.

RAJA MANMATHA NATH ROY CHOWDHURI who has the honour of being the first Pang of Kayastha Raja since the advent of the English, belongs to one of the most ancient families of Eastern Bengal, his ancestors having been Zemindars of Santosh from the time of the Emperor Shah Jehan. His family migrated from Jessore, the capital of Bengal's last independent Hindu Maharaja, and traces its origin from the same stock as the family of Maharaja Pratapaditya of historic fame.

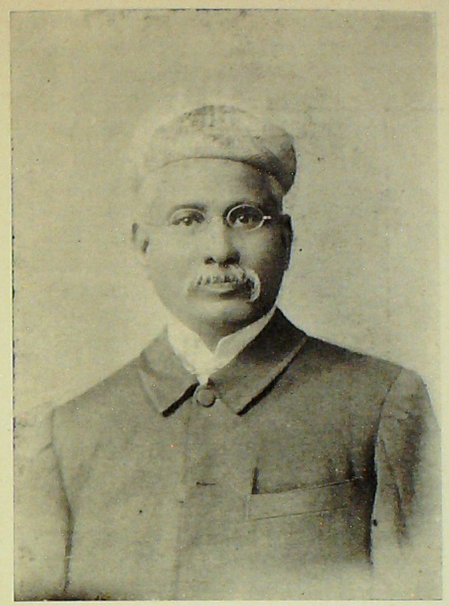
Raja Manmatha Nath Roy Chowdhri received his education at St. Xavier's College, Hare School and the Presidency College, Calcutta. Very early he showed literary tastes and he is the author of various works, including "Chandra Shekar," a special copy of which was accepted by the present King Emperor, "and the Royal visit to Calcutta," which, by permission, is dedicated to King George V. He possesses a very fine library and spends much of his time in it. As a boy he organised meetings and debates among his friends and delivered lectures to boy audiences, and he has grown into a fine public speaker. According to the "Indian Mirror" the Raja is "an honour to the territorial aristocracy of Bengal," the "Bengalee" characterises him as "the finest specimen of young India, combining the aristocracy of intellect with the aristocracy of wealth" and "Capital" remarked on the occasion of one of his public speeches. "The Raja has the making of a capital, English speaker in him, and if his oratory has a good deal of froth



RAJA MANMATHA NATH ROY CHOWDHURI, RAJAH OF SANTOSH.

and foam in it at present, it is just like a young river dashing and splashing against the stones in its torrents course down the mountain side. The oratory like the river will clear itself of all the froth and foam when it gets settled down to its calm and fertilising course among the plains of common life and becomes broader and deeper, as freighted with responsibility, it approaches the ocean. He may win a place amongst those who have not lived in vain." The Raja is a liberal but cautious reformer, and his forcible appeals in support of the cause of temperance and the sea voyage movement have shewn that he possesses tact and skill and is actuated by motives of sound and true patriotism. He is an important Member of the Imperial League and has helped the union and better understanding between the rulers and the ruled by many social functions and entertainments. He is a great advocate of education, both for boys and girls, and his boys school college and girls school are proofs of his enthusiasm and clever management. His speeches and writings on the subject of education led to his appointment a Secretary of the Educational Committee of the Bengal Landowners' Association. In fact, the welfare of the student community has always been one of the chief activities of his very busy life, as a Zemindar he is extremely popular, being ever ready to relieve distressed tenants and to give handsome donations to relief funds in times of stress. He holds many important public positions, being a member of the governing body of the "British Indian Association," a Member of the Association of the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians, Vice-Patron of the All-India Victoria Memorial Fund, etc., etc. Influential journals and men have predicted a glorious career for the Rajah in the Legislative Council. As an orator the Rajah has already the privilege of addressing important gatherings amongst which may be mentioned the Sir John Woodburne Memorial Meeting presided over by Lord Curzon; the Famine Relief Meeting held under the presidency of Lord Minto; and the Maharajah Sir Tagore Memorial Meeting in which Sir Andrew Fraser was in chair. He was one of the seven chosen of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam to be presented to the King-Emperor when His Majesty visited Calcutta as Prince of Wales and he has taken a prominent part in the preparations for the forthcoming Imperial visit. In 1903, on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, the Raja was granted a first-class certificate of honour, in 1909 he was exempted from the operations of the Arms Act, and last year he was made Raja Bahadur of Santosh. In handing over to him the Sanad and Khillat of his new dignity the following significant remarks fell from the lips of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern Bengal and Assam :—

"It is very gratifying to me to be able to present to you this day this Sanad conferring upon you the title of Raja. Your many acts of liberality on behalf of the public and of charitable objects and the distinguished position which you hold have marked you out for this distinction. You have given much active assistance to the Government in the face of many unworthy attacks. It is with much pleasure that I hand you this Sanad." The enlightened Ranee Hemangini Chowdhury Saheba of Santosh has done much to advance the cause of her sex by giving interesting purdah parties and she is a distinguished nember of the Indian National Association which is doing quiet and good service for the ladies of India under the patronage of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, and the Raja is the father of two interesting and promising boys, Raja Kumar Beneyendra Nath Roy Chowdhury and Raj Kumar Robindra Nath Roy Chowdhury. He is a fine rider and possesses magnificent elephants and his palatial residence at Santosh and in Calcutta do credit to his anthetic tastes.



THE HON'BLE MR. R. N. MUDHOLKAR.

THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR RANGANATH N. MUDHOLKAR, B.A., L.L.B., ADVOCATE, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR, AMRAOTI, represents Berar in the Imperial Legislative Council. He was born on the 16th May, 1857, at Dhulia, Khandesh. He had a distinguished School and College career, and spoken of highly by Principal Wordsworth. He became a High Court Vakil in 1881 and began practising in Berar. He made mark from the beginning, and in two years rose to the top of the profession. From the commencement he threw himself zealously in Public life and to him belongs the chief credit of developing—one may say kindling—the political life in Berar. He is at the front in every political, industrial, social, educational, philanthropic and humanitarian movement. In the famine of 1896-97, he first organized private relief for the poor, and was Secretary of the Provincial Committee of the Famine Charitable Relief Fund. Government conferred upon him the title of "Rao Bahadur" for this. He was again Secretary of the Famine Committee in the famine of 1899-1900. He is thoroughly loyal and sober in his views and methods. He is a staunch Liberal and believes that the political progress of the people and their association in the task of Government in the same manner as in the self-governing Colonies. He has been one of the most zealous Congress men in the country, and was a delegate from that body to England in 1890, when Lord Cross' Government of India Bill was under consideration. In Berar it was he who, for the most part, conducted for 12 years the affairs of the Berar Sarvajanik Sabha, of which he was one of the founders, and it was during his Secretaryship that that body did valuable work and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the Government authorities. He has taken the keenest interest in the industrial development of the Province and of the country generally, and he has taken the leading part in the establishment of several Factories and Trading Companies. He is Secretary of the Indian Industrial Conference since its foundation, in 1905, and the active and vigorous life of that organisation is in no small measure due to him. He presided over the Annual Session of that Conference held at Madras, in 1908, when Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley attended. It was mainly through his exertions that the Victoria Memorial Fund raised in the Province was applied to promote Technical education and the Berar Victoria Technical Institute came to be founded and is the useful institution that it is.

RAJA JOGENDRA KISOR ROY CHOWDHURY belongs to the noble Zemindar family of Ramgopalpur in the District of Mymensingh in East Bengal. He was born in January 1858. His father Kasi Kisor Roy Chowdhury was an orthodox Hindoo of saintly character and scholarly attainments. His mother came of the well-known Barendra Brahmin family of Chhatiangram Chowdhuries made famous by the birth of the illustrious lady Rani Bhowani. Raja Jogendra Kisor has inherited all the noble qualities and virtues of his father, and like him is highly trusted and regarded by Government for his loyalty, munificence and efficient management of his Estate. His charities are many-sided. He has founded and lavishly supports a Dharamsala, a first-class charitable Dispensary and a higher class English School in his own village, and contributes to many such other institutions in the District, he placed large sums at the disposal of Government for the excavation of tanks and wells and for the extension of waterworks at Dacca and Mymensingh. The Kasi Kisor Technical School at Mymensingh owes its existence to him, and the palatial building of the Ananda Mohan College has been constructed mainly through his princely donation.



RAJA JOGENDRA KISOR ROY CHOWDHURY.

KHWAJA KHAIRULLAH, THE ANCESTOR OF THE HON'BLE NAWAB KHWAJA MUHAMMAD YOUSUFF, KHAN BAHADUR, due to dis-union and disturbance among the two sects of Mahomedan community—Shias and Sunnies—migrated with other respectable Sunni families like himself from Kashmir in the middle of the 18th century and settled at Delhi. His paternal fore-fathers were the direct descendants of Shah Syed Abdul Quadir Gilani of Bagdad and his grandmother a lineal descendant of Shah Syed Obeidullah Ahrar Tusi. He owned valuable properties in Kashmir and honourably preserved dignity of being a Spiritual Guide like his venerable fore-fathers and had numerous followers. From Delhi some families dispersed over different parts of the Punjab and Bengal, the founder of the present Nawab family of Dacca also belonged to one of them. Khwaja Khairullah with a son Khwaja Mahomed Afzal, and a daughter finally settled in Patna. They invested large amounts in various business, created large properties and soon became a respectable millionaire there. Khwaja Muhammad Mahdi, the only grandson of Khwaja Mahomed Afzal, married a half sister of the late Nawab Sir Abdul Ghani of Dacca in 1850. Nawab Khwaja Mahomed Yousuff, son of Khwaja Mahomed Mahdi, married Sir Abdul Ghani's daughter, a half-sister of Nawab Sir Ahsunullah.



HON'BLE THE NAWAB KHWAJA MUHAMMED YOUSUFF, KHAN BAHADUR, DACCA.

Nawab Khwaja Mahomed Yousoff was born on 21st Januray, 1856. He was the only surviving child of the fond parents. He was brought in a suitable style and received decent education. From younger days he has a great liking to mix with learned men, move in educated societies and take parts in public and political movements. He was a Municipal Commissioner before and after the introduction of local self-Government Act. Nawab Bahadurs Sir Abdul Ghani and Sir Ahsunullah always consulted him in matters concerning Family and Estate. He is the Vice-Chairman, Dacca District Board, since 1896. He was elected Chairman, Dacca Municipality, in 1897. He served as Honorary Magistrate for 28 years. He is a member of many important Associations, Executive Committees of this and other provinces. His service as District Board Vice-Chairman is being commended in Administration Report of every

year. From 1884 to 1905 the Nawab was rather the only leader of the Mahomedan Community of this part of the Province. He was the organizer of the Mahomedan Association, which is now developed into the Provincial Mahomedan Association and he has ever been supporting the claim and defending the cause of the Community. Through his exertions the Dufferin Moslem Hostel was erected to commemorate the visit of His Excellency to Dacca in 1888. He was granted a Certificate of Honor in 1903 and created Khan Bahadur iu 1904. He was made Nawab in 1910. He is very popular amongst and commends respect from all the communities, official and non-official.

The following remarks of Sir Lancelot Hare at the Investiture and his reply to Farewell addresses will convince the reader the useful and valuable services of the Nawab to Government :—

"It is with much pleasure that I am about to hand to you the 'Sanad' conferring upon you the title of Nawab which has been given to you by the King-Emperor as a personal distinction. For no less than thirteen years you have served with disinterested zeal and energy as Chairman of the Municipality of Dacca, and for some years previously you were Vice-Chairman. You have also served some years as Vice-Chairman of the District Board. In these capacities you have rendered great services to Government and to the public. It is in your time that the greatly improved and more abundant water-supply has been given to the town of Dacca and to your wise and tactful treatment of this difficult problem your fellow-townsmen owe this great improvement. In this and in other matters you have always put at the disposal of Government and the public the benefit of your local knowledge and your personal influence. Knowing Dacca as intimately as I do, I can say that great improvements have been effected during your *regime*, and no advice will, I am sure, be more valuable than yours in the further improvements which, as funds permit, we are anxious to carry out..... ....."

(Extract..... .....

"In every department of Government, I have received the greatest help and not least in the improvement of the City of Dacca from my old friend, the Chairman of the Municipality, the Hon'ble Nawab Khwaja Muhammad Yousuff, whose intimate knowledge of the requirements of your City and untiring zeal in carrying out useful and necessary works you can appreicate and recognise as well as I can," ....

NAWABZADAH KHWAJA MUHAMAD AFZAL, NAWAB SAHEB'S ELDEST SON, who was born on Friday, 3rd December, 1875, is one of the few members of the family of Nawabs of Dacca who passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University and had a Collegiate education. He married the eldest daughter of the present Dowager Begum. He has sat as an Honorary Magistrate for the last 3 terms and for his regular attendance and good work Government has authorised him to sit singly and to exercise Second-class Magisterial powers. He is a first-class shot and a good amateur Photographer. But his most favourite pursuit is the study of Persian, in which language he is an accomplished scholar

and poet. He began writing verses under the distinguished guidance of the late Moulana Syed Mahmood *Azad*, the "Malek-ush- Shu'ara" of Bengal, and is now the worthy successor of that great poet, his genius for writing Persian verses has already earned him title of "Shams-Ush-Shu'ara" of Eastern Bengal and Assam. His Chronogrammatic poems, which he writes with the greatest ease and facility are almost unrivalled in this part of the province. On every occasion of rejoicing and mourning, private and public, he has written appropriate and extempore Chronograms, which have gained him the appreciation of Europeans and Indians alike. He has also received thanks both from the Local Government and the Government of India for his Chronograms, composed on State occasions, such as the Coronation and the demise of His late Majesty the King-Emperor, &c., &c.



NAWABZADAH KHWAJA MUHAMAD AFZAL.

The following ingemous chronogrames are specimen :—

Original.

I. Awakha ; an Quaisar-i-Hindoostan gardum-rekab, Shud rawan bar pushi-arghun-i-Ajal idar shetab.

II. Kilk-i-Afzal zad ba Suri M'anawi San'at reqnam : "Yakhazar o sehsad-o ba hasht ander hesab"

1328 Hejra — 1910 A. D.

"Translation."

I, Alas : The Kaisar of India, whose stirrup is exalted as the vault of Heaven. Quickly mounted on the steed of Death and rode away.

II. Afzal's quill ingeniously put down the year in *Suri Manawi San'at* :— "A thousand and three hundred with twenty-eight is the basis of calculation."

1328 Hejra —1910 A. D.

Original.

1. *Sepahr-astan Shah Edward Zud*, — 1317 B. S.
   Cho khur haif rafta ba abr-i-Zamin : — 1910 A. D.
2. *Boshud Quaisar-i-Hind nagah faut*, — 1328 Hejra.
   Setam didah Afzal Zad inshah Senin 1967 Samvat.

"Translation."

1. King Edward, who had the lofty firmament for his foot stool 1317 Bengali era. Alas ! like the Sun, at eve shrouded himself behind the curtain of the earth, 1910.

2. The Kaisar of India died suddenly 1328 Hejra.
Sorrowful Afzal traced out the year, 1967 Smavat.

"*Original.*"

I. Zehi shud ba takht-i-pidar George Khames; Alamha Ze delha cho Anqua shuda gom.

II. Masihi Senin-i Jaloose Afzal inak Raquam Zad: "*Ba takht-i-pidar George Punjom*," 1910.

"*Translation.*"

I. Oh: His Majesty George V. has ascended the throne of his Sires; Sorrow vanished like the Phoenix.

II. Afzal immediately found out the date of accession in the Christian era; "George V ascended the throne of his sires" — 1910.

THE HON'BLE SAYYID ABDUL MAJID, B. L., ELECTED MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM, was born in Sylhet about the year 1872. His ancestor Sayyid Shah Mostapha Sher Sawar came from Baghdad, and was one of the 360 followers of Saint Shah Jalal of Yemen, who invaded Sylhet with his Pious band of followers about six hundred years ago and defeated the Hindu Raja Govinda of Gour and destroyed his Kingdom. The date of his invasion is shrouded in mystery. Sir W. W. Hunter places it in the year 1384 A. D. Though a Moulvi of the old type Sayyid Abdul Jalil was an advocate of English education and sent his sons to the local English School. Sayyid Abdul Majid joined the Presidency College, Calcutta, in 1887 and took the B. A. degree from the St. Xavier's College., Calcutta, in 1892 and subsequently the B A. degree from the City College. But the Bar was not his sphere and he soon left it, to seek other activities.



HON. SYED ABDUL MAJID KHAN.

In 1902 he was elected Secretary to the Anjumani Islamia, Sylhet, of which he has since become educational bodies President, and is a member of the All-India Mohamedan Education Conference, in fact he may be said to be one of the pioneers of English education in his district. Besides there is not a single progressive movement in the district with which he has not identified himself. He has been a Member of the North Sylhet Local Board these 15 years; Vice-Chairman, Municipality, for three years, and occupied the chair of the Sylhet Municipal Corporation from 1906—09 in all which capacities he reserved with distinction.

He is an earnest advocate of Agriculture and Industries and has an Agricultural Farm of his own. His reputation as an Agriculturist led the Government of India to invite him in the year 1908 to attend the opening ceremony of the Agricultural Research Institute and College, Pusa, by His Excellency the Viceroy. As an Industrialist he was invited by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam to the Industrial Conference held at Dacca in 1908 which was opened by His Honour himself.

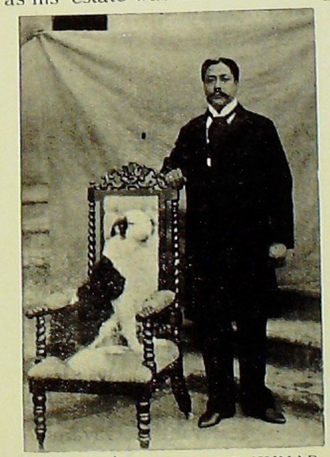
He was a Director of the Indeshwar Tea and Trading Company, Limited, and is now the Managing Director of the All-India Tea and Trading Company. He has a Tea Garden and is the Proprietor of the Sylhet Oil Mill which is the first native venture of its kind in the Surma Valley. He was selected Member of the Council of the Eastern Bengal and Assam. He is the recognised leader of the Mohamedan Community in Sylhet, but he is closely in touch with the other communities as well, and enjoys their confidence, no less than that of his own people.



SYED AMJAD ALI CHOWDHURY, ICHHAPUR P. O., ELLENGA, DISTRICT MYMENSINGH.

SYED AMJAD ALI CHOWDHURY, ZAMINDAR OF ICHHAPUR, MYMENSINGH DISTRICT, born in 1276 B. S., has long held sway in his District as a member of District Board, and an Honorary Magistrate. He is a man of polite education and much erudition, and is equally fluent in English, Bengali, Arabic and Persian. A few years ago he showed conspicuous evidence of his powers as an administrator by undertaking the management of an encumbered estate in Eastern Bengal and rescuing it from ruin. He is a Member of the Provincial Mahomedan Association, E. B. and A.

THE HON'BLE RAI BENODE KUMAR SEN CHOUDHURI, the younget son of the late Rai Prasanna Kumar Sen Choudhuri, Zemindar of Kirtipassa in the District of Bakarganj, was born in the year 1878. The late Rai Prasanna Kumar was well-known in the District as "Nabalog Babu" (minor), as his estate was under the management of the Court of Wards during his minority. He was cut off in the prime of his life, at the age of 35 only. He had but a few years to enjoy his considerable estates.



THE HON'BLE BENODE KUMAR SEN CHOUDHURI, BARISAL.

The late Rai Prasanna Kumar's widow died when Benode Kumar was only 12. He was taken under the guardianship of his eldest brother, the late Rai Rohini Kumar Sen Choudhuri, whose name is not unknown to fame, as a writer of Bengalee fictions. Rai Benode Kumar's collegiate education up to the B. A. standard was had in the St. Xavier and the Presidency Colleges, Calcutta. Since 1910, when he removed himself to his town mansion at Barisal and entered the District and Local Boards, as a representative of the rate-payers, his public life has been one of continuous public utility. In the very same year he was returned as a Member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council in Eastern Bengal and Assam by the landholders. His work in the Council is a matter of contemporary history. By interpellation and by moving resolutions, he has

brought many questions of public importance to a head and to the notice of the authorities. He is still young and has a career of vast usefulness before him; his gravity of temper, and above all, his polished manners, have endeared him to both Europeans and Indians.

SIR CHUNDER MADHAV GHOSE, KT., was born in 1838 of a Kaystha family of Dacca. He was educated in the Hindu and Presidency Colleges, Calcutta, and matriculated in the first year of the existence of the Calcutta University. He was enrolled as a Pleader in 1859. In 1884 he was appointed a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council after having held several minor offices under the crown, and, in the following year, he was raised to the bench and served as a Judge for twenty-two years. In 1906 he was appointed Acting Chief Justice of Bengal, and a Knighthood was conferred on him.

THE HON'BLE RAI DULAL CHANDRA DEB BAHADUR, B.L., is the senior Government Pleader of Sylhet, and a nominated Member of the Legislative Council of E.B. and A. since 1907. He has always taken much interest in the cause of education, particularly of female education, and is a Member of the Provincial Female Education, Advisory Committee. He is a member and in some cases an officer, of a large number of societies, and devotes a large part of his time to the public welfare. He was made Rai Bahadur in 1899 in recognition of his services as Government Pleader and was honoured with a Government invitation at Delhi Dur bar in 1903.



R. B. HARI CHARAN, SILCHAR, CACHAR.

RAI HARI CHARAN DAS BAHADUR, B.L., GOVERNMENT PLEADER, CACHAR, came of a respectable family of Sylhet (5th September, 1849). He graduated from the Presidency College, Calcutta, in 1876, got his degree in Law in 1878, joined the Silchar Bar in 1879, was appointed Government Pleader in 1886, Public Prosecutor, Law Lecturer, Notary Public, visitor of Jail, and Vice-Chairman of Municipality and Local Board, Silchar. He conducted the State trial of the rebels who caused the death of Major Boyd, Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, in 1883. He was made a "Rai Bahadur" by Lord Minto on the 24th June, 1910. In handing him the Sanad on the 16th March, 1911, Sir Lancelot Hare said:—

"As a loyal servant of Government you have had a long distinguished and honourable career as Government Pleader of Silchar. Your valuable

work has repeatedly been specially acknowledged and you were granted a Certificate of Honour in 1902, &c." He is loved and respected both by Europeans and Indians alike for his honesty and benevolence.



KHAN SAHEB KHWAJA MUHAMMUD AZAM OF DACCA.

KHAN SAHEB KHWAJA MUHAMMUD AZAM OF DACCA was born in 1878. He belongs to the Nawab family of Dacca, his ancestors having migrated to Bengal from Kashmir and purchased large landed estates. He was educated at the Collegiate School, Dacca, and privately, and takes a deep interest in educational matters. In public life he is greatly esteemed for the partriotic manner in which he enters into all questions of public utility, and for the liberality with which he renders aid to such schemes, and to public charities In 1907 he was made an Honorary Magistrate, and in the same year was elected Superintendent of the Decca Panchayats. In July 1909 he was honoured with the title of Khan Saheb as a personal distinction, in recognition of the good service he has rendered to Government; and in the same year he was elected a Municipal Commissioner. He is the author of an exhaustive work in English on the Dacca Panchayats; and of a similar work in Urdu entitled "Islami Panchayat."

Sir Lancelot Hare, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, made the following remarks on the occasion of the investiture of the Khan Sahib with his title:—"You hold a very leading place in the city of Dacca as the head of the Mahomadan Headmen of the Mahalla guilds in the city of Dacca. You have done excellent service in promoting order and conduct throughout the city of Dacca, and your influence amongst your fellow citizens has been very great and has already been exerted in the most loyal and public-spirited manner." The Nawab Sahib owns vast landed estates in Eastern Bengal and Assam, in fact he may be described as the premier landowner of the province. He is an excellent landlord, and, in both public and private life very generally respected by all with whom he comes in contact.



MRITYNUJOY ROY CHOWDHURY, M.R.A.S.

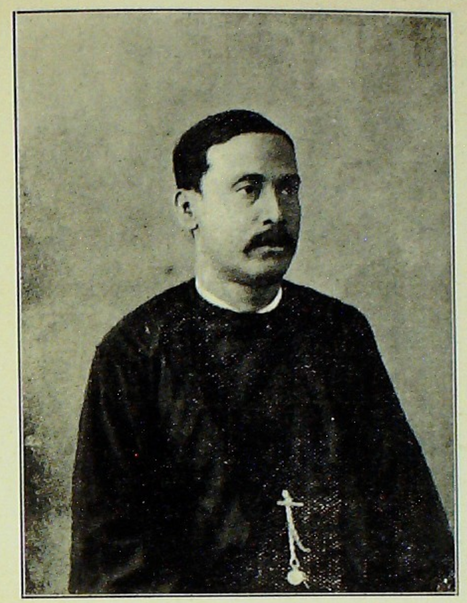
BABU MRITYNUJOY ROY CHOWDHURY, M. R. A. S., SON OF GANGADHAR ROY CHOWDHURY, A ZEMINDAR OF KOONDI IN RUNGPUR DISTRICT, born in 1880 at a village Sadyapuskarini, where this family settled in 1605 A.D., and got the Zemindary from Emperor Shajahan with a "Khilat" as a reward for the brilliant service of his ancestor to the Mogal Empire. He is an educated, energetic, loyal and charitable person of excellent character. He is an antiquarian and always devotes his time and energy in public services, as an Honorary Magistrate, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of London and some other literary Societies, Secretary of some public linstitutions, &c. He is one of the big Zemindars of the district and has Zemindary in the neighbouring districts. He married in 1898, and has two daughters. In his early worldly life he had to struggle severely with the destiny for family disaster, but he defeated the mishaps very bravely and stood firmly on the way of life. He is a Bengalee "Coolin" Brahmin, and his social, positional, religious, and charitable reputations are very praiseworthy. He is fond of shooting and other sports and is an orthodox Hindu.



NALINI KANTA RAI DASTIDAR.

NALINI KANTA RAI DASTIDAR was born in Sylhet in 1875, and is the head of the most illustrious and ancient Hindu family in Sylhet. The title of Rai Dastidar was granted to his ancestor as an hereditary distinction in 1788 by the Honourable East India Company. The Rai Saheb is a fairly well educated man and an enlightened and progressive Zemindar. He possesses large landed estates in the Sylhet District.

SRI NOBIN CHANDRA DAS, M.A., B.L., was born at Alanpura village in district Chittagong, Eastern Bengal, in 1854. After serving as Deputy Magistrate for thirty-one years, he retired last year and now devotes himself to the literary studies that he loves so much. Twice he acted as District Magistrate and he was nominated to a seat in the Legislative Council for Eastern Bengal and Assam,



SRI NOBIN CHANDRA DAS, M.A., B.L.

His elder brother Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur, C.I.E., is the well-known Tibetan scholar and explorer, whose Tibetan Dictionary is a monumental work.

The contributions of Sri Nobin Chandra Das to Literature in Sanskrit, Bengali and English are so numerous that only a glance can be taken here at his numerous literary activities.

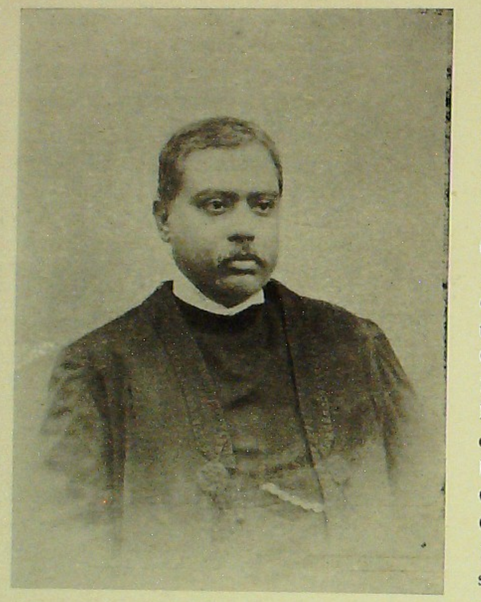
His Translation of Kali Dasa's Raghu Vamsa, Magha and Bharabi in Bengali Verse are Standard Works. His English Works, "Miracles of Budha" "in English Verse," "Ancient Geography of Asia of Ramayanic times," and "Antiquity of Ramayana" have been favourably received by eminent scholars and the Press. He has been honoured with many titles, such as Kavigunakar (Mine of Political Merit); Vidyapati (Lord of Learning) Kavya Latuakar (Lea of Poetic Pearls). In fact, he is known not only in India but throughout the World as an earnest worker in literature and a profound student.



P. R. KHAUND, DIBRUGARH.

RAI PARASURAM KHAUND BAHADUR OF DIBRUGARH is the son of Devram Khaund, whose ancestors acted as Ambassadors under the Assam Rajahs in Foreign Courts. He is a First-class Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner in Dibrugarh. He was born in 1855 at Dibrugarh. He was an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Assam, and retired on pension in 1906. He received his title in 1909.

THE HON'BLE BABU PROSANNA KUMAR ROY, MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM, AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LANDLORDS OF THE CHITTAGONG DIVISION, was born in June 1857 at Paraikora, Chittagong, the village residence of his family. He is descended from a well connected Vaidya family of Chittagong, and is the largest land-owner of that District.



THE HON'BLE B. PROSANNA KUMAR ROY, CHITTAGONG.

He received his early education in Chittagong but afterwards attended the Presidency College, Calcutta, but, owing to the action of his grandfather, his studies were cut short, and he failed to take his degree; he is, however, a polished Sanscrit scholar and highly enthusiastic in the cause of Sanscrit education. He was one of the foundation members of the District Board of Chittagong, and in that capacity rendered excellent service to the Public. He worked as Vice-Chairman of this Board from April 1905, and also served as Honorary Magistrate for several years. He was elected a Member of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council by the landholders of the Chittagong Division on January 4th, 1910. He is amiable, social, public spirited, intelligent, and religious, and exceptionally well mannered and sympathetic to all around him. His chief property is Moiscal Island, Chittagong, with an area of about 200 square miles in one block. He has three sons.



RAI PYARI MOHAN BASU BAHADUR, DACCA.

RAI PYARI MOHAN BASU BAHADUR, RETIRED DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF BIKRAMPORE, DACCA, IS A KULIN KAYASTHA OF THE DISTRICT OF FARIDPUR, was born in 1849. He completed his education in Dacca College and entered the public service in 1869, and served Government faithfully for nearly 40 years in the Land Records and Settlement Departments. He is the author of several books in Bengal. Amongst them "Elements of Mensuration", "Survey and Settlement Companion", "Teacher's Hand-book on Finances and Record of Right in Eastern Bengal." Title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in 1906 and he retired from Government service in 1910. He is a landed proprietor in Dacca.

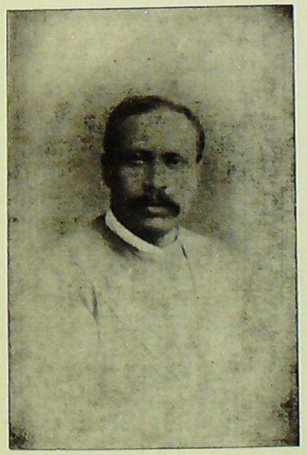


R. B. RADHAKANTU HANDIQUI, SIBSAGAR.

MR. RADHAKANTU HANDIQUI, OF JORHAT, SIBSAGAR DISTRICT, an Assamese nobleman of Jorhat, Sibsaga District, was born in 1858, of a well-known family of the Ahoms, who ruled Assam before the advent of the English. At present he is a Member of the Provincial Civil Service of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and holds the appointment of Assistant Director of Land Records. He was made a "Rai Bahadur" for his meritorious services under the British Government.

SRI SARAT CHANDRA DAS RAI BAHADUR, C.I.E., TIBETAN TRAVELLER AND SCHOLAR, was born in Chittagong, in Eastern Bengal, in 1849, in a Hindu family of the *Vaidya*, or medical caste. He received his education in the Presidency College at Calcutta.

While still in the Engineering Department of the College he was appointed in 1874, Headmaster of the Bhutea Boarding School at Darjeeling. Sarat Chandra at once applied himself with characteristic energy to the study of the Tibetan language and established friendly relations with the Raja of Sikkim, and many of the leading lamas in that country, to which he made several short trips in the succeeding years.



R. B. SARAT CHANDRA DAS C.I.E. TIBETAN SCHOLAR.

In 1879 Lama Ugyen Gya-tcho, who was attached to his school as Tibetan teacher, was sent to Tashilhunpo to obtain permission from the Tibetan authorities for Sarat Chandra to visit Tibet. He was so fortunate as to obtain from the Prime Minister of the Tashi-Lama an invitation for Sarat Chandra to visit that great centre of Lamaist learning, together with a passport, by which a choice of roads to enter Tibet was given him.

Armed with these credentials, Sarat Chandra set out for Tashilhunpo in June 1879 and there he remained for nearly six months, the guest of the Prime Minister, who requested him to come back again.

In November, 1881, in fulfilment of the promise previously made to the Prime Minister, Sarat Chandra started on his second journey to Tibet. He again established his head-quarters at Tashilhunpo, whence he made various excursions along both banks of the great Tsang-po, from Sakya in the west to Sam-ye and Tse-thang in the east. He was also so fortunate as to be able to make a short visit to Lhasa. He was present at an audience of the Dalai lama, and visited a number of the important monuments of the city.

After this brief visit to the capital of Tibet, Sarat Chandra explored the valley of the Yarlûng, where Tibeton civilization is said to have first made its appearance. He then explored lake Palti, making a traverse round it. In January, 1883, he returned to India after an absence of about fourteen months.

In 1884, he accompanied the late Hon'ble Colman Macaulay, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in his mission to Sikkim and the Tibetan frontier. In this mission Sarat Chandra rendered signal service to Government by inducing the Jongpon of Khamba Jong to enter into friendly conversation with Mr. Macaulay. He was also instrumental in saving the British envoy and his three companions Sir Griffith Evans, K.C.I.E., Major (afterwards General) Evans Gordon, and Mr. A. W. Paul, I.C.S., from being frozen to death near the enemy's camp, by bringing to them timely help, at the risk of his own life, at 10 p.m. on an elevation of 18,000 ft. above sea level.

In 1885, when the Government of India contemplated sending a mission to Tibet, and the late Hon'ble Colman Macaulay was sent to Pekin to obtain the necessary authorization of the Chinese Government to the projected Embassy, Sarat Chandra accompanied him to the Chinese capital, where he remained for several months. He lived while at Pekin, in the lamasery outside the Antiug gate, known as the Hsi Huang-ssu. While at Tein-tesin, he was invited by the famous Prime Minister Li-Hung Chang to spend some hours with him in conversation that he may hear about India from him. The services he rendered Mr. Macaulay while in Pekin were deemed, however, of such value by the Indian Government, that before his return to Bengal, they had gazetted him a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. In 1886, the Earl of Dufferin complimented him with the following letter :—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Simla, 29*th July*, 1886.

MY DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Viceroy to forward you the accompanying silver medal.

The insignia of the Order of the Indian Empire lately conferred upon you were an official honour bestowed in recognition of your service to the Government. In this medal you have a private mark of the Viceroy's personal and unofficial appreciation of the valuable contributions which you have made to our knowledge of the people, the institution and the region of Tibet.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) MACKENZIE WALLACE.

In 1887 he visited Bangkok where he was presented to His Majesty King Chulalong Korn I, by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Sir Ernest Satow, K.C.M.G. During his residence at Bangkok he studied Buddhism with His Royal Highness Prince Vajra Jnana Varorasa. His Siamese Majesty personally decorated him with the *Tushiti Mala* (garland of Paradise) medal.

In 1888, the Royal Geographical Society awarded him the "Back Premium" for his geographical researches.

His several works on Tibetan literature and varied services earned for him the title of Rai Bahadur with a Jaghir of the value of Rs. 500 a year from the Indian Government. In 1893 he started the Buddhist Text Society of India with the object of publishing valuable ancient Buddhist Texts of India. In 1902 the Royal Geographical Society published his "Journey to Lhasa and Central Tibet" under the editorship of the Hon'ble W. W. Rockhill. In the same year the Government of Bengal published his Tibetan-English Dictionary. He is now engaged in compiling a Dictionary of Buddhist-Sanskrit terms and writing a Grammar of the Tibetan language, besides compiling a book on Raja-Bhakti—loyalty to King-Emperor by drawing materials from Hindu literature.



UPENDRA NATH KANJILAL, ASSAM

UPENDRA NATH KANJILAL, RAI SAHIB, RAI BAHADUR, F. L. S., DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, SIBSAGAR, ASSAM, was born in 1859, and educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta, and the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun. He is the author of a book on local Forest Flora which is used as a standard text book at Dehra Dun, and had the high honour of being elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society, London, in 1902. He was made Rai Bahadur in 1911. He owns land in the District of Jessore.



RAI SAHIB DIWAN JAGANNATH OF DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

RAI SAHIB DIWAN JAGANNATH OF DERA ISMAIL KHAN. The grand father, Diwan Lakhimal, and the father, Diwan Doulat Rai, of the Rai Sahib were rulers of the territory composed of the Districts of Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, and the frontier part of the country adjoining therewith in the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Diwan Doulat Rai, after the annexation of the Punjab by the British Government, made over the charge of his dominions to Sir Henry Lawrence, Resident at Lahore, and settled at Dera Ismail Khan where he was granted a Jagir which is still being enjoyed by Rai Sahib Diwan Jagannath, the present representative of the family. Diwan Doulat Rai rendered valuable services to the British Government during various campaigns. Diwan Jagannath is a Jagirdar, a Rais and a Durbari and holds the title of Rai Sahib. He has been invited to the Delhi Durbar as a Government guest.

NAWAB ALLAHDAD KHAN SADOZAI, NAWAB OF DERA ISMAIL KHAN, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, is the Premier Peer and Senior Nawab of Dera Ismail Khan. His ancestors rules independently in Dera Ismail Khan and adjoining countries in Punjab and North-West Frontier Province. He holds first seat in Provincial Durbars. His family is very old, distinguished and loyal. He and his tribesmen rendered Military, Civil and Political services to British Government in peace and war. The title "Nawab of Dera" is hereditary and Jagirs are perpetual. Nawabzada Ahmadnawazkhan, the heir-apparent, is Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge in Dera Ismail Khan and is connected by marriage with ruling chiefs of Punjab.



NAWAB ALLAHDAD KHAN SADOZAI NAWAB OF DERA ISMAIL KHAN.



SHAHNAWAZKHAN SADZAI, DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

SHAHNAWAZKHAN SADZAI is Hafiz, Haji, Rais, Jagirdar and Municipal Commissioner in Dera Ismail Khan. His father Hoqnawazkhan rendered good services to Government. He is second cousin to Nawab Allahdad Khan Nawab, of Dera, who is mentioned above. Sadozai family is the only ex-ruling family in Dera Ismail Khan.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN CRIMMIN, C.I.E., V.C., V.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., born in 1859; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Ireland 1879; and D.P.H.; entered Indian Medical Service, 1882; became Major, 1894, and Lieut.-Colonel 1902; served with Burma Expedition, 1886—88 (medal with clasp), and with Karen Field Force, 1888—89 (despatches, clasp, V.C.); appointed Health Officer of Port of Bombay, 1896: *m.* 1900; *cr.* C.I.E. 1901 *Bombay*. Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Kohat Brigade.



NAWAB SIR HAFIZ MOHAMMED ABDULLA KHAN ALIZAI, C.I.E., K.C.I.E.

NAWAB SIR HAFIZ MOHAMMED ABDULLA KHAN ALIZAI, C.I.E., K.C.I.E., HONORARY COMMANDANT, 15th CURETON MULTANI LANCERS, is the son of Nawab Sir Ghulam Hassan Khan, K.C.B., C.S.I., K.C.S.I., British Governor, Qandhar, Commandant, 15th Lancers, embodied by him during the mutiny. He was born in 1849. He accompanied Field-Marshal Earl Roberts to Kabul, and was specially selected to accompany the ex-Amir Yaqub Khan to India. He received medals and clasps for the Tirah Campaign, serving as Staff Officer under General Lockhart. He was exalted with the C.I.E. for prominent service in the Tirah, at Delhi, on the Coronation Durbar in 1903. He served with his

Regiment during the Hazara Campaign. He was a Member of the Dane Mission and was knighted for his excellent service. He is "the most influential gentleman in Derajat." "He is the head of the Multani gentry." He rendered many loyal and meritorious services in the Frontier affairs. His five sons hold responsible posts, serving loyally and steadily.



RAI SAHIB SETH LAKHMI CHAND,
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.



KUMAR NRIPENDRA NARAYAN ROY, PUTHIA
(RAJSHAHI).

RAI SAHIB SETH LAKHMI CHAND, PROVINCIAL DARBARI, HONORARY MAGISTRATE AND GOVERNMENT TREASURER, DERA ISMAIL KHAN, appointed Treasurer, Derajat, 1877, on death of his father Seth Kalyan Mal of Kishangarh State, who was Government Treasurer, 1848—77. Has assisted Government in arranging for supplies on different occasions. Appointed Honorary Magistrate in 1891. Assists Government in matter of supplies for Mahsud Blockade. Made Rai Sahib in 1908. Has two sons Kanwar Gopi Chand and Amar Chand; the former assists his father in Government business, and the latter is still attending school.

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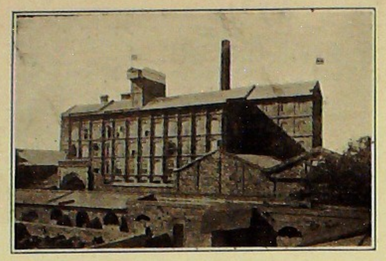


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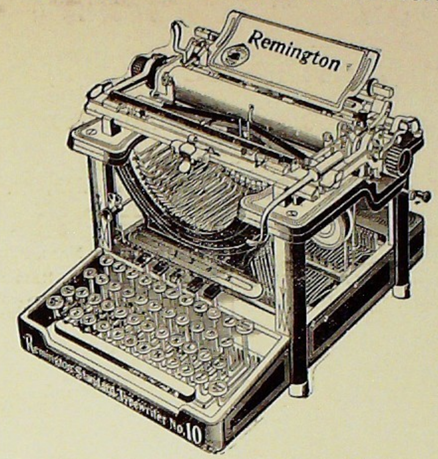
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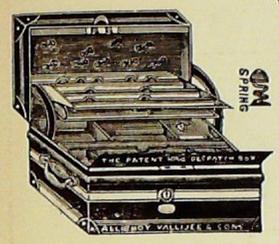
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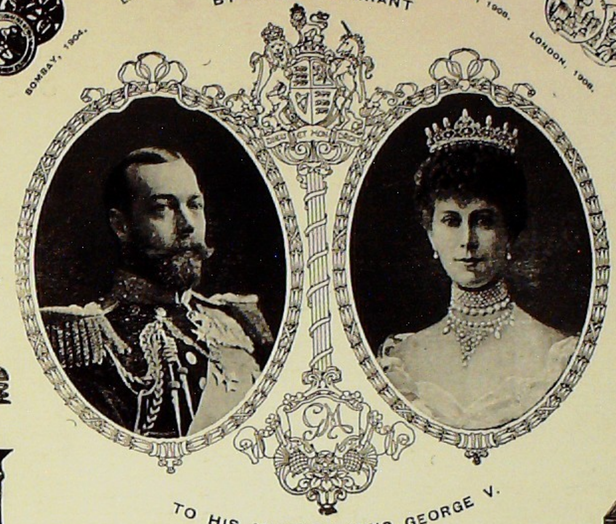
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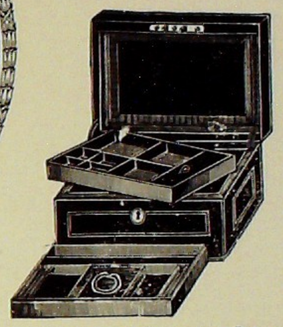
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